

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 2, 1786.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 24, 1786.

ON motion, the question was put, That the bill for the suppression of vice and immorality, be referred to the next session of assembly? Determined in the negative.

On the second reading the bill for the suppression of vice and immorality, the question was put, That the words "unless the informer or prosecutor be a constable, in which case he shall have the whole penalty," be struck out? Determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Faw appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs F. Bond, B. Worthington, Carroll, Fraizer, Roberts, Goldsborough, Bracco, John Dashiell, Adams, Baker, Ogievee, R. Bowie, Chase, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Driver, Stull, Cellars.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Lethbury, Graves, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Jones, Dent, Turner, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Gale, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, M'Mechen, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, ORDERED, That the said bill, with the yeas and nays, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

On motion, the question was put, That the act, entitled, An act to punish blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, and sabbath-breakers; and for repealing the laws heretofore made for the punishing such offenders, passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1723, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal, with the aforesaid bill? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Joshua Seney appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Lethbury, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Grahams, Taney, Turner, Stevenson, Gale, John Dashiell, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Driver, M'Mechen, Cellars, Oneale.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Ridgely of Wm. Goldsborough, Bracco, Adams, R. Bowie, Chase, Purnell, Norris, Stull.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A bill, entitled, An ACT for the suppression of vice and immorality.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any free white person, after the commencement of this act, shall do any bodily labour, or, being a tradesman, shall work in his trade or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof (that is, between twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and the same hour on Sunday night, works of necessity and charity only excepted), such person shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any owner of any slave, servant, or apprentice, shall command or direct any such slave, servant, or apprentice, to do any manner of bodily work or labour (works of necessity and charity only excepted) on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence; and if the owner of any slave, servant, or apprentice, shall willingly permit or suffer any slave, servant, or apprentice, to do any manner of bodily work or labour (except from necessity) on the Lord's day, or to profane the said day by swearing or drunkenness, or by cock-fighting or other pastimes or recreations, or by fishing, fowling, or hunting, such owner shall forfeit ten shillings current money for every offence. Provided, That the dressing of meat in families, or the dressing or selling of meat in ordinaries or taverns, shall not be included in the above prohibitions.

And be it enacted, That if any free person shall play at cards, dice, or any other kind of game, on the Lord's day, such person shall forfeit twenty shillings for the first offence, forty shillings for the second offence, four pounds for the third offence, and five pounds for every offence afterwards; and if any ordinary keeper shall suffer or permit any play in his house at cards, dice, or any other kind of game, on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit five pounds for every offence, that is, five pounds for every person he shall suffer or permit to play in his house on the Lord's day.

And be it enacted, That if any ordinary keeper shall allow or suffer any persons (strangers and travellers excepted) to meet together, in company or companies of three or more persons, in his house, on the Lord's day, and shall sell them any kind of spirituous liquor, such ordinary keeper shall forfeit five pounds for every offence; and if any inhabitant of any town shall remain in any ordinary or tavern after ten of the clock of the night on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit twenty shillings current money, unless he can prove some extraordinary occasion for his being there at such time; and if any ordinary keeper shall permit or suffer any inhabitant of any town to remain in his house after the said hour of the night on the said day, except on some extraordinary occasion, he shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any slave shall be found in any town gaming, or in liquor, on the Lord's day, he shall be whipped, by the order of any justice of the peace, not exceeding twenty lashes for any one offence; and any servant, found so gaming or in liquor, may be whipped by order as aforesaid, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence; and any apprentice, guilty of any such offence, may also be whipped, by order as aforesaid, not exceeding ten lashes; unless such apprentice, or his master, will pay ten shillings current money.

And be it enacted, That if any licensed retailer of spirituous liquors shall sell any kind of spirituous liquor on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit five pounds for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any free person, above sixteen years of age, shall unlawfully swear by the holy name of God, such person shall forfeit ten shillings current money for every offence; and if any such free person shall profanely swear by the name of our blessed Saviour, such person shall forfeit ten shillings for every offence; and if any such free person shall swear by any other name or thing, such person shall forfeit five shillings for every such offence; and if any such free person shall unfully and wickedly curse or damn himself, or any other person, he shall forfeit two shillings and six-pence current money for every offence; and if any slave or servant shall be guilty of any of the said offences, he may be whipped, by the order of any justice of the peace, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence.

And be it enacted, That if any free person shall be found drunk, or intoxicated with spirituous liquor, so as to be in any manner deprived of his reason and understanding, appearing either in his speech, gesture, or behaviour, on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit twenty shillings for every offence, and on any other day ten shillings for every offence; and if any slave or servant shall be found, on the Lord's day, so drunk or intoxicated with liquor, he may be whipped, by the order of any justice of the peace, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence.

And be it enacted, That no arrest shall be made nor process served upon the Lord's day, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and any person executing any civil process on the said day, shall be fined by the court to which such process shall be returned, and the process so served shall be void, and the person executing such process on the said day shall be liable for damages to the party grieved.

And be it enacted, That all deeds, and every contract, promise, or agreement in writing, or by parole (last wills and testaments excepted) made on the Lord's day, shall be void in law and equity.

And be it enacted, That no waggon, cart, or other carriage or burthen (except only stage waggons, or other carriages for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage) shall travel on the Lord's day, under the penalty of five pounds current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any butcher, by himself, or any other person for him by his privity or consent, shall kill or sell, or offer to sell, any victual on the Lord's day (except only in the months of June, July, and August, and before ten of the clock in the morning of the said day) such butcher shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That no kind of goods, wares, or merchandise, (victuals and liquors in ordinaries only excepted) shall be bought or sold on the Lord's day, under the penalty of twenty shillings current money for every offence.

Provided, That the selling of milk, vegetables, and fish, before ten of the clock in the morning, or after four o'clock in the afternoon, be not included in this prohibition.

And be it enacted, That any penalty imposed by this act may be recovered before any justice of the peace, and any penalty of or above twenty shillings, by presentment in any county court, or the mayor's court of the city of Annapolis; and one half shall be given to the informer or prosecutor, and the other half to the use of the county or city, unless the informer or prosecutor be a constable, in which case he shall have the whole penalty. Provided, That no prosecution or recovery shall be had before a justice of the peace after ten days from the commission of the offence; or before any county court or mayor's court after four months from the commission of the offence; and it is declared to be the particular duty of all judges, justices, sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, and constables, to notice any breaches of this act, and give information to some justice or the grand jury of their county; or mayor's court; and the justices of the several county courts shall, on the second day of their respective county courts, after proclamation for silence by the cryer of their court, and a call and attendance of the grand and petit jury, cause the clerk of their court to read this act aloud; and the said justices are hereby required, immediately thereafter, to give this act in charge to the grand jury, and to require their diligent inquiry into any breaches thereof; and it is hereby recommended to all the ministers of the gospel of every denomination within this state, to read this act four times at least in every year in their respective places of public worship.

This act to commence on the first day of May next, and shall continue in force for three years, and until the end of the next session of assembly thereafter.

An ACT to punish blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, and sabbath-breakers; and for repealing the laws heretofore made for the punishing such offenders.

BE it enacted, by the right honourable the lord proprietor, by and with the advice and consent of his lordship's governor, and the upper and lower houses of assembly, and the authority of the same, That if any person shall hereafter, within this province, wittingly, maliciously, and advisedly, by writing or speaking, blaspheme or curse GOD, or deny our Saviour JESUS CHRIST to be the son of GOD, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the Three Persons, or the Unity of the Godhead; or shall utter any profane words concerning the Holy Trinity, or any the persons thereof, and shall be thereof convicted by verdict, or confession, shall, for the first offence be bored through the tongue, and fined twenty pounds sterling to the lord proprietor, to be applied to the use of the county where the offence shall be committed, to be levied on the offender's body, goods and chattels, lands or tenements; and in case the said fine cannot be levied, the offender to suffer six months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; and that for the second offence, the offender being thereof convicted as aforesaid, shall be stigmatized by burning in the forehead with the letter B, and fined forty pounds sterling to the lord proprietor, to be applied and levied as aforesaid; and in case the same cannot be levied, the offender shall suffer twelve months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; and that for the third offence, the offender being convicted as aforesaid, shall suffer death without the benefit of the clergy.

And be it enacted, That every person that shall hereafter profanely swear or curse, in the presence and hearing of any magistrate, minister, the commissary-general, secretary, sheriff, coroner, provincial or county clerk, vestryman, churchwarden, or constable, or be convicted thereof, before any magistrate, by the oath of one lawful witness, or confession of the party, shall, for the first oath or curse, be fined two shillings and six-pence current money; and for every oath or curse after the first, five shillings like money, to be applied to the uses aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That every person that shall be drunk, in the presence of any of the persons aforesaid, or shall be thereof convicted in manner aforesaid, before any magistrate, shall be fined for every offence five shillings current money, to be applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That where the said fines shall not be immediately paid on conviction, that it shall and may be lawful for the magistrates, or other officers aforesaid, and they are hereby required, to order the offender (not being a freeholder, or other reputable person) to be whipped, or put in the stocks; and for that purpose to appoint any person, (not having a lawful exemption) as a constable, on

Such occasion, to punish such offender: And that any such person to be so appointed, that shall refuse to obey such magistrate, or other officer, shall forfeit ten shillings current money, to be applied as aforesaid; for which fine, the magistrate, or other officer, shall and may give judgment, and award execution against such offender; and that where the offenders shall be freeholders, or other reputable persons, and shall not have money to pay the aforesaid fines, the magistrate, or other officer, shall be, and are by this act, required to certify all such convictions to the several county clerks, where the offence shall be committed, who shall every November court, make out lists thereof with the county levy, to the several sheriffs, under the county seal; by virtue whereof, the sheriffs shall and may levy the same in money, or tobacco at one penny per pound, by way of execution, as other public dues are to be levied.

Provided always, That no offender shall receive above thirty-nine lashes, or be kept in the stocks above three hours, upon any one conviction.

And be it enacted, That every magistrate, or other officer, appointed to put this act in execution, and being guilty themselves of cursing, swearing, or drunkenness, or omitting to punish others according to law, shall for every such offence or omission, and conviction thereof, in manner aforesaid, before any other magistrate or officer aforesaid, forfeit ten shillings current money; to be levied and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any offender shall revile or abuse any magistrate, or other officer, putting this act in execution, the offender shall be obliged to give good security (in the sum of five pounds current money) for his good behaviour for the space of three months, and in default thereof to suffer one month's imprisonment, without bail or mainprize.

And be it enacted, That if any magistrate, or other person putting this act in execution, shall be assaulted or beaten by the offender, or any other, that the party grieved, if he brings an action of assault and battery, shall and may recover treble damages and full costs.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall be sued or impleaded for any thing to be done in execution of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict shall be found for the defendant, or the plaintiff be nonsuit, or discontinue his action, the defendant shall have and recover treble costs.

And be it enacted, That no person whatsoever, shall work, or do any bodily labour on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, and that no person, having children, servants or slaves, shall command, or willingly or unwillingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labour on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted) nor shall suffer or permit any children, servants or slaves, to profane the Lord's day, by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastimes or recreations: And that every person transgressing this act, and being thereof convicted, by the oath of one sufficient witness, or confession of the party before a single magistrate, shall forfeit two hundred pounds of tobacco to be levied and applied as aforesaid.

And be it likewise enacted, That no house-keeper shall sell any strong liquor on Sunday, (except in cases of absolute necessity) or suffer any drunkenness, gaming, or unlawful sports or recreations, in his or her house, on pain of forfeiting two thousand pounds of tobacco to his lordship, one half to the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no effoin, protection or wager of law shall be allowed.

And be it enacted, That every parish clerk within this province, shall procure a copy of this act, which the county clerks are hereby required to suffer the parish clerks to take, without fee or reward, for which he shall be allowed in the parish fifty pounds of tobacco; and that the same shall be read four times a year, viz. on some Sunday in March, in June, in September, and in December, by every minister within this province, in their respective parish churches, between divine service and sermon, on pain of forfeiting one thousand pounds of tobacco for every omission, one half to the lord proprietor, for the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no effoin, protection or wager of law to be allowed.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That all informations for blasphemy and sabbath breaking, shall be made within one month after the fact; and that all prosecutions and informations for swearing, cursing, drunkenness, and omission to punish the same, shall be made within ten days after the fact; and that all prosecutions for not reading this act, and for selling liquors, and suffering drunkenness and gaming on the sabbath day, shall be commenced within six months after such omission, and not after.

And be it further enacted, by the authority, advice and consent aforesaid, That one act made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the port of Annapolis, the first day of July, Anno Domini sixteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, *An act for sanctifying and keeping holy the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday;* and also one other act of assembly, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city

of Annapolis, the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, entitled, *An act for the punishment of blasphemy, profane swearing, cursing and drunkenness,* be, and are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided, That all prosecutions already begun, for any breach of the former laws, or any judgment rendered, shall not be defeated or altered by this act; but that the several courts and magistrates may proceed to hear and determine the same to judgment, award execution, and on all former judgments rendered as aforesaid, as fully and amply as heretofore they might have done, the repeal of the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

NAPLES, August 30.

OUR last accounts from Messina are very good; the valley called Demona, which was quite without corn, has, by the parental care of the king, been so fully supplied as to have that useful article at a reasonable price. During the last month, a rich Portuguese and several other persons have established themselves at Messina from Tripoli, and twelve Jews are also arrived here, with two catholics. The senate have assigned a quarter for the Hebrews, and those who dare to offend them, will, by a late ordinance, be severely punished. These Israelites say, that many of their nation will come, and establish themselves at Messina. One of the Jew families, of the name of Colucci, has already imported some merchandise into the warehouses at Messina. Thus it is hoped, if it pleases God to protect that country from any more earthquakes, trade may in time revive, and render it flourishing again.

ROME, October 12.

The earthquake felt here the second instant, was repeated the ninth at four in the morning, with infinitely greater force. Most of the inhabitants of the city being awaked at the same moment, they fled in the utmost consternation from their houses, lest they should be buried under their ruins. At Narnt, Terni, and Spoleto, several buildings were thrown down, and a number of people were buried in the ruins. The pope has ordered prayers for averting a repetition of this calamity, and all public diversions are suspended.

LONDON, November 4.

A letter from Leghorn, by way of France, has the following article: "The Barbarians grow more daring every day than ever they were before; they cruise now within gun shot of our harbour, and the other day took a Danish ship, bound to this port, within sight of the people on shore; one of our frigates, just come into the harbour, slipped her cables, and put to sea, and in two hours came up with her, when an engagement ensued, and the third broadside sunk the corsair, retook the Danish ship, and brought her in here. For this piece of bravery, the grand duke of Tuscany has handsomely rewarded the captain and crew of the frigate."

A letter from Constantinople says, "The ramazan ended the 6th inst. and the commencement of the beiram (the carnival of the Turks) was announced by the discharge of the artillery of the seraglio, the castles, and those of the city. The grand signior received the congratulations of the court on the birth of a son. There has been a succession of feasts. By the institution of the beiram, Mahomet probably intended to make some amends to his followers for the severities enjoined them during the ramazan. No ministerial revolution has taken place on the occasion. The politicians were much disappointed, as a change of administration generally happens at such a time."

Nov. 7 The importance of the liberty of the Germanic body to the interests of Great Britain, is too obvious to need explanation; and the blood and treasure of this country cannot be better employed, than in preventing the aspiring house of Austria from becoming formidable to our fast friends and ancient allies, the illustrious house of Bourbon.

Nov. 9 General Sir Augustus Elliot, K. B. is commanded home immediately from Gibraltar, and lieutenant-general Rainsford is about to embark, in order to take the command of that fortress as lieutenant-governor thereof.

A letter from Marseilles says, that a ship of 300 tons, called the Count Dillon, richly laden, bound from that port to Cadiz, was chased three hours by a Barbary corsair; the captain finding he was in danger of being taken, crowded all his sail, and ran under the guns of Gibraltar; that governor Elliot received the French captain very politely, and sent a convoy with him to see him safe to Cadiz. The letter says, that the merchants whose property was on board, have sent a letter of thanks to governor Elliot, for taking the ship under his protection, and for the care he took afterwards to prevent its being taken.

The arrears of the French king are not a proof of any defect in the British government. They are, however, a very conspicuous proof of the high opinion which the French entertain of the success of our manufacturers and traders. The French observe, that they are again in the act of enriching us by their industry and enterprise; and they think it their duty to oppose their success by every means that comes within their reach. The prosperity of Britain would be the ruin of France.

BOSTON, January 3.

A sage American, on being asked by his son, when he thought America would be a great people? replied, when they are a virtuous people. And when, continues the son, do you think they will become a rich people? when they become an honest people. And when shall America be respected by the nations of Europe? when, replied the sage, they pay more attention to their public faith, and less attention to trifles. However simple the above answer may appear, they are truths in which the interest of America is greatly concerned.

NEW-LONDON, December 23.

It is said to be the intention of the British ministry (says a Jamaica paper) to deliver up the posts on the lakes, ceded to the Americans, by the treaty of peace, as soon as others can be erected within the British boundaries. For the purpose, a number of engineers and artificers have lately embarked for Canada; but as the construction of a chain of forts, necessary to prevent an extensive line of communication, along the frontiers, and effectually to protect the commerce with the Indians, must be a work of time, the Americans cannot this year, nor probably the next, expect to reap much benefit from the fur trade, which these posts at present command. From the predatory incursions of the Indians on the back settlements of the United States in general, there is every reason to believe that they will continue attached to their ancient allies, and that the British traders will still engross that lucrative branch of traffic.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

A *rolifc anecdote*—A gentleman from N. Hampshire, now in this city, informs us, as a fact, that there is now living in that state, a woman who was lately delivered of her fourth pair of twins in six years! viz. four girls and four boys, who are all living, thirty children.

It must be pleasing to the friends of America, to be informed that in consequence of the prohibition of books being imported into the state of Pennsylvania, an impression of 25,000 of the New Testament, will shortly be struck off at Philadelphia, hitherto furnished by other countries.

A great clamour is now raised in New-Jersey about an impression of paper money. Their papers teem with productions for and against it, and petitions are industriously circulated by each party to carry their point; however a majority appear to be for it, which not only entitles them to the notice of the legislature, but an absolute claim to a compliance with their requisition.

An ingenious author gives us the character of Kamhi, a late emperor of China, who was particularly celebrated for his curiosity, his ruling passion being a strong thirst after knowledge; among other instances of which, there happened one which was whimsical enough: he had a mind to know what it was to be drunk, and for that reason ordered a nobleman (mandarin) who had a very strong head, to sit down and drink with him. The liquor they chose was Canary, and in the space of a couple of hours the emperor grew dead drunk, and fell into a profound sleep. When the mandarin, who continued perfectly sober, saw this, he retired out of the room, and sent for some of the chiefs of the eunuchs, to whom he addressed himself in words to this purpose:—"My friends, whatever a monarch does is no light matter. Our master seems but too well pleased with the juice of the grape, he commended it at every glass, and expressed himself in raptures when he had well nigh got his dose. Consider with yourselves that he is already capricious, and somewhat addicted to cruelty, how insupportable he will grow, if once he becomes a drunkard. Take my advice therefore, load me instantly with chains, and thrust me into a dungeon. When the emperor wakes and inquires for me, tell him it was done by his order, and leave the rest to me."—The eunuchs approved of this scheme, and instantly put it into execution.

As soon as the emperor came to himself, and perceived he was alone, he inquired for the mandarin; and being told he was in a dungeon loaded with irons, and that they had sent for an executioner to put him to death, by his majesty's orders. He was amazed, and began to reflect within himself what it was that had thus provoked him. Being able to recollect nothing, he gave directions that the mandarin should be sent for, who came into his presence with irons on his hands and feet, and with a dejected countenance, throwing himself at the emperor's feet, requested that he might at least know his offence; upon that his irons were taken off, and the company withdrawing, the emperor told him plainly, that he remembered nothing of the matter; but that his head ached extremely, and that how well soever he liked the taste of wine, he would never drink above three glasses a day of a liquor prejudicial alike to the mind and to the body; which resolution he ever after maintained.

Accounts from Broad-bay, on the eastern-shore, mention, that captain Timothy Kimball, in a schooner, in coming out of the harbour, ran on a ledge of rocks, a short time since, and was lost, and all on board perished.

A number of vessels have lately arrived at Martha's Vineyard, from Europe and other parts, among which are, a ship from France, and another from St. Ubes, Portugal.

We learn from the intelligence since the infold, arrived bound in the which amountary contental situation, quondam fold, happily no liwards of treat the bowels of Our inform country in the fected by the 3000 of whom a distaste of through measures of and their wiciency of broad ing.

Jan. 18. Lture convened public business opened the fest

Gentlemen THE nature, at their you by procl not, consider but on extra various subject highly interest fall under the fiction. T

of exercising give the leg least once in the constitution fore to suggest holding your vent the int evidently vesting on this fo as well by as to the p would least i and that it exence of a place, I thou I had assem of your pub the course of quest occasi

Gentlemen It shoud that meeting session to dis order, obed niltration of the different the citizens detolation o men have b and a plen distinguish our boundil disfigureabl the British treaty, con different po of the stat cramps our our settlem this circum fed-ral cap aggression

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We learn from St. John's, that about three weeks since the infamous American traitor, Benedict Arnold, arrived off the coast, in a brig of his own, bound in there with a cargo, the sterling cost of which amounted to near 30,000.—that an elementary contention arose, while he was in this critical situation, which baffled the generalism of this quondam soldier both as a warrior and a christian—happily no lives were lost, but the accumulated rewards of treason and murder were quick deposited in the bowels of the ocean.

Our informant further adds, that the town and country in the vicinity of St. John's, are almost deserted by the new inhabitants, the refugees, near 3000 of whom having lately packed off; some from a distaste of government and country, and some through necessity. The high-handed, arbitrary measures of their rulers, it seems, are intolerable and their wilderness lands do not afford a sufficiency of bread to prevent the hungry from starving.

Jan. 18. Last Monday both houses of the legislature convened at the Exchange for the dispatch of public business, when his excellency the governor opened the session with the following speech:

Gentlemen of the senate and of the assembly,
THE nature of the adjournment of the legislature, at their last session, obliged me to convene you by proclamation. This is a power which cannot, consistently with the constitution, be exercised but on extraordinary occasions; and although the various subjects which call for your attention, are highly interesting, it may be doubted, whether they fall under the description referred to by the constitution. Thus I have been reduced to the necessity of exercising an authority in itself questionable, to give the legislature an opportunity of meeting at least once in the year for the dispatch of business, as the constitution expressly directs. Permit me therefore to suggest the propriety of a provision, for holding your annual sessions in future, so as to prevent the interference of the executive, in a right evidently vested in the senate and assembly. In fixing on this season for your meeting, I was governed, as well by a regard to your personal convenience, as to the public interest; being led to believe it would least interfere with your private engagements, and that it might probably prevent the trouble and expence of a second meeting. With respect to the place, I should have deemed myself reprehensible if I had assembled you at any other than the repository of your public records and archives, to which, in the course of your deliberations, there must be frequent occasions to recur.

Gentlemen,
It affords me the most sensible pleasure to observe, that nothing hath happened since the close of the last session to disturb the public tranquillity. That good order, obedience to the laws, and the due administration of justice, have generally prevailed. That the different districts of the state, by the industry of the citizens, are rapidly recovering from the waste and desolation of war; and that the toils of the husbandmen have been amply rewarded by a fruitful season, and a plentiful harvest. For these, among other distinguished blessings, unfeigned gratitude is due to our bountiful Creator. It must, however, excite disagreeable reflections, when I inform you, that the British government, in manifest violation of the treaty, continues to retain, by an armed force, the different parts in the northern and western frontiers of the state; and thereby, in an essential degree, cramps our commerce, and obstructs the progress of our settlements. Although it is my duty to mention this circumstance to you, I am sensible it is in our federal capacity that a remedy must be proved for an aggression so detrimental to our prosperity.

Gentlemen,
After the annual appointments to be made by the senate and assembly, the requisitions of the United States in Congress assembled, contained in their acts of the 27th of September, and 12th of October last, demand your first attention. To assist you in your deliberations on these important subjects, I refer you to the letters from the commissioners of the treasury board, with their returns, and estimates explanatory of the principles on which these requisitions are founded. Relying on your zeal for the federal interest, I have the fullest confidence, that every measure calculated to support our national credit, and warranted by the confederation, will meet your cheerful concurrence.

When we reflect that, under Divine Providence, it is to the early and steady exertions of the public creditors, by their loans, their labours, and their military services, that we are indebted for our liberty and independence, it is greatly to be regretted, that the peculiar circumstances of the state have, hitherto, prevented the adoption of more effectual measures for their relief. Our resources, if equally and judiciously drawn forth, and economically applied, will, I trust, be found competent; and as the impediments which stood in the way of this necessary business, are now in a great measure removed by the return of peace, and the arrangements which have since taken place; a regard to justice, as well as the consideration of its being essential to public credit in future, that past engagements be faithfully fulfilled, will, I am persuaded, prevent a farther delay. To enable you to engage in this important service with the greater prospect of success, I shall cause to be laid before you, estimates, as well of the amount of the

debts due from the public to the citizens of this state, as of the means that may be applied towards discharging them, without the aid of burthenome taxes.

While we are pursuing agriculture as our first object, commerce and manufactures also deserve our attention: To the one the husbandman is indebted for the generous prices he now receives for his produce; and by the other our wants from abroad may be diminished. These considerations alone will be sufficient to recommend them to your notice. The great consumption of the productions of India, and the advanced prices at which we were supplied by other nations, render an immediate intercourse with that country a desirable object. I therefore submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether the laudable and enterprising spirit of our merchants adventuring in that commerce ought not to meet with particular encouragement, and some legislative provision be made to prevent the waste, and preserve the credit and reputation of an article, the produce of this state, peculiarly advantageous as a remittance to that country.

The dangers which we so lately experienced by a dependence on foreign supplies of iron and gunpowder ought to awaken our prudence, and put us on our guard against events, however distant and unforeseen. Our country abounds with materials for carrying on these manufactures to the utmost extent, and we must discover a want of policy and vigilance, highly inexcusable, if we neglect obvious advantages which Providence hath so kindly placed within our reach.

Gentlemen,
Several matters, heretofore submitted to the consideration of the legislature, remain unfinished: among these, the organization of the militia, the establishment of magazines, and a provision for holding elections, are objects highly important in themselves, and it is my duty to add, that they are expressly enjoined upon the legislature by the constitution. A bill originated last session for a revision and digest of our laws; but for want of time it was not enacted; this appears to me a measure of too much magnitude not to be resumed; for besides their obscurity, arising from the circumstance of the revolution, it is highly unbecoming that we should be obliged to search through the mass of British statutes, for such as extend to us by the constitution. I am sensible that a correct and judicious digest of our written laws, will be an arduous task; but when the dignity of our government, and the ease and security of the people require it, no reasonable pains or expence ought to be spared for its speedy accomplishment.

Gentlemen,
Without enlarging at this time, I shall now deliver to you the different acts of congress, and other papers necessary for your information; reserving whatever else may appear to merit your attention, to be communicated in the course of the session by message, and conclude with only adding, that as the security of property forms one of the strongest bonds of society, too much care cannot be taken to preserve and strengthen it, by a scrupulous adherence to the principles and spirit of our excellent constitution, and by guarding against an increase of our laws by provisions for partial purposes.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New-York, January 16, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his travels, dated Surinam, in November, 1785.

"In my former letters I have not mentioned to you a tax imposed in this colony, by which the blessed influence of aristocratic governments is placed in its true light. This tax is too infamous and degrading to escape notice. What do you think of the Dutch, this free people? would you believe that they exact a deposition upon oath from every merchant and person in office, stating their yearly profit and income, and that six per cent. thereof is to be paid to the company, independent of other taxes? however, it ought not to be too publicly known, lest the European governments, already too oppressive, might improve upon this invention of a free people, in order to add this tax to their other cruel exactions."

Jan. 21. A new and promising manufactory has lately been established by Monsieur Gillet de la Vallee and Co. at Packer's Falls, New-Hampshire, under the patronage of the honourable major-general Sullivan, at whose house, we are informed, the manufacturers, as numerous and important as they are obvious, now reside. The benefits to be derived to the United States, from the encouragement of domestic manufactures, no one, therefore, in whose breast one spark of patriotism is alive, will withhold encouragement from such laudable efforts for benefiting our country.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, August 4.

"The frigate El Rolarie, of 28 guns, from Lisbon, brought out 300 soldiers to augment the garrison of this island; the fortifications are now under repair. The most faithful court seems from these proceedings to be in doubts of some powerful enemy; for we can hardly suppose that the Algerines, with whom our nation is at war, is of consequence sufficient to make such precaution needful."

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) January 11.

The brig Brothers, captain Gilpin, from this place, arrived at St. Eustatius the 10th ult. four days from Cape Henlopen. The 22d of November, had a most violent gale of wind, which continued twenty-four hours; when founding, shipped two heavy seas over her stern. The wind for chairs were all washed over board, and principally lost. No further damages were sustained.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2.

The general assembly of the state of New Jersey, at their last session, passed an act to authorize the United States in Congress assembled to regulate foreign trade; and an act to raise one hundred and ten men in the state, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged.

As the reports of the late intendant, respecting the shipping of four hogheads of tobacco from Magruder's warehouse, may induce some to think a fraud was intended, the public are requested to suspend their opinion, as I shall give a state of the transaction in next week's paper.

PHILIP KEY, of St. Mary's.

January 26, 1786.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring Creek church, on Monday the thirteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

NEGROES, household furniture, and stock. Twelve months credit will be given, on bond bearing interest with a proved security. THOMAS POWNALL & WIFE, executors. JOSEPH DEALE, executor.

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE subscriber's negro man JACK, well known in this town. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ the said negro, without permission in writing from me,

MARY DULANY.

February 1, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indentured female servant, who hath about two years and a half to serve; she hath been used to work at the business of a tailor, and is very ready with a needle. Inquire of the printers.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

Calvert county, January 17, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad who says his name is WILLIAM COLLINS, that he was free born, and now bound by the court unto a Mr. William Thomson, of Saint Mary's county; he is of a black complexion, five feet three inches high, flat nose, appears and says he is 19 years old; he has on a negro cotton jacket (with metal buttons) and breeches, old shoes, yare stockings, olabrig shirt, and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM ALLEIN, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of William Simpson, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, not docked, about four years old, has a white spot in his forehead, and some white on each hind foot, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS WALTERS.

January 23, 1786.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix, SOLOMON SPARROW, administrator.

ALL persons having claims against George Dent, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

ELEANOR DENT, executrix, HENRY DENT, GEORGE DENT, } executors.

Charles county, January 9, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Rose Dade, (formerly of King George county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, but last of Charles county, in the state of Maryland) deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

GERARD B. CAUSIN, executor.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Pool, living near John Hood's, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a white MARE, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, has a short tail, is shod before, paces and trots, and has no perceptible brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

January 24, 1786.
THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 300 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to
MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.
ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadthoufe, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
A. GOLDR, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 20th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day.

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th of March next, THE goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceased; also a valuable tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing two hundred acres more or less. The sale will be where Walter suit now lives, above the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be given, as can be agreed upon, for some length of time, by giving bond and approved security.

B. BURCH.

THE purchasers of lands from the commissioners appointed by the late lord Baltimore, who have not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in pursuance of an act of assembly, grants will issue, on the parties paying their respective balances agreeably to the terms of sale, to the treasurer of the western shore, with whom their accounts are lodged for that purpose.

Annapolis, January 17, 1786.
AS the time for which the subscribers entered into a partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment, at farthest by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.

WILLIAMS and NETH.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen-Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
W. PINKNEY, clk.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping.

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philology, natural history, and ethics or moral philology. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of languages.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL OF A CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of New-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH CAROLINA; held in Christ Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester town, or the subscriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 25 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years his lips large and pointing, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Resin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 20 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

ALMANACKS, POCKET ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

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

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AITCHINSON, Annapolis.

Thomas Beall, Harriot Brice, Annapolis; Lucretia Bozman, major Bruff, Talbot county; Robert Brown (2) Charles Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baillie, Nanjemoy; Leonard Branlon, Sassafras river; Chancellor Brent, Port Tobacco.

William Corbet (2), captain William Campbell, J. T. Chase, Thomas Carlisle, William Cooke, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Joseph Court, West river; Joseph Carleton (3); Landon Carter, Mount Pleasant; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Norman Carlisle, Talbot county; Richard B. Carmichael (2), Wye River; Richard Carns (2), Cool Springs; Joseph Cowman, South river.

Gabriel Duvall, Mons. Desmoulins, major John Davidson (3), Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, Pig-point.

James Elzey, jun, Somerset county. James French, Mary Foulk, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Somerset county; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent island; Alexander Ferrer, Hunting creek.

Lanfdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Galloway, Joseph Galloway, Anne-Arundel county; Robert Glats, Washington county.

Isaac Hanton, James Hyman, rev. William Hughes, Maria Hynes, Annapolis; William Hayward, Talbot county; Robert Harrison, Choptank river.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Austin Jenkins, St. Mary's county; Thomas Johnson, Cliffs; Thomas Johnson, Maryland.

David Kerr, Annapolis. Mr. Levole, Annapolis; Lucy Leiper, Charles county; Robert Hilburn, Maryland; Richard Lee, Blenheim; Dr. Lang, Dorchester county; Samuel Lane (3), Pig-point.

Hugh McKillop, William Moore, Mr. Merick, James Mitchell, Annapolis; Richard Meek, Charles county; Benjamin Mackall, Hallowing-point; John Murphy, Port Tobacco; William Muir (3), Clement's Bay; Hannah Mackey, Newport.

N. C. Neilson, Annapolis; John Newton (2), Patuxent.

David Phillips, Annapolis; John Pirie, Queen's-town; Charles Pye, Notley Hall; George Purvis, Nan-coke.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis. Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Robertson, Annapolis; Thomas Roter, Notley Hall; Stephen Rawlings, West river.

Rev. Dr. William Smith, Richard Snuke, Annapolis; Daniel Seares, Herring Bay; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; John Stevens, Talbot county.

John Lloyd Taylor, Annapolis; Henry Townsend, Maryland.

Thomas White, Samuel Wilson, Nat. White, John Welsh, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county; David Weems (2), Herring Bay; rev. M. Weems, London town; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting creek; Robert Wilson, Choptank.

Alexander Young, Kent county; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk-Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

It sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore-town.

6w

R. RIDGELY, H. RIDGELY.

January 20, 1786.

SOME persons having committed considerable damage on my land, near Annapolis, under pretence of ginning and hunting; I hereby forewarn all persons from going on the same with dogs or guns, without my leave in writing first obtained, and do give this public notice, that I will bring actions against every person that shall hereafter be found on my said land with a dog or gun, without my leave in writing.

J. T. CHASE.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unless they come immediately and pay off the same, suits will be commenced against them to March term, without respect to persons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

POCKET ALMANACKS,

For the year 1786,

To be sold at the Post-Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 9, 1786.

L O N D O N, - O c t o b e r 1.

YESTERDAY about eleven o'clock his majesty arrived at the queen's house from Windsor, and soon after went to St. James's, where there was a levee. Very few of the nobility were present, and the levee ended by three o'clock. The American agent, Mr. Adams, had a short conference. At half after three his majesty set off for Windsor.

A French nobleman being asked what his opinion was of the present persons at the head of affairs in Great-Britain, without the least hesitation replied, "They have more courage than brains, or, in other words, they have hearts like lions, but heads like asses."

The admiralty board have discontinued the commissioners in the ports of the Baltic, for manufacturing cordage, for the use of the navy, it being determined in future to import the materials, and to manufacture them at home, by which they will be of superior quality, and the money center within the kingdom. This is a well-timed regulation.

The Americans have at length made a kind of payment to those merchants who were hardy enough to send their goods on a venture. The last ships that arrived brought the remittances, all in English guineas, but which are so light, that scarcely any of them want so little as three, and most of them from four to five shillings.

Nov. 6. A letter from a Jew merchant, residing at Algiers, says, "The inhabitants of this town and its beautiful environs, are preparing themselves for another visit from the Spaniards, who I thought were so much offended at the cavalier treatment they met with last year from the Moors, that they would not have condescended to revisit such uncivil beings so soon as the ensuing spring, which it seems they intend to do."

"To give you some idea of what a reception the Spaniards may expect to receive this year, I shall inform you that in my opinion, not treble the forces which were repulsed by your brave warriors, Elliot, Boyd, and Curtis, at Gibraltar, would be able to continue one week, nay, even one hour, in this town. Before they enter, they will have not only to silence the heavy artillery of a prodigious strong castle, and pass a mole of upwards of 500 paces in length, but they will be necessitated to pay much respect to a new and very large battery which the Algerines have lately erected, and which they mean to call the Devil's, in honour of one of the same name at Gibraltar. If they surmount these difficulties, which will be considerably augmented by annoyance they must receive from innumerable gun-boats, they will have to face strong armies of brave and expert soldiers headed by their respective boys. These armies have, since their last attack, been much strengthened; they bear a most formidable and respectable appearance; their infantry are remarkably bold. Such difficulties, aided by a very mountainous country, will, I think, make the Dons sincerely repent their Quixotism."

"The Spaniards had better attack these states with gold and silver; these are persuasive metals, and most probably would operate more forcibly for their benefit on an avaricious, but brave people, than all the lead and steel they can bring against this well fortified place."

"P. S. Several stout vessels, mounting from 24 to 40 guns, are preparing to be launched in a few weeks."

Nov. 7. A correspondent observes, that though (by the discoveries of captain Cook, and other navigators) the northern parts of Asia and America run very near to each other, and that a multitude of small islands interspersed, render the communication easy, and therefore justify the supposition, that America by such an intercourse might have been originally peopled; yet there occurs a very great difficulty, how the various kinds of animals found in South-America, which are proper only to warm climates, could have gone over by this communication, and have left the torrid sands of Lybia and Africa, to travel among the endless snows of Kamkatka. The wisest philosophers must therefore on this subject preserve a modest silence, as they can pronounce with no safety.

Testimony in favour of Sir Richard Hill, bart. by lord George Gordon.

To the editor of the public advertiser.
Mr. Printer,
I CALL upon all the privy-council, Charles Jenkinson, Mr. Bond, and the lord mayor of London, to protect my person from the popish spies set over me by the cabinet of William Pitt. On Thurs-

day ult. having read the ode of my friend Sir Richard, in a print amicable to my protestant brethren, and approving it, I accordingly visited that pious baronet, who, if called on, will verify the same. I then told Sir Richard what I now repeat, that George the third ought to send away all papist ambassadors—I joined Sir Richard, lady Hill, and her cousin, in an excellent hymn, turned from the 1st of Matthew, by Sir Richard. I hereby recommend it to the 80 societies of protestants at Glasgow, knowing it to be sound orthodox truth; for that purpose, Mr. Woodfall, I now entrust it to your special care, conjuring you to print it as you hope to be saved.

Salmon begat Boaz—
Boaz begat Obed—
Obed begat Jesse, so as
Jesse begat David. Amen.
And I am Sir,
Your humble servant,
GEO. GORDON.

N E W - Y O R K, J a n u a r y 20.

A correspondent informs, that a few evenings ago, a spruce young gentleman waited on an amiable lady from — street, to one of Griffith's public assemblies. After their arrival, they found the music exceedingly delightful, and every amusement seemed to act reciprocal to their wishes, until the performance was nearly concluded, when the gentleman perceived to his great consternation, that his Dulcinea was missing; and after repeated researches, he was told by some of the company, that she had retired with Mr —, a gentleman who happened there promiscuously, and is universally noted for his sagacity in galantry. This unexpected stroke frustrated the hero at first; but recollecting himself, he bore it with the fortitude of an Alexander, and is now determined to eradicate every tender impression the — street beauty had inspired.

We are told that the insult lately offered governor Bowdoin, by captain Stanhope, will be considered nationally, and reformed as such.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, J a n u a r y 21.

Tuesday the 17th inst. his excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq; entered the 81st year of his age. The anniversary of the birth of this friend and patron of the art of printing, was celebrated by a numerous company of printers, at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third street, where an elegant entertainment was prepared. On the happy occasion the following toasts were drank, and the evening was spent in the greatest harmony and good order:

1. The venerable printer, philosopher and statesman, Dr. Franklin.
2. The art of printing.
3. The founder of the art of printing.
4. The paper-makers and type-founders.
5. May the liberty of the press be preserved for ever inviolate.
6. The encouragers of the art of printing.
7. All friends to literature.
8. The United States of America.
9. The state of Pennsylvania.
10. General Washington and the late army.
11. Thomas Paine, Esq;
12. Agriculture and commerce.
13. The printers throughout the world.

Jan. 26. A very sovereign antidote has been lately discovered for the dreadful malady the LOCK-JAW, which has proved mortal to so many of the human species, and baffled the art of all the sons of Galen. It is electricity, the powerful effects of which were recently experienced to the eastward, on a young woman languishing under all the symptoms of a speedy dissolution.

After the example of Frankland, the eastern counties of Massachusetts Bay, are attempting to raise their crests, and demand a separation; for which purpose a convention from the different towns are to meet to discuss the momentous matter. A solecism truly ridiculous, and without a definitive step is shortly put to its baneful influence, it will become epidemic.

The scarcity of cash in the United States, will, like other evils, bring forth good, oblige us to think seriously of manufactures, and check that cacothet for foreign superfluities which is now rampant in this country.

Jan. 27. According to a foreign paper of October last, the emperor of Germany, who is a warm patron of the arts, has honoured the baron Spolcki with a letter of thanks for his infinite assiduity in selecting jaspers, in the course of a most laborious research into natural history: in these jaspers, nature has wonderfully amused herself in representing land-

scapes and other objects as if painted by the finest pencil. His imperial majesty has nearly finished paying one of the courts of his palace at Vienna with jasper.

A foreign paper advises, that an English trading vessel, called the Queen of Naples, from that port to London, with a valuable cargo, was attacked on the morning of the 1st of September, off the coast of Valencia, in Spain, by two Algerine, or Tunisian xebecs, full of men: but the English running out fourteen concealed guns ready charged, gave the Moors so warm a reception, that they hung out the white flag, and pretended to have mistaken them for Americans, endeavoured to apologise for so daring an insult to a friendly nation. The English captain, with a generosity that did him honour, declined any farther contest, though he could have sunk them in a few minutes, in consideration of their distressed state, and the loss of above forty of their crew, killed in the very short engagement. The English escaped unhurt, except a few splinters shivered from the mainmast by a chain shot.

The transplanting, as it is usually termed, of teeth, has by some of our modern dentists, been frequently attempted, and sometimes with success, the transplanted tooth remaining fast in the socket, assisting equally with the other teeth, in mastication and speech, and preventing deformity. The practice has lately however produced such fatal consequences among persons of undoubted character in England, that people will be exceedingly cautious how they submit to the operation for the future. The following fatal example among others, is given: A young lady of rank had lately one of her fore teeth become black and carious, and was advised by a celebrated dentist to have a tooth taken from the mouth of an apparently healthy person, and transplanted into the place of the decayed one. This was accordingly done, and the tooth fastened exceeding well. At the end of five weeks her mouth became very painful, her gums ulcerated, and were soon corroded away; a number of ulcers, large, deep and fetid, extended over her cheek and throat; several of her teeth dropped out, and her death was soon expected from the daily decay of her strength. In this calamitous condition, an eminent physician was consulted, who suspecting mercury to be the proper corrector of this frightful disease, directed a gentle course of it to be tried, which for a time relieved most of the symptoms. She was then ordered to try the effects of the country air. She accordingly proceeded, by short stages, to her summer residence, about eighty miles from London. Here, without any new complaint, her strength gradually lessened, till death closed the melancholy scene. The above account may be depended upon for a fact, and was laid before the royal college of physicians a short time since (with several other particulars) by the present learned vice-president of the royal society, who proposed the unfortunate young lady upon this deplorable occasion.

B A L T I M O R E, J a n u a r y 27.

A letter from Virginia mentions, that the general assembly of that state, in a committee of the whole house, had given their opinion, that "no British debts ought to be paid until the English make satisfaction for their negroes, and the frontier posts be delivered up, agreeable to the treaty of peace."

A petition was lately read in the house of assembly of Pennsylvania, from the masters of vessels; citizens of Philadelphia, setting forth, that "many of them have taken an active part in the support of American independence; that since the peace they set, with great concern, foreigners appointed to the command of American vessels, whilst they are neglected, and they and their numerous families suffering; and praying the legislature to take the premises into consideration, and pass a law that all vessels belonging to and registered in the port of Philadelphia, be commanded by citizens of America, and that no person shall be appointed master or mate of such vessels, unless he is, agreeable to the constitution of the commonwealth, become a lawful citizen thereof."

From the Virginia Journal.

Extract of a late letter from a merchant at Barbados, to a gentleman in this town.

"We are much pleased with the flour you last sent, which was little inferior to the Philadelphia superfine. It was branded BEASON. Whenever you ship more for this island, pray let it be of the same kind, as it has so good a character as to meet with a quick market and great price."

A few days since was apprehended and committed to the gaol in this town, Thomas Johnston, for horse-stealing. Also, for burglary, one William May, who has since his commitment acknowledged himself to be the identical person lately under sentence of death in the state of Delaware, from whence he made his escape, by breaking gaol, and for the apprehending of whom a reward of one hundred pounds has been offered in the Philadelphia papers.

ANNAPOLIS, February 9.

Messieurs GREENS,
I AM prevented publishing my vindication in this week's paper, being disappointed in receiving some original papers in the hands of the attorney-general.

Yours,
P. KEY.

To be RENTED,

Or SOLD for cash, or on an extensive credit, and possession given in a few weeks,
THE house wherein the subscriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, February 9, 1786.
To be SOLD at AUCTION, for ready money, on Saturday the 18th instant, at the plantation lately occupied by the subscriber, on the north side of Severn,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, and sheep, and some plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

J. G. Duvall
John Petty

January 26, 1786.

AN house-keeper, for a genteel family in the city of Annapolis, may be informed of a good place by applying to the printers of this paper.

Annapolis February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of A Thomas Iiams, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who is empowered to settle the same.

Kent county, January 24, 1786.

WAS taken up adrift, by Benjamin Joyner, living on Eastern Neck Island, on Saturday the 7th of this instant, a row BOAT, twelve and a half feet keel, five feet beam, fourteen feet aloft, white boat top. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

MORGAN HURTT.

January 26, 1786.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring creek church, on Monday the thirteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

NEGROES, household furniture, and stock. Twelve months credit will be given, on bond bearing interest with a proved security.

THOMAS POWNALL & WIFE, } executors.
JOSEPH DEALE, }

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE subscriber's negro man JACK, well known in this town. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ the said negro, without permission in writing from me,

MARY DULANY.

February 1, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented female servant, who hath about two years and a half to serve; she hath been used to work at the business of a tailor, and is very ready with a needle. Inquire of the printers.

AS the time for which the subscribers entered into partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment, at farthest by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.

WILLIAMS and NETH.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

January 24, 1786.
THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to
MARY THOMAS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadthouse, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 30th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
W. PINKNEY, clk.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A JOURNAL OF A CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Christ Church, in the city of Philadelphia.



THERE is at the plantation of William Simpson, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, not docked, about four years old, has a white spot in his forehead, and some white on each hind foot, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS WALTERS.

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

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AITCHINSON,

Annapolis.
Thomas Beall, Harriot Brice, Annapolis; Lucretia Bozman, major Bruff, Talbot county; Robert Brown (2), Charles Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baillie, Nanjemoy; Leonard Branton, Sassafras river; Chancellor Brent, Port-Tobacco.
William Corbet (2), captain William Campbell, J. T. Chase, Thomas Carlisle, William Cooke, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Joseph Court, West river; Joseph Carleton (3); Landon Carter, Mount Pleasant; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Norman Carlisle, Talbot county; Richard B. Carmichael (2), Wye river; Richard Carns (2), Cool Springs; Joseph Cowman, South river.

Gabriel Duvall, Monf. Desmoulins, major John Davidson (3), Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, Pig-point.

James Elzey, jun. Somerset county.
James French, Mary Foulk, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Somerset county; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; Alexander Ferrer, Hunting creek.

Lanidale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Galloway, Joseph Galloway, Anne-Arundel county; Robert Glasi, Washington county.

Isaac Hanion, James Hyman, rev. William Hughes, Maria Hynes, Annapolis; William Hayward, Talbot county; Robert Harrison, Choptank river.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isbell, Annapolis; Austin Jenkins, St. Mary's county; Thomas Johnson, Cliffs; Thomas Johnson, Mary-and.

David Kerr, Annapolis.

Mr. Levole, Annapolis; Lucy Leiper, Charles county; Robert Lilburn, Maryland; Richard Lee, Blenheim; Dr. Lang, Dorchester county; Samuel Lane (3), Pig-point.

Hugh McKillep, William Moore, Mr. Merick, James Mitchell, Annapolis; Richard Meek, Charles county; Benjamin Mackall, Hallowing-point; John Murphy, Port Tobacco; William Muir (3), Clement's Bay; Hannah Mackey, Newport.

N. C. Neilson, Annapolis; John Newton (2), Patuxent.

David Phillips, Annapolis; John Pirie, Queen's-town; Charles Pye, Notley Hall; George Purvis, Nan-coke.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Robertson, Annapolis; Thomas Rozer, Notley Hall; Stephen Rawlings, West river.

Rev. Dr. William Smith, Richard Snuke, Annapolis; Daniel Seales, Herring Bay; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; John Stevens, Talbot county.

John Lloyd Taylor, Annapolis; Henry Town'end, Maryland.

Thomas White, Samuel Wilson, Nathan Waters, John Welsh, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county; David Weems (2), Herring Bay; rev. Maion Lock Weems, London town; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting creek; Robert Wilson, Choptank.

Alexander Young, Kent county; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk-Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Green-bury Ridgely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

If sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore-town.

R. RIDGELY,
H. RIDGELY.

January 20, 1786.

SOME persons having committed considerable damage on my land, near Annapolis, under pretence of gunning and hunting; I hereby forewarn all persons from going on the same with dogs or guns, without my leave in writing first obtained, and do give this public notice, that I will bring actions against every person that shall hereafter be found on my said land with a dog or gun, without my leave in writing.

J. T. CHASE.

Calvert county, January 17, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad who says his name is WILLIAM COLLINS, that he was free born, and now bound by the court unto a Mr. William Thomson, of Saint Mary's county; he is of a black complexion, five feet three inches high, flat nose, appears and says he is 19 years old; he has on a negro cotton jacket (with metal buttons) and breeches, old shoes, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM ALLEIN, sheriff.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1786.

LONDON, October 28.

We have always found, that when a government has mortgaged all its revenues, that it necessarily sinks into a state of languor, inactivity, and impotence. This may serve as a speculation on the funds of this nation; for the greatest part of public stocks being always in the hands of idle people, who live on their revenue, our funds give great encouragement to an useless and inactive life. As foreigners possess a great share of our national funds, they render the public in a manner tributary to them, and may in time occasion the transport of our people and our industry. But the measures which Mr. Pitt means to pursue next session of parliament will answer every exigency, and establish the national credit on the most permanent foundation.

If the present pending negotiation between Great-Britain and Ireland should not produce a permanent system, we hope that all ranks of people will exert themselves to save the honour of both kingdoms. We detest all dissention and factious cabal. When the interest of Great-Britain is at stake, who can be so flagitious and abandoned as to let private pique triumph over that virtuous enthusiasm that should excite and direct the actions of every lover of his country? By pseudo patriots, this nation has been brought to her present disastrous and ruinous condition. We recommend in particular, unanimity in the senate: for one orator, whose wonderful talents have rendered him conspicuous and popular, is of greater importance than an army. His bewitching eloquence may lead mens minds astray, and extort a change of men and measures, when in fact no administration but the present can recover our importance among the European powers.

Opposition, when properly conducted, is necessary for preserving the liberties of the state; but when this opposition opposes men and not measures, then it is productive of the most fatal consequences. What was it that destroyed the noblest commonwealths of antiquity, but dissention in their councils? What was it that destroyed the Spartan republic, the envy of prosperity, but the irresistible fascinations of an orator. Pericles paved the way for Philip's power, by debauching the minds of men with shows and festivals, and all the studied arts of voluptuousness. His pernicious politics ruined the state, and his orations betrayed the judgment of his auditors. Hence Philip's success, and the destruction of an excellent constitution, whose wholesome laws have been the admiration of succeeding ages.

A number of half-pay officers are lately returned from France, on account of the very high price of board and lodging, even in the cheapest parts of that kingdom, so very dear are provisions, occasioned by the failure of their harvest and vintage.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 19.

Last week arose from the dead, M. Eustache Joucaim, member of a medical academy, who not finding it convenient to discharge a few demands of creditors, had caused a report to be propagated that he was dead. The very day, however, after his resurrection, he was arrested, just as he was on the point of setting out for London.

"The United States of America (says the Abbe de Mably, in one of his letters addressed to the honourable John Adams, Esq;) have behaved with much greater magnanimity than the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Instead of begging a master, as they did, from every quarter, your views were bent solely upon erecting among yourselves a throne sacred to liberty: in all your constitutions, you have recourse to the principles of nature: you have established this as an axiom, that all civil authority is derived from the people: that they alone have the unalienable right of making laws, and of abrogating or modifying them, whenever they discover either past error, or aspire to greater good. You have just ideas of the dignity of man, and by considering magistrates in no other view than as the stewards of the community, you have closely united, and strongly attached all your citizens to each other and to the public interest, by the active sentiments of the love of their country and of liberty: may the sentiments be not merely the effect of a transient enthusiasm: but may they long subsist among you! may they influence all your deliberations, and give increasing stability to your federal republic!"

Nov. 12. The inhabitants of Grenada have voted a considerable sum for the purpose of strengthening that island, which nature has been so partial to, in forming the Lagoon and Carenage, for an harbour at the mouth of a fine bay, defended by a crescent of

rocks.—For the completion of this bulwark for the defence of the British navy, government cannot withhold its concurrence, not only for the defence of the Windward islands, but, in case a war should break out, for the annoyance of the enemy, who would crush the English in those seas, were the natural advantages of Grenada to be neglected.

Grenada, being the most windward island, and uniting the double advantages from her situation, to carry on a diffusive trade in peace, and to defend her acquired wealth in time of war, sound policy demands a free port in that island (which is the wish of the principal inhabitants) and also a royal dock.

Grenada, from its vicinity to the Spanish Main and Trinadada, would reap infinite benefit from a free port, the spreading influence of which would fill the adjacent islands with Spanish money; and with its increase population will speedily follow. At present the island is not above half populated, according to its extent and fertility. The estates are too large, and should be divided; but without fresh supply of trade, and an increase of people, the monopoly of estates would be continued, and the sums advanced by a few individuals will tend to perpetuate those debts, which can only be paid by a subdivision of estates. Why was St. Kitt's so well cultivated and peopled, but because the original settlers were limited to the number of acres each planter was allowed to possess?

BOSTON, January 19.

Yesterday morning, at half past seven o'clock, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer fell (in open air) to 8° below 0.

A London paper has the following article: We have heard much of cork-rumps, false calves, artificial teeth, &c. but the following literary trancritic hand bill of a city oculist, demonstrates that there are other brilliant decorations wanting, before the personal charms of the modern beau or belle can be deemed complete!

"CURIOUS ENAMELLED EYES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, UPON AN IMPROVED PLAN:

Having the tone of action like life, is a great preservation to the inner eye, worn with the utmost ease and comfort, acting like a glove to the hand; is a defence against colds, heats, dust, &c. put into the head without pain, by John Watson, at W. Watson's, eye builder, Church street, Coverly fields, Mile-end, New-Town, London.—Letters, (post paid) duly answered."

MIDDLETOWN, (Connecticut) January 3.

We are desired to publish the following paragraph, as it is a known truth, and will be a gratification to the curious, and may prove of real utility.

Within the course of three weeks past, a child, who immediately after his birth measured between twenty-one and twenty-two inches across his shoulders, was born in this town, and both mother and child now enjoy as good a share of health as is usual in so short a time after child-birth.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

The ships Hope and Empress of China, are preparing for their departure to Canton; we hope their voyages will prove eminently prosperous, as much judgment and excellent disposition has been employed in adapting their cargoes, and fitting the ships under the most experienced and approved good officers.

The right honourable Congress, have been pleased to appoint major Shaw, to be consul from this nation to the emperor of China, and he will embark, in a few days, for the port of Canton.

* A gentleman possessed with every quality of mind and person for this important rank.

A correspondent says, it is the fixed opinion of one of the first characters in America, that the salvation of the United States depends upon an implicit compliance with the definitive treaty of peace, and that our failure on this head, is the reason of Great-Britain's refusing to give up our frontier posts—or entering into commercial treaty with us; and that unless the states give liberty to such persons to return, as through fear, or other motives of a similar nature, absconded at the commencement of the late struggle for liberty, and who have not rendered themselves obnoxious, by taking up arms against their country, or in other ways assisting our common enemies, the consequences will prove alarming! The above are the sentiments of a character, who may well be termed the father of America—the real patriot—the honest citizen, whose name shall brighten the page of future

annals, while historians, entrapt, shall record his deeds with pleasure.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Extract of a letter from Messieurs Scott, Priegle and Co. of Madeira, to Messieurs Willing, Morris and Swanwick, of this city, dated Madeira, December 5, 1785.

"Your brigantine Richmond, captain Perryman, arrived here yesterday, who passed the island and returned from the eastward after a most tedious passage indeed—however, we thank God that he is safe, especially as we had been much alarmed on his account, a small squadron of four sail of Moorish vessels having been for some days on our coast—one of them (the Portuguese being now at peace with the Moors, although at war with the Algerines) anchored in this port the day before yesterday; and your brigantine passed by another yesterday morning, at no great distance, when she came in just off the port: but as she kept close in shore, and shewed no colours, the Moor took no notice of her: luckily she had spoke the evening before with a boat who told her of the Moor being on the coast.

"Soon after your brigantine anchored, the Moor he had passed came also to anchor, being the commodore's ship—the other two are cruising to the westward, and generally in sight—they are twelve days out from Mogadore, and are cruise, they say, for some time about this island, and from hence to the Azores—having this opportunity to Virginia we would not neglect to give you this information for your intelligence, and that of the commerce in general, and underwriters of your city. A Boston brigantine, the Polly, captain —, was on her departure, but stops till these rovers leave us—there are no more American vessels here at present."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, December 21.

The bill entitled "An act authorizing the states of Maryland and Virginia to lay out and improve a road within the limits of this state between the waters of the rivers Patowmack and of the river Ohio," was read the second time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes.

SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT authorizing the states of Maryland and Virginia to lay out and improve a road within the limits of this state between the waters of the river Patowmack and of the river Ohio.

WHEREAS by the articles of confederation, it is stipulated that each state shall enter into a firm and league of friendship with the other states respectively, for their mutual and general welfare:

And whereas it has been represented to the assembly of this commonwealth, that the states of Virginia and Maryland have agreed to improve the navigation of the river Patowmack from the tide water, as far as the same may be found practicable, and from the said river Patowmack to open a road and communication with the waters of the river Ohio. And it appears that the said states, by act of their respective legislatures, have authorized the citizens of the United States to lay out a road to the said waters and communication, and have invested them with all the same privileges, advantages and immunities, with respect to the same, that the citizens of the said states of Maryland and Virginia now do, or at any future time may or shall enjoy:

And whereas, in order to complete the communication between the two rivers, it is found necessary that a road should be laid out and improved through part of this state, which road the said states of Maryland and Virginia have agreed (permission being first had and obtained from the legislature of this state) to lay out and improve at their own proper cost and expence.

In consideration, therefore, of the premises, and of the great advantage that will accrue, not only to the commerce but to the industry and agriculture of this state, by providing a ready market for the produce of the same, by means of said navigation and road,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the agents appointed or to be appointed by the states of Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of laying out and improving said road or communication between the waters of

the Patowmack, and those of the Ohio, be and they we hereby authorized and empowered to lay out and improve (at the cost and expence of the said states of Maryland and Virginia) such roads as they may find necessary, within the limits of this state, and in such manner as they may think proper, for effecting the communication above stated, and that said road, as well as such part of said waters or communication, as lies within the limits of this state, shall be as free and open for all the inhabitants of the said states of Virginia and Maryland, to transport, carry and convey their goods, wares and merchandise, of what nature or kind soever, free from all duties, tolls or impositions whatever, as for the inhabitants of this state.

Provided always, That if it shall be found necessary for the legislature of this state to lay any duty, tax or imposition, in consequence of the necessary improvement or repairs made on such road or communication, that then, and in that case, the goods, wares and merchandise of or belonging to the inhabitants of the said states of Virginia and Maryland, passing or being conveyed through said road or communication, shall be equally liable to such duty, tax, or imposition, as the goods, wares and merchandise, of or belonging to the inhabitants of this state, passing or being conveyed in like manner through said road or communication, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, wares and merchandise imported into this state, through the said communication and road, from the said states of Virginia and Maryland, for the purposes of traffic, sale or consumption in this state, shall be subject to the same tolls, duties and impositions as goods, wares and merchandise imported into this state in any other mode, or through any other channel whatsoever, are liable to, and no more, except tolls, duties or customs imposed as above stated, for the special purpose of reimbursing this state any sum or sums of money expended in improving and repairing said road or communication.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the privileges and advantages so hereby given and granted to said states of Maryland and Virginia, shall endure and continue for so long time as said states shall allow free passage, egress and regress through said navigation and communication aforesaid, to the inhabitants of this state, without exacting or demanding any tolls, duties, customs or impositions whatsoever, except such as are or may be absolutely and indispensably necessary for the maintenance and support of said navigation or communication, and no longer.

RICHMOND.

An ACT to amend the act entitled, "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq; a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Patowmack rivers."

WHEREAS by an act entitled, "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq; a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Patowmack rivers," and reciting, "that whereas it is the desire of the representatives of this commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esq; towards his country; and it is their wish in particular, that these great works for its improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments also of the gratitude of his country:" It is enacted, "that the treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakings for opening the navigations of Patowmack and James rivers, to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares to the former and one hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like money with the subscriptions above mentioned; and that the shares so subscribed be, and the same are hereby vested in George Washington, Esq; his heirs and assigns forever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or by his attorney." And whereas, the said George Washington, Esq; in his letter addressed to the governor, which has been laid before the general assembly, hath expressed his sentiments thereupon, in the words following, to wit: "Your excellency having been pleased to transmit me a copy of the act appropriating to my benefit certain shares in the companies for opening the navigation of James and Patowmack rivers, I take the liberty of returning to the general assembly, through your hands, the profound and grateful acknowledgments, inspired by so signal a mark of their beneficent intentions towards me. I beg you, Sir, to assure them, that I am filled on this occasion with every sentiment which can flow from a heart warm with love for my country—sensible to every token of its approbation and affection—and solicitous to testify, in every instance, a respectful submission to its wishes. With these sentiments in my bosom, I need not dwell on the anxiety I feel, in being obliged, in this instance, to decline a favour, which is rendered no less flattering by the manner in which it is conveyed, than it is affectionate in itself. In explaining this obligation, I pass over a comparison of my endeavours in the public service with the many honourable testimonies of ap-

probation which have already so far over-rated and over-paid them; reciting one consideration only, which supercedes the necessity of recurring to every other. When I was first called to the station with which I was honoured during the late conflict for our liberties—to the disservice which I had so many reasons to feel in accepting it, I thought it my duty to join a firm resolution to shut my hand against every pecuniary recompense; to this resolution I have invariably adhered—from this resolution (if I had the inclination) I do not consider myself at liberty to depart. Whilst I repeat, therefore, my fervent acknowledgments to the legislature for their very kind sentiments and intentions in my favour, and at the same time beg them to be persuaded, that a remembrance of this singular proof of their goodness towards me, will never cease to cherish returns of the warmest affection and gratitude, I must pray, that their act, so far as it has for its object my personal emolument, may not have its effect. But if it should please the general assembly to permit me to turn the destination of the fund vested in me, from my private emoluments, to objects of a public nature, it will be my study in selecting these, to prove the sincerity of my gratitude for the honour conferred on me, by preferring such as may appear most subservient to the enlightened and patriotic views of the legislature." And whereas the desire of the general assembly to mark by the provision above mentioned, their sense of the illustrious merits of the said George Washington, Esq; at the same time that it is strengthened by this fresh and endearing proof of his title to the gratitude of his country, is superceded by their respect for his disinterested wishes and patriotic views:

Be it enacted, That the said recited act, so far as it vests in George Washington, Esq; and his heirs, the shares therein directed to be subscribed in his name, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the said shares, with the tolls and profits hereafter accruing therefrom, shall stand appropriated to such objects of a public nature, in such manner, and under such distributions, as the said George Washington, Esq; by deed during his life, or by his last will and testament, shall direct and appoint.

Nov. 18, 1785. Passed the house of delegates.

JOHN BECKLEY, c. n. d.

Nov. 19, 1785. Passed the senate.

H. BROOKE, c. s.

ALEXANDRIA, January 26.

We hear that several servants who had been purchased to work on the Patowmack navigation, lately ran away, but being soon after apprehended, were sentenced to have their heads and eye-brows shaved, which operation was immediately executed, and is to be continued every week, during the time of their servitude, or until their behaviour evinces that they are brought to a sense of their duty. This notice, is expected, will sufficiently apprise the country should they again make a similar attempt.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

The honourable the senate of the state of New-York, in their answer to the speech of his excellency governor Clinton, say, "The detention of Great-Britain of the posts on our northern and western frontiers, is as replete with ill consequences to this state, and to the union at large, as it is contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace; the continuance of it must affect not less our reputation abroad, than our interest at home, and we shall therefore heartily concur in support of every measure, which the federal councils may deem necessary, to effectuate a performance of the articles of the treaty of peace." This honourable body, on the same occasion, thus further observe: "To improve the agriculture of the state, to promote its commerce, and to encourage our internal manufactures, are objects that certainly merit our attention, and it will be bestowed with alacrity; nor shall we neglect to consider the advantages which may result from a commercial intercourse with the East-Indies. It will consequently be a subject of our deliberations to encourage the growth of that commodity, which promises to be so capital an article, to be given in exchange for those productions of the east, which habit has rendered necessary to us."

The honourable assembly of the state of New-York, in their answer to his excellency governor Clinton's speech, say, "We are surprised to find that the British government continues, in open violation of the treaty, to hold by an armed force, the posts on the northern and western frontiers. We view the circumstance as highly detrimental to the prosperity of this state; and we flatter ourselves that proper and effectual measures will speedily be adopted by our federal head, to obtain redress for so aggravated an injury."

A late London news-paper mentions, that a commercial adjustment between the French and British courts was in great forwardness—and that from the reciprocal cordiality with which the arrangement had hitherto advanced, it was expected that a suspension of the late arrears would take place, and a system of commercial intercourse established, equally just and satisfactory to both parties.

In an epistle from the yearly meeting of the people called quakers, held lately in London, to their friends in different parts of the world, is the following passage respecting the slave trade. "The late

accounts from our brethren in North-America inform us, that our christian testimony against holding our fellow-creatures in bondage, not only continues to prevail and spread among those in religious profession with us, but that some of the governments have gone so far, as to pass laws for the discouragement and gradual abolition of slavery. We therefore find our minds renewedly engaged to refer you to our former advices on this subject; and as the slave trade, whereby such multitudes of the human race are violently subjected to a state so abject and deplorable, is extensively carried on by persons resident in these kingdoms, we earnestly exhort all in profession with us, not to dishonour themselves by having any concern whatever in this unrighteous traffic; from which, if persisted in, very distressing consequences to this nation and its dependencies may be justly apprehended. We trust that a faithful conscientious discharge of the duties, which a serious consideration of the subject must necessarily suggest to every well disposed mind, may prove the means, under the Divine Blessing, of exciting those, who have it in their power, to remove an evil so evidently repugnant to every principle of humanity and justice."

ANNAPOLIS, February 16.

Late London news-papers, received by the Commerce, captain Hill, advise, that the last advices from Constantinople mention, that the plague had rather increased in that residence, particularly at Pera, where several people continue to die of the dreadful contagion; that the Russians seem very seriously engaged in augmenting their marine, and extending their commerce on the Black Sea; that the grand seignior was making immense warlike preparations by sea and land; that his most christian majesty had offered a premium of 10,000 livres to the person who finds out the best and cheapest way of making bread of potatoes; that the terms between the Dutch and the emperor were not yet finally settled, and that no imperial fleet had yet navigated in the Scheld.

The flour branded Beafon, mentioned in a letter from Barbados, (and inserted in our last paper) as little inferior to Philadelphia superfine, was shipped from Alexandria.

STATE of MARYLAND.

Annapolis, February 13, 1786.

In COUNCIL.

To all whom it may concern.

ADRIAAN VALK having been recognised by the United States, in Congress assembled, as consul from the United Netherlands for the state aforesaid: We do therefore, in pursuance of the directions of the general assembly, recognise and declare the said Adriaan Valk to be consul from the United Netherlands for this state, and that the privileges, pre-eminence, and authority belonging to such character and quality are due to him.

W. SMALLWOOD.

Published by order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

February 9, 1786.

THE drawing of LA FAYETTE VILLAGE lottery is deferred until the 10th day of April next, when it will commence at the Cool Springs, under the inspection of the managers. A few tickets remain unsold, which may be had of the managers, or of captain John Halkerton, Upper Marlborough; Mr. William Danford, Bladenburg; Dr. Marshall, Piscataway; Mr. Matthew Blair, Port-Fobacco; captain Thomas Dyson and company's store, Allen's Fresh; Mr. Benjamin Reeder's store, Newport; Messieurs Tubman and Wakeley's store, Benedict; and of Mr. George Leigh, Leonard-town.

To be SOLD,

A N exceeding good FLAT that carries four cords of wood. Apply to R. WELSH, at Talley's.

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Annapolis, February 16, 1786.
Published the last time, for
the information of the ci-
tizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce
to the preservation of public
credit, and the equal distribution
of justice, that the amount of the na-
tional debt be ascertained with the
utmost expedition, and as delay in
the settlement of accounts tends to
render them obscure, and to encour-
age frauds by preventing the means
of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having
unliquidated claims against the United
States, be, and they are hereby re-
quired within twelve months from
the date hereof, to deliver a particular
abstract of such claims to some com-
missioner in the state in which they
respectively reside, who is authorized
to settle accounts against the United
States. And any person or persons
neglecting to deliver their claims as
aforesaid, shall be precluded from any
adjustment of the same, except at the
board of treasury; provided, that
in those states where there is no com-
missioner of accounts, the citizens of
such state or states shall be allowed
one year for delivering their claims
from the time when a commissioner
shall have been appointed and enter
on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect
to deliver in a particular abstract of
their claims as aforesaid, shall be ex-
cluded from the benefit of settlement
or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

The office for adjusting lottery
prizes, and all unliquidated claims
against the United States by individ-
uals, (loan-office certificates except-
ed) will be kept open in this city un-
til the first day of next June, after
which no account can possibly be ad-
mitted on any pretence whatsoever.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner
of accounts.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on
Thursday the 23d instant, if fair, if not the next fair
day on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT valuable tract of land, well known by the
name of Harwood, lying in South river neck,
seven miles from Annapolis, containing 226 acres.
There are on the land a good dwelling house, with
two rooms on a floor, and other necessary houses; a
good apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The terms
will be made known on the day of sale. Any person
inclined to purchase, may see the plat by applying
to Mr. John Davidson, in Annapolis.

VACHEL DORSEY, jun.

At the same time and place will also be offered for
sale part of Hedge Park, or Linthicom's Walks, con-
taining 22 acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract called
Harwood, and for ready money, or not exceeding six
months credit. The land may be seen by applying to
Mr. Carvel, who lives on the premises.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living in Annapo-
lis, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 26th day of
March, at 11 o'clock, for ready money,

A HOUSE in Annapolis, which stands upon leased
ground, a pleasant situation, near where the new
market-house will stand. At the same time will be
sold, some cabinet work, consisting of tables and chests
of drawers, &c.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

St. Mary's county, February 3, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of
Mrs. Margaret Somerville, of St. Mary's county,
deceased, are requested to bring them in properly au-
thenticated that they may be settled, and those indebted
to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

JOHN DE BUTTS, executor.

Charles county, February 1, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr.
Walter Hanlon Jenifer, are requested to bring
them in properly authenticated that they may be paid,
and it is expected that those indebted to the said estate
will pay without delay or further notice, that the exe-
cutors may be enabled to pay the debts and legacies
of the deceased.

DANIEL JENIFER,
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

February 7, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber,
living near the lower ferry on
Susquehanna, on the 21st of January
last, a mulatto fellow named BEN,
about six feet high, well made, and
has lately received a wound on one
cheek, and a considerable cut just
above his right temple; had on when he went away a
mixed country cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, with
coarse stockings and shoes, and a castor hat, but it is
probable his dress may be entirely changed, as he had
other cloaths with him. I bought him a few years ago
of Kinsey Hance, of Calvert county, and I expect he
has got back to that neighbourhood. Whoever will de-
liver him to Stephen Rawlings, at West river, or the
subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all rea-
sonable charges, paid by

P. THOMAS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1786.



WENT away last October, from
Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch a
yellow negro fellow, of the Butler
breed, named MATTHEW, about
nineteen or twenty years of age, five
feet 7 or 8 inches high; when examined
speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly be-
longed to Edward Newport, of Charles county; he was
seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before
Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to
Baltimore about that time. His father and mother be-
long to one Mrs. Bradford, near Badenburg, and he
may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will
secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall re-
ceive the above reward, and if brought home all rea-
sonable charges, paid by

BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably
may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free
man.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, January 28, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, a
very likely negro man named
TOWNRILL, about twenty-five
years of age, five feet nine or ten
inches high, black complexion, well
made, and of a soft insinuating man-
ner; had on a cotton waistcoat and
breeches, good country made shoes and stockings, but
may probably have changed his apparel, as it is sus-
pected he had with him a sailor's jacket. He eloped
last fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then con-
fined in jail; it is very probable he may attempt to get
to Baltimore again. Whoever secures the said fellow,
so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten
dollars reward.

GEORGE PLATER.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Adam
Miller, living in Anne-Arundel
county, a bay MARE, about five
years old, thirteen hands high, has a
black mane and tail, and no perceivable
brand. The owner may have her
again on proving property and paying
charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Ruth Welch, living in
Prince-George's county, a small red and white
STEER, with two flits in the right ear, and one in the
left with an under cut. The owner may have him
again on proving property and paying charges.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore
College, in the counties following, are hereby
notified to meet at the times and places following for
the election of visitors and governors of the said college,
in proportion to their subscriptions and according to
law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednes-
day the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at
Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the re-
maining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince-George's and
Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday
the 23d of February; the remaining or 3d class of sub-
scribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county,
at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of
February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, at the Stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the
28th of February; all which meetings at the respective
places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

THE purchasers of lands from the commissioners
appointed by the late lord Baltimore, who have
not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in pur-
suance of an act of assembly, grants will issue, on the
parties paying their respective balances agreeably to the
terms of sale, to the treasurer of the western shore, with
whom their accounts are lodged for that purpose.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
A Lewis Stockett, deceased, are desired to bring
them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted
are requested to make speedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are in-
debted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open
account, that unless they come immediately and pay
off the same, suits will be commenced against them on
March term, without respect to persons.

JAMES MACKRUBIN.

ALL persons having claims against George Dent,
late of Charles county, deceased, are requested
to bring them in legally proved; and those indebted are
desired to make payment to

ELIZABETH DENT, executrix,
HENRY DENT,
GEORGE DENT, } executors.

Charles county, January 9, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Rose Dade,
(formerly of King George county, in the com-
monwealth of Virginia, but 1st of Charles county, in
the state of Maryland) deceased, are requested to bring
them in properly proved, and those indebted are de-
sired to make payment to

GERARD B. CAUSIN, executor.



THERE is at the plantation of
Samuel Pool, living near John
Hood's, in Anne-Arundel county,
taken up as a stray, a white MARE,
about 14 hands high, 12 or 15 years
old, has a short tail, is shod before,
paces and trots, and has no perceivable
brand. The owner may have her again on proving
property and paying charges.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Ed-
ward Lee, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, are requested to bring them in to the sub-
scribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to
make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix,
SOLOMON SPARROW, administrator.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th of March next,
THE goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceased;
also a valuable tract of land, belonging to the
subscriber, containing two hundred acres more or less.
The sale will be where Walter Suit now lives, above
the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be
given, as can be agreed upon, for some length of time,
by giving bond and approved security.

B. BURCH.

PRINCE-FREDERICK TOWN LOTTERY,
A SCHEME

FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together
with a quantity of goods applicable to the season,
the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows,
to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1000	350
1	100	37 70
1	80	30
1	60	23 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
3	30	22 10
3	20	22 10
4	16	24
6	12	27
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
285	3	320 12 6

416 Prizes, }
624 Blanks, } 6.11 70 7 6

1040

From the above scheme there are only one and an
half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to
any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the
goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the
different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous
to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray,
Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed
managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dol-
lars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing
twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to com-
mence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the
presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of
Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at
the printing office.

Charles county, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cecil county, to wit:

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himself
Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken
up on suspicion of felony and committed to the goal
of said county, and a number of articles being found
upon him which appeared to have been feloniously
taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved so to
be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim
any right in the following articles; notice is hereby
given thereof, in order that any person or persons who
may have a just right and title in all or any part of the
said goods below mentioned, may see agreeable to his
right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases
made and provided.

The said goods consist of two small remnants of
broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of
flamed linen of a good quality; one silk handker-
chief spotted; three blue and white linen handker-
chiefs; a pair of plated spurs; a quantity of watch
keys, also of door keys, &c. one case of razors, and
undry other trifling things.

The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Ed-
ward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the
30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about
thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E. L.,
trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years
old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the
thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for
taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may
get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

January 24, 1786.
The plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 300 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to
MARY THOMAS.

To be RENTED,
 Or **SOLD** for cash, or on an extensive credit, and possession given in a few weeks,
The house wherein the subscriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.
FREDERICK GREEN.

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

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AITCHINSON,
 Annapolis.
 Thomas Seall, Harriot Brice, Annapolis; Lucretia Bozman, major Bruff, Talbot county; Robert Brown (2), Charles Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Bailie, Nanjemoy; Leonard Branlon, Sassafras river; Chancellor Brent, Fort Tobacco.

By the **COMMITTEE of CLAIMS,** November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt-houle, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
 Annapolis, November 23, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three **GREAT COATS,** one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by
GEORGE MANN.

Annapolis, February 9, 1786.
To be **SOLD** at **AUCTION,** for ready money, on Saturday the 13th instant, at the plantation lately occupied by the subscriber, on the north side of Severn,
Sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, and some plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.
CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.
THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.
JOHN PETTY.

January 26, 1786.
AN house-keeper, for a genteel family in the city of Annapolis, may be informed of a good place by applying to the printers of this paper.

Annapolis February 8, 1786.
ALL persons having demands against the estate of Thomas Liams, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to **WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,** who is empowered to settle the same.

Kent county, January 14, 1786.
WAS taken up acrib, by Benjamin Joyner, living on Eastern Neck Island, on Saturday the 7th of this instant, a row **BOAT,** twelve and a half feet keel, five feet beam, fourteen feet aloft, white boot top. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
MORGAN HURTT.

January 26, 1786.
To be **SOLD,** at the dwelling of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Spring Creek church, on Monday the thirteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
Negroes, household furniture, and stock. Twelve months credit will be given, on bond bearing interest with a proved security.
THOMAS TOWNALL & WIFE, } executors.
JOSEPH DEALE, }

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.
To be **SOLD** or **HIRED,**
THE subscriber's negro man **JACK,** well known in this town. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ the said negro, without permission in writing from me,
MARY DULANY.

February 1, 1786.
To be **SOLD,**
THE time of an indented female servant, who hath about two years and a half to serve; she hath been used to work at the business of a tailor, and is very ready with a needle. Inquire of the printers.

As the time for which the subscribers entered into partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment at farther by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.
WILLIAMS and NETH.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at **PRIVATE SALE,**
A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Greenbury Ringgold, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.
 It sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.
 The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore town.
6 w
R. RIDGELY,
H. RIDGELY.

William Corbet (2), captain William Campbell, J. T. Chase, Thomas Castille, William Cooke, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Joseph Court, West river; Joseph Carleton (3); Landon Carter, Mount Pleasant; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Norman Carlisle, Talbot county; Richard B. Carmichael (2), Wye river; Richard Carns (2), Cool Springs; Joseph Cowman, South river.

Gabriel Duvall, Mons. Desmculins, major John Davidson (3), Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, Pig-point. James Elzey, jun, Somerset county. James French, Mary Foulk, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Somerset county; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; Alexander Ferrer, Hunting creek. Landale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Galloway, Joseph Galloway, Anne-Arundel county; Robert Glas, Washington county.

Isaac Hanlon, James Hyman, rev. William Hughes, Maria Hynes, Annapolis; William Hayward, Talbot county; Robert Harrison, Choptank river. Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Aussia Jenkins, St. Mary's county; Thomas Johnson, Cliffs; Thomas Johnson, Maryland.

David Kerr, Annapolis. Mr. Levole, Annapolis; Lucy Lelper, Charles county; Robert Milburn, Maryland; Richard Lee, Blenheim; Dr. Lang, Dorchester county; Samuel Lane (3), Pig-point.

Hugh McKillep, William Moore, Mr. Merick, James Mitchell, Annapolis; Ki hard Meek, Charles county; Benjamin Mackall, Hallowing-point; John Murphy, Port Tobacco; William Muir (3), Clement's Bay; Hannah Mack-y, Newport.

N. C. Neillon, Annapolis; John Newton (2), Patuxent. David Phillips, Annapolis; John Pirie, Queen's town; Charles Pye, Notley Hall; George Purvis, Nancoke.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis. Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Robertson, Annapolis; Thomas Rozer, Notley Hall; Stephen Rawlings, West river.

Rev Dr. William Smith, Richard Snuke, Annapolis; Daniel Carles, Herring Bay; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; John Stevens, Talbot county. John Lloyd Taylor, Annapolis; Henry Townsend, Maryland.

Thomas White, Samuel Wilton, Nathan Waters, John Welsh, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county; David Weems (2), Herring Bay; rev. Mason Lock Weems, London town; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting creek; Robert Wilton, Choptank.

Alexander Young, Keat county; Robert Young, Calvert county.
X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be **SOLD,** to the highest bidder, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 26th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.
SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

AGREABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redrets, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By the **COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
 By order,
W. PINKNEY, clk.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who Randa committed by the name of **GEORGE GREEN,** but since finds that his name is **HARRY,** and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.
SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,
A
JOURNAL
OF A
CONVENTION
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church
 In the states of **NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA;** held in **Christ Church,** in the city of Philadelphia.

THERE is at the plantation of William Simpson, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black **GELDING,** about thirteen hands, and a half high, not docked, about four years old, has a white spot in his forehead, and some white on each hind foot, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.
THOMAS WALTERS.



January 20, 1786.
SOME persons having committed considerable damage on my land, near Annapolis, under pretence of gunning and hunting; I hereby forewarn all persons from going on the same with dogs or guns, without my leave in writing first obtained, and do give this public notice, that I will bring actions against every person that shall hereafter be found on my said land with a dog or gun, without my leave in writing.
J. T. CHASE.

THE partnership of **CHARLES** and **WILLIAM STEUART** will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

To be **SOLD,**
ATRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to **William Ringgold,** of Chester-town, or the subscriber,
JAMES RINGGOLD.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.
THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the state of Virginia early in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sanberrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.
JONATHAN SIMMONS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 23, 1786.

N A P L E S, September 22.

SOME officers of the tribunals of justice having been so imprudent as to violate the privileges of ambassadors, by arresting in the hotel of the English minister, a person accused of murder, and who had taken refuge there, that minister complained to the court, who immediately ordered the authors of this trespass to be arrested, and to be dealt with as the minister shall think proper.

V E N I C E, October 2.

The senate have received some further advice of the success with which their squadron, under the chevalier Emo, bombarded some places of the regency of Tunis. Many houses in the city of Susa were destroyed, and the inhabitants saved themselves only by flight. The Tunisians are fortifying themselves, and preparing for a vigorous defence; while the squadron of the republic is preparing to attack them again, and with so much the more advantage, as they have discovered a favourable spot, hitherto unknown, from whence they can throw bombs into the city with much more success than before.

L I S B O N, October 11.

According to letters from Algiers, all the pirates of that nation have returned into their ports, two only excepted. It is supposed that they will not come out of them before the negotiations between the court of Spain and the dey are terminated. It is said, that M. d'Epilly has already set out with the ultimatum of the court of Spain, and we are very curious to learn, whether the Algerines will consent to the propositions of that court, relative to a suspension of arms with Portugal, with a view to conclude afterwards the peace under the mediation of Spain.

V I E N N A, October 8.

While the affairs of Holland appear to be settled, our minister is occupied entirely in answering the declaration of the king of Prussia; without entering on the question, whether there is or is not actually a design on foot for the exchange of Bavaria, he proves that it is not only possible, but admissible and legal in every respect. This declaration, which must be made as public as that from Berlin, will soon be submitted to the inspection of Europe. We hear that the king of Prussia has done every thing in his power to detach the empress from the emperor, and that he has sent to her a long representation of the preponderating influence of the house of Austria, and that the equilibrium, or balance of power, must be destroyed. But the court of Russia has sent such an answer to his majesty as is moderate, yet speaks the invariable attachment of her majesty to her august ally.

L O N D O N, October 27.

The revolutions which have occurred since the beginning of the present century are highly worthy the attention, not only of the retired philosopher, but the active politician. The Russian empire has started from a state of torpor into life and action. The genius of one man, the king of Prussia, has raised in Germany a counter-balance to the imperial house of Austria. The prince of Georgia has rendered himself independent on Persia on the one hand, and Turkey on the other. The authority of the Porte, over the chiefs that govern its distant dependencies, is shaken; and the languor and lassitude of the mighty empire of Ottomans seem symptoms of pregnancy, which predict the birth of new kingdoms.

If we turn our eyes to the western hemisphere, we behold still more striking marks of revolution. The North-Americans have asserted their own independency, and spread the flame of liberty to Spanish America, and to Ireland. The infection of this great example has not yet spent its force, but must continue to operate throughout ages, and to form a considerable ingredient in the active fermentation and the history of nations.

On the other hand, free states have lost their liberty, and swelled the growing consequence of their powerful neighbours; or fallen a victim to internal treachery and usurpation. Corsica is added to the dominions of France. The Genevese, a people that exhibited the most beautiful picture in miniature of the spirit and genius of liberty, have in fact become dependent on the same great monarchy. The Poles are divided among the Prussians, Russians, and Austrians; and the states of Sweden have bowed down before the prevailing power of a standing army.

With respect to Great-Britain, the short space of ten years has proved how much she is subject to the vicissitude which is incident to all nations; America lost by her pride! and Ireland by her timidity! the East-Indies threatened by France, and her West-India islands by the same power, in alliance with America! In the mean time, that crouching spirit which succeeded so rapidly to the domineering tone which followed her successes in the war concluded in 1763, still preponderates in her councils, and it must continue to invite the attacks of our public enemies.

Nov. 7. The ships which are now under orders of equipment for the East-India and Mediterranean stations, under the commands of the commodores Cosby and Gill, are ordered to take out a number of seamen above their own complement, in order to reinforce the crews of the men of war which are already on those stations, the ships in the East-Indies being particularly straitened for hands, a circumstance which has been represented to the admiralty board by admiral Sir Edward Hughes since his arrival in England, and has occasioned the above order.

A prodigious increase of trade is projected by the East India company. In the two last years, thirteen, and twenty-five ships, have been sent from this country; but next year it is proposed, that the company's equipment shall be extended to thirty-six ships, twenty-five of which are destined for China or the tea trade; an accumulation which must astonish our envious neighbours, and be attended with the most happy consequences to the trade of this nation!

Nov. 8. A very singular phenomenon has been lately discovered in the island of Mullingar—A ship's company had sent a detachment on shore for water; but evening approaching, and they not having time to travel to a river, from which they had been usually supplied, had resolved upon returning to the ship, and suspending their supply till the next day. About two miles from the shore, part of a rock was exposed, which one of the men accidentally striking with an iron crow, there suddenly issued a stream of the most pure fresh water. Upon pursuing this discovery, it appeared, that a continued bed of rock lay throughout this island, which, when broke, in some places afforded excellent water, but in almost every instance tolerably good.

Nov. 9. That some desperate ruffians were hired on Wednesday to mix with the lord mayor's procession, and that for the worst of purposes, will appear from the following circumstance; about ten minutes after the attack had been made on Mr. Pitt's carriage in Cheapside, three ill-looking, dirty fellows (one of whom had a deep cut in his cheek, and seemingly in great pain) came into a public house in Fleet-lane, and while they were drinking, one says to the other, "D--n me, Bob, a little higher, and he'd have done your glim;" meaning that he would have lost his eye. "Yes, replied the fellow, thanks to that awkward fool, Ned, for this, (putting his hand to his face) but how he could miss Pitt, I can't imagine; for the flints were all fitted to our hands, and I am sure there were enough to choose from; but I wish, as it happened, they had not been made so sharp." Hence it is evident that these fellows had been selected, not for the mere party views of hissing and hooting the minister, but for the more diabolical and savage purposes of bloodshed and murder.

At Guildhall on Wednesday last, Mr. Pitt declared that if any of the city members on the opening of parliament would move for a repeal of the shop tax, he would not oppose it; and the lord chancellor immediately replied, that he was in great hopes that the taxes would be sufficiently productive to do without either the shop tax or any substitute.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, October 16.

"The prince royal, who is gone a tour into Germany, is expected home by the conclusion of the month, as we learn a stop is put to his further progress through Europe till the spring, when he is again expected to set off on a visit to all the courts with whom the king is in alliance: it is probable, in some of these visits, his highness may form such connexions as may secure to him the throne in the present line."

It is a fact no less pleasing than true, that on making up the last quarter's account of the taxes to Michaelmas, a surplus of no less a sum than 730,000l. appeared, and this entirely from the produce of the old taxes: as the first quarter of the new taxes has not yet been received—Can, therefore,

people at all wonder at the present rise of our national funds?

A letter from the Hague, dated November 23, says, the true reason is now certainly known why the count de Mercy made a difficulty of ratifying the preliminary articles. That minister said, that he had received notice from the emperor, that his master fully approved of the preliminaries, such as they had been signed: and that his authorising the count to negotiate the definitive treaty with the ambassadors of the republic at Paris; on the footing of the said preliminaries, had superseded all necessity for a ratification or exchange of them, his imperial majesty being above all things desirous that the treaty of peace with the states general should be concluded as soon as possible. We learn, adds the letter, that the conferences have been already renewed: thus the hopes of the anti-republican party, that a rupture would ensue, is once more deceived.

Nov. 10. We hear there has been a mutiny of the 52d regiment in India. Colonel Strubenzen narrowly escaped their rage: they took possession of a small fort, and broke open the magazine; 2000 seapoys were sent against them, but they shut the gates, pointed two pieces of cannon which they had in the fort, and bid them defiance; but by the interposition of some of their officers, and a promise that their pay should be instantly given them, they were prevailed on to return to their duty.

In a garden near Liverpool, a few days since, was found a cabbage of two months growth, which weighed twenty five pounds, and there are now several more of the same age, that in a short time will, in all probability, exceed the former.

As the Portuguese have taken the alarm at the negotiations of a treaty of commerce, now carrying on between Great-Britain and France, it is to be hoped in all our future transactions with that people, care will be taken to tie them down from making innovations hereafter, in the commercial regulation they shall agree to; our Lisbon and Oporto merchants having for a considerable time past experienced several disagreeable changes, which neither they, or many others, could resist, especially as it is still fresh in the memory of many people, what great benefit Portugal has reaped from its connexion with England.

Nov. 11. The warlike preparations, both by sea and land, continue with such vigour by the court of Petersburg, particularly the raising a new corps of grenadiers and chasseurs, amounting to 35 or 36,000 men, seem to indicate a design to commence hostilities the ensuing spring; but against what power they will be directed is yet a problem among the politicians. Certain it is, that if the empress has no serious design of entering into a war, her immense expences are entirely thrown away: she has too little to dread of the Porte, and is too well acquainted with the disorder which prevails in the Ottoman ministry, to make such preparations, had she no other view than to defend herself in case of an attack. Next spring, however, will discover the plan of the two imperial courts. It is generally thought that Poland is comprehended in the scheme of aggrandisement formed by its two powerful neighbours.

Nov. 14. The French never were known to be employed in making such exertions in the naval line as at present, the ships in their several ordinarities, and those building, amount to 356 sail, of which 114 are of the line of battle, and of these 17 are three deckers, from 90 to 110 guns each. On a survey of their navy since the peace, there were found 27 ships of the line in the worst degree of strength; these have been since completely repaired at Brest and Toulon (except four which are now under repair) and which are in every respect as good as new ships. In January last they had fifty sail in the completest condition for service; they have since added 14 sail more, of which five are so forward, that they have 64 sail of the line, or thereabouts, fit for service; and they are indefatigable in building new, and repairing all their old ships, but particularly the former. At Brest the number of ship-wrights and labourers employed at this very time, according to the best information, are 1100 men, exclusive of the galley slaves, rated at 250 more, who are chiefly employed in the sawing and ridding timber, removing it from different parts, and perpetual cleansing of the basin. The Spaniards have been inspired with something similar, so that the house of Bourbon may, in case of another war, be able to collect 160 sail of the line. This is a plain state of facts, well worthy consideration.

Dec. 10. By the exprefs arrived from India we learn, that what has been reported of Mr. Pitt's bill

having given general disgust to the gentlemen there, is not true, only a small number having taken offence at it, and almost every one of these are adventurers. The company's affairs are in a very prosperous way, and they are now reaping the advantage of the excellent train they were put into by Mr. Hallings, who is represented as deserving every acknowledgment for his great attention to their concerns during the whole time he was at the head of their councils in India.

From Malta we are informed, that a small squadron, consisting of four Tunisian galleys, had attempted to make a descent in the Red-Island, near that of Sardinia. Luckily their manoeuvres being detected from Cagliari, three Maltese galleys then in the harbour weighed anchor and sailed in search of the pirates; they soon came up with them, and offered them battle, which was readily accepted by the rovers, who felt bold, from their superiority in number and weight of metal. The Tunisian commodore furiously attacked the smallest of the three galleys, whilst the two other Maltese found business enough to maintain the action against the Tunisians. Their chief had entirely disabled the small galley, when its commander, captain Pietro, resolved to board the enemy or perish in the attempt. Five times did the grapple miss its aim, the sixth proved more fortunate, and the Tunisian was boarded, when a dreadful slaughter ensued. At last, after a desperate action which lasted near three hours, victory declared in favour of the Maltese. One of the enemies galleys found means to escape, the other three were brought in triumph into Cagliari, where *Te Deum* was sung with great solemnity. The number of men on board the captured galleys amounted to 220, of whom 52 were killed, and 32 wounded. The Maltese lost only six men, and five were sent to the hospital to get cured of their wounds.

This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, by the latter of which we learn that a truce has been proposed and accepted between the Venetians and the bey of Tunis for forty days, during which all hostilities are to be suspended. In consequence the squadron is to quit the bay, but it is not yet known whether it will put in any where during that truce.

An annual capitation tax of 20s. each, on all foreigners exercising any trade, art or mystery in Great Britain, has been proposed to government, as likely to be a full and effective substitute for the shop tax.

The Harmony, captain Willet, is safe arrived in the river in 24 days from Philadelphia; in which came upwards of twenty passengers, and two thousand letters, which were delivered out yesterday. Dr. Franklin was chosen governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday colonel Joseph, otherwise known by the name of captain Bradan, was at the levee at St. James's, and had an audience of the king, relative to the business of inviting the back Indians in the circuit of the American united boundaries, to an established harmony with Great Britain.

St. JOHN, (*New-Branswick*) December 5.

On Friday the 9th instant the brigantine Lord Middleton, George Pithee, master, from London, last from Halifax, having a pilot on board belonging to that place, appeared off this harbour, and instead of standing in, either through the ignorance or design of the pilot (the latter being much suspected) was run into a cove on the east side of the town, where the brigantine soon received considerable damage. Greatest part of her cargo, it is thought, will be saved. It blew a gale of wind when the vessel ran ashore, and the St John's pilot boat was not able to board her, although very near. And last Sunday night she received such additional injuries, as to preclude all hopes of her ever being got off. It has been observed, that few vessels with Halifax pilots on board, get into this port uninjured; but what renders it remarkable is, that vessels without pilots arrive daily from other places in safety, and not a single accident has yet happened where a St. John's pilot (who are always plying off the harbour's mouth) has been employed, or where recourse has been had to Des Barras's chart.

A sloop, belonging to Mr Bell and others, was sent to the brig, to bring up part of her cargo, and was also drove on shore, in the gale of wind on Sunday night last, but it is expected will be got off, as she has not received any injury.

Dec. 6. General Arnold arrived in this city on Friday last, and is much indisposed: He came in the brigantine Lord Middleton.

A letter from Quebec says, that the fur trade with the Indians this year, has been unusually great, so that the ships will return home not only full, but with very valuable cargoes.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Massachusetts*) January 27.

It is said, that just at the conclusion of the war, the late elect lady, so called, had congregated a large number of the shaking-quakers, at a town on Hudson's river, to display her power in raising the dead.—The supposed corpse was carried to a plain, and the important ceremony began, when a continental officer, who was stationed at a small distance, came up with a file of soldiers, intimating a design to fire a few braces of balls through the body, by which her authority might be more fully displayed. This being spoken in a loud voice, and the soldiers being ordered to make ready, so alarmed the subject

to be acted upon, that he instantly kicked off the top of the coffin, and made a precipitate retreat, to the no small diversion of many unconcerned spectators.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmar, (*Muskungum*) to his brother in this city, dated December 20, 1785.

"A war with the Indians will inevitably commence next spring. At a grand council held at the Head Waters of the Miami in September last, at a place called Cushman, at which were present a number of the chiefs from different nations, the western Indians determined for war, and were sending belts to those nations who were not present to make it a common interest; this may be depended on, as it is from one of their chiefs to a gentleman whose name we are not permitted to mention. General Parsons, when on his route for the Miami, last month, was, when in a boat, fired on by a party of the Indians, about twenty miles above Red Stone, and the boat which now waits for our letters, met the same fate a few days since, at the same place, when on her passage up; fortunately no lives were lost. Accounts from the Miami mention, there is but little appearance of the treaty taking place; few Indians have yet met, and little expectations from others; the messengers who were sent to invite them in, have been very ill treated; the Wabash Indians returned for answer to the commissioners, that they knew of no treaty, neither did they want any; that they had then fifteen parties out in the settlements of Kentucky, collecting of hay, &c. and as soon as they had returned, and collected their forage, they should send out double the number; so that, from every appearance, I think in the spring we may look out."

Saturday sailed the Hope, Indiaman, captain Magee, for Canton, in China; and the Betsey, captain Bell, for Madras. In the Hope are gone passengers Mr. Shaw, the lately appointed American consul, for the port of Canton, and Mr. Randall, vice consul, for the same place; together with Isaac Sears, Esq; of this city, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

We are authorized from unquestionable authority, to inform the public, that the imperial ship the Count de Belgiofo, expected to arrive from Canton, in China, at New York, is ordered to proceed from thence to Europe direct, with her entire cargo; it having been determined by her owners to make sale of it there only, and instructions accordingly are arrived for her supercargo, to whom the same are to be delivered on his landing at New-York.

Extract of a letter from captain Charles C. Russell, dated Cape-François, December 13, 1785.

"On the 24th of November last, in latitude 33 and longitude 61. (after a very heavy gale of wind) spoke a ship, Thomas Knights, commander, from Waterford, bound to New York, having been fifteen days water logged, and in a most dismal situation, with seven feet of water in her hold; the captain and crew of which I took on board my vessel; in a short time after the ship sunk. The next day, meeting with an English brig, bound to Antigua, I put on board captain Knights, his mate, and eight hands; the remainder, seven in number, I brought in here."

Extract of a letter from Lamar, Hill, Bisset, and Co. of Madeira, dated 5th December 1785.

"Yesterday morning a Moorish cruiser anchored in this road, and saluted the fort with two guns; she seems to be full of men, and carries about ten guns. The captain and some officers waited on the governor, who gave them a polite invitation. While they were sitting at the governor's table, the brig Richmond came to anchor before the castle windows and hoisted American colours.

"R. L. Bisset, who was present, observed the Moor's eye fixed on that object with solitude in his countenance, and that the manner of expressing himself to his officers indicated no small disappointment.

"They threw out in conversation that they are not at war with the Americans, but were ordered out by the emperor of Morocco for their improvement in navigation, and particularly to anchor at Madeira and obtain the governor's certificate, that they had all accordingly touched here.

"This morning came to anchor a stout vessel of about 12 guns, being the commodore of the squadron, which consists of four ships; the other two will soon be in.

"Though they talk of being at peace with all the world, their first inquiries were after American vessels; indeed one of them who appears to be a renegade, confessed that was their real object, and that they were to cruise for three months between the Canaries, Madeira and the Western Islands. If so, they must infinitely distress our commerce."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 8.

"Last night we were very agreeably entertained by an academic exercise of Mrs. Barton's young ladies here, a production of the celebrated 'Countess de Genlis.' I cannot describe to you the pleasure it afforded me, nor pay the young ladies sufficient merit for their performance. The representation was so pathetic as to extract tears from numbers pre-

sent, and must reflect the highest honour on their tutorefs, who is ever indefatigable in the improvement of her pupils."

Feb. 17. By a gentleman just arrived from New-York, we are informed, that a treaty of commerce between the United States of America, and the king of Prussia had arrived in that city, which, it was expected, would be immediately ratified by congress.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

Early on Saturday evening last this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the new, elegant and noble edifices on Hampstead-hill, the property of major Thomas Yates, and Mr. Thomas Worthington, merchants. The fire (which we are sorry to observe was occasioned by the carelessness of workmen) had made such progress before it was discovered, that the inhabitants had no opportunity of exerting that manly and benevolent zeal which they manifested for the preservation of this truly valuable and beautiful interest; consequently they had the extreme mortification of being inactive spectators of the entire destruction of fabrics that were an ornament to the town—an honour to the proprietors—and which, had it not been for this justly lamented catastrophe, might have long remained a pleasing and useful monument to point out—the reward of industry in an honourable pursuit of business.

ANNAPOLIS, February 23.

The London Gazette of December 9, announces the appointment of the right honourable William Eden, Esq; to be his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpose of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.—This situation, it is observed, was offered to Mr. Eden by the British premier, fairly, frankly, and declaredly upon the ground of his thinking Mr. Eden likely to fill it with advantage to his country; the interests in question being extremely complicated and important. Mr. Eden has not only the salary of an ambassador, which is 6000 a year, but he has also a service of plate, which makes his establishment worth at least 10,000 for the first year.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A medical communication having been lately received by the American philosophical society, from an eminent foreign physician, on a subject of great importance to mankind; prescribing for one of the most dreadful diseases incident to animal nature, a remedy that has been found perfectly effectual in a great variety of well attested instances; the printers of the public papers are requested to let it be known to the world.

THE most easy and certain method of preserving men and other animals, who have been bitten by mad creatures, from being seized with the disorder, usually called the canine madness, or hydrophobia.

The first thing to be attended to, in the cure of a person bitten by a mad beast, (either dog or cat) is, to destroy the poison injected by the wound, before it be absorbed and mixed with the general mass of the fluids. And, fortunately for mankind, this poison remains inactive for weeks, nay months, in the part affected.

2d. At the expiration of which periods, cutting out or burning the wound, has been the most approved and principal remedy, according to Celsus; which operations every surgeon is acquainted with.

3d. But since this method of cure is often rejected, because it seems cruel, and is moreover sometimes impossible; in these circumstances, the danger of the ensuing madness continues, unless it can be prevented by some other means.

4th. We find by experience, that of all the remedies hitherto recommended for that purpose, none have proved infallible; therefore, it cannot be thought absurd, to attempt the cure by other means, especially if their efficacy can be ascertained, and our dependence on them ascertained by observation. Such is the remedy lately published by professor De Mederer, of Friburg: namely, a Mother Lye so diluted as to be no longer caustic. The method of using it is as follows:

5th. When a person has been bitten by any mad animal, or one suspected of madness, if the wound be small and deep, let it be dilated, according to art, and then well cleansed with the forementioned lye, (which is composed of thirty grains of the surgeon's caustic stone, the *lapis infernalis* of the shops, and one pound of water) if the sensibility of the part will permit, let it be bound up with pledgets well soaked in the lye, laid thereon; but if the part be very sensible, let it be well washed with the above-mentioned lye, which may again be washed off with common warm water, and then bound up with dry bandages.

6th. This cleansing by means of the lye may be often repeated every day, provided there be no inflammation.

7th. If a surgeon be called, when the wound is in a state of inflammation, he must wait till the suppuration comes on, and then treat the sore according to the method laid down in the fifth section.

8th. If he be called yet later, when the wound is in part, or altogether, healed up, he must exulcerate it again with the caustic stone, and when the eschar has fallen off, let him cleanse and bind it with the

lye as form other caustic, here mention them the poi certainty tha with vitriol.

9th. All w are to be hea 10th. Wh been thus de fore, none of internal and absorption of sorbed, hith fluous.

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THI of a 700, 800, guous to counties, and Mid quality, trees, po other val fowl in t many g venient t that par cation w the Pat southern mon: A Good to will be given to to go an that ma and ten or north portunit fertile r raised. be mad to the s

lye as formerly directed. Let no caustic stone, or other caustic, be applied in these cases: for the lye here mentioned, destroys the animal parts, and with them the poison which excites madness, with more certainty than all the tribe of caustics compounded with vitriol.

9th. All wounds that have been treated as above, are to be healed up in the usual manner.

10th. When the poison that excites madness has been thus destroyed in the part affected, and therefore, none of it now remaining to be absorbed, all internal and external remedies either to prevent the absorption of the poison, or to destroy it when absorbed, hitherto recommended, are perfectly superfluous.

11th. No one treated in this manner can possibly be seized with madness. But if that should happen through neglect, no duty of humanity should be omitted in the care of such unfortunate persons, which may be done with the greater safety, as we are fully convinced that such men do not bite, and that the spittle alone without a bite, cannot communicate the infection.

12th. We ought not instantly to declare every person as mad, who has been bitten by these animals. Many may be sad and fearful, through the dread of dying mad, and from that cause alone, may be seized with various sorts of symptoms analogous to those of canine madness. Hence it comes to pass, that so many are said to have been cured, by different and contrary medicines. To such we should administer consolation, and if the means mentioned in the fifth and eighth sections have not been used, we ought to apply them.

13th. True canine madness generally breaks out in the space of three weeks, or three months after the bite. All that has been written concerning a sooner or later eruption, is altogether uncertain.

14th. This madness is generally excited by some preceding violent motion, either of the mind or body, and then the wound, whether open or closed, begins to pain the patient afresh, which pains gradually advance towards the trunk of the body, and attack the sufferers with alternate chills and lassitudes, more or less, attended with the usual symptoms of fever; to this succeed a difficulty of swallowing (whence arises the continu'd spitting) and lastly, an insuperable dread, not only of every liquid, but even of every thing that can excite the idea of it.

15th. These two symptoms, namely, a difficulty of swallowing and dread of liquids, constitute the essential characteristics of the madness, and they only determine its presence.

16th. This dreadful disease has not as yet yielded to the medical art, and though it principally consists in the symptoms just mentioned in the 15th section, nevertheless, the physician in vain looks for internal medicines. We must therefore search for those that are external. Mercurial unction, hitherto so much approved when the madness comes on, has been found to be actually injurious. But we are told that bathing in sea water has been always found advantageous, and it probably may be so; because a certain portion of pure fresh water may be absorbed from the sea water, and thus the poison be mixed with a proper vehicle.

17th. If the marine bath has ever proved useful in any instance, it must certainly be owing to the alkali absorbed from the sea water; but would not the diluted lye be much more so? It acts powerfully on the poison of the scrophala, which has a greater affinity with that of canine madness, than it has with the venereal, with the last of which, and that of the madness we are speaking of, Dr. Savage found so great a similitude.

18th. Lastly. Let those who are actually mad (notwithstanding the dread of liquids) be carefully put into a bath of this lye and kept in it as long as possible: for, according to Celsus, "In desperate cases, a doubtful remedy is better than none."

February 21, 1786.

Valuable lands to be sold, leased, or rented.

THIRTY-ONE tracts of patent land, consisting of about 16,000 acres, in tracts of 160, 400, 500, 700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them contiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanhawa and Middle Island creek. These lands are of the first quality, rich, level, well watered, abounding in sugar trees, poplar, walnut, locust, wild cherry, oak, and other valuable timber. There are fine fish and wild fowl in the streams; deer and turkeys in the woods; many good mill seats; limestone, &c. They are convenient to some flourishing towns newly established in that part of the country. There is an easy communication with the Ohio, Pittsburg, and soon will be with the Patowmack. From the richness of the soil and southern situation, the winters are milder than common. A long time will be allowed to purchasers. Good tobacco or cotton, which may be easily raised, will be taken in payment; encouragement will be given to industrious planters, farmers, and tradesmen, to go and settle there; and it is not to be doubted, but that many people who are forced to pay heavy rents and tend poor worn-out lands, which produce little or nothing, will avail themselves of an immediate opportunity of providing for their families in a rich, fertile soil, where the necessaries of life can be easily raised. The title is indisputable. Applications may be made to Mr. West, in Prince-George's county, or to the subscriber at Elk-Ridge.

EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the state of Virginia, will dispose of 353 1/2 acres of land, equal in quality to any in this state, situated about six miles from Bladensburg, nine from Marlborough, and ten from Queen-Anne; the situation is healthy and in a very genteel neighbourhood; the improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, situated on an eminence which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of twenty miles, with all other necessary buildings for a family, three orchards of choice fruit, from which may be made annually 5000 gallons of cider, 20 acres of very fertile meadow, well ditched, about 70 acres of rich well timbered wood, abounding with poplar, walnut, oak, and hickory, 20 bushels of wheat sown on fallow and 12 bushels of rye in corn ground. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages of this situation; the rich lands of Prince-George's, of which this is a part, being generally allowed to be superior to any in the state for the culture of tobacco of the finest quality, and at the same time rewarding the industrious planter with the produce of three hogheads or more for the labour of each good hand. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. Also the reversion of 100 acres adjoining, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, tobacco house, and orchard. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the plantation and all the buildings excepting the dwelling house, which will also be delivered on the first of April. The whole, one half, or one third of the purchase money will be expected by the 10th of June, as may best suit the purchaser, the remainder at one or two annual payments. If these lands are not sold by private sale before the 10th of March, they will then be exposed to public sale, together with some hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture.

EDWARD GANTT.

February 21, 1786.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money only, at Mellwood Park, the plantation of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, on Tuesday the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, A two pieces of German osnabrigs, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a charriot and harness, some sider calks, grain, hogheads, and other articles.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

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

ELLICOTT'S ALMANACKS,

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

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorized to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPL and OSGOOD HANBURY, as also the surviving partners of HANBURY and LLOYD, request those indebted to make payment, to prevent measures being pursued both disagreeable and expensive.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE agent for the late PROPRIETARY of this state having returned many of the farmers of quit-rents, and others in the receipt of his then revenue, in arrears—to avoid expence and trouble, those concerned are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attorneys for Henry Harford, Esq;

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSEL,

BEGS leave to inform his former scholars and the respectable families of this city, that his dancing-school will be opened in April, and continue till December, where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances in the first taste. No entrance money will be required.

Charles county, February 16, 1786.

WHEREAS considerable damage has been committed on our lands, and under pretence of gunning our fences have been thrown down, and fields laid open to the ravage of neighbouring cattle; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from sporting on the same with dog or gun, without express leave, as we are determined to proceed against every trespasser for the future as the law directs.

WILLIAM LEIGH, JOSEPH SEMMES.

ALL persons who have just claims against the estate of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

THE subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, begs leave to inform all persons afflicted with blindness, or any complaint of weakness of sight, that they may be supplied with his eye-water on very reasonable terms; he also assures them, that all those who have experienced it have found relief, and several who were deprived of their sight had it restored them, as will be evinced by the following certificate, signed by people whose veracity may be relied on. Those who apply are requested to bring phials, as the subscriber cannot furnish them.

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the subscribers do hereby certify, that we or some of our family have found almost immediate relief in using Mr. Dodson's eye-water, the efficacy of which is indisputable. Given under our hands,

NOTLEY MADDOCK, RICHARD COX, ROBERT BRENT, EDWARD GREEN, jun. WALTER PYE, HENRY HAMERSLEY, JAMES THOMPSON, jun. MARY BRENT.

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN, From PHILADELPHIA, Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland news papers,

ACQUAINTS the public in this town and the country, that he has for sale an extensive variety of the most rare flower seeds, which have not been known before in this country; he also imported from Amsterdam the most beautiful ranunculi; a variety of 125 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemones; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees, in all colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 23 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of paeletouts; 8 sorts of double tuberofes; 8 sorts of tarceets; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 20 sorts of jonquils; 100 sorts of hyacinths; 40 sorts of annual flower seeds; all sorts of fresh garden seeds and cauliflower, just imported from London and Amsterdam; he has also for sale very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours, suitable for the ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will please to apply immediately at his lodgings, at Mrs. M'Daniel's, as he intends to return to his store in Philadelphia, in a few days. He has catalogues of the names and colours of his flowers and seeds.

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he intends to come early this spring to reside in the city of Annapolis, in order to carry on the tanning and currying business; he would wish to treat all those to whom it is convenient to cure tanners bark, that they would deliver it at Mr. Hyde's landing at Annapolis, as early as possible this spring, where they may depend on receiving the ready money and the Baltimore prices for any quantity they deliver; he likewise purchases hides and skins dried or green, if merchantable, and will pay the best price in cash, or good leather, as the seller shall choose. As this is a business which appears to be much wanted in this place, he flatters himself he shall be able and willing to please all who will please to deal with him, and hopes to meet with encouragement from the public in this undertaking, which will be acknowledged with gratitude by

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Annapolis, February 22, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice, that John M'Carney has indented himself to me for a term; and whereas he has since the above indenture endeavoured to get a forged pass in order to run away, this is therefore to request all persons who should meet with the aforesaid man, exceeding three miles from home, without a written order from the subscriber, and secure him in such a manner that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded by

MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stad-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD SPRIGG, agents.

Annapolis February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Thomas Liams, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who is empowered to settle the same.

St. Mary's county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Somerville, of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be settled, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, to

JOHN DE BUTTS, executor.

having given general disgust to the gentlemen there, is not true, only a small number having taken offence at it, and almost every one of these are adventurers. The company's affairs are in a very prosperous way, and they are now reaping the advantage of the excellent train they were put into by Mr. Hallings, who is represented as deserving every acknowledgment for his great attention to their concerns during the whole time he was at the head of their councils in India.

From Malta we are informed, that a small squadron, consisting of four Tunisian galleys, had attempted to make a descent in the Red-Island, near that of Sardinia. Luckily their manœuvres being detected from Cagliari, three Maltese galleys then in the harbour weighed anchor and sailed in search of the pirates; they soon came up with them, and offered them battle, which was readily accepted by the rovers, who felt bold, from their superiority in number and weight of metal. The Tunisian commodore furiously attacked the smallest of the three galleys, whilst the two other Maltese found business enough to maintain the action against the Tunisians. Their chief had entirely disabled the small galley, when its commander, captain Pietro, resolved to board the enemy or perish in the attempt. Five times did the grapple miss its aim, the sixth proved more fortunate, and the Tunisian was boarded, when a dreadful slaughter ensued. At last, after a desperate action which lasted near three hours, victory declared in favour of the Maltese. One of the enemies galleys found means to escape, the other three were brought in triumph into Cagliari, where *Te Deum* was sung with great solemnity. The number of men on board the captured galleys amounted to 220, of whom 52 were killed, and 32 wounded. The Maltese lost only six men, and five were sent to the hospital to get cured of their wounds.

This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, by the latter of which we learn that a truce has been proposed and accepted between the Venetians and the bey of Tunis for forty days, during which all hostilities are to be suspended. In consequence the squadron is to quit the bay, but it is not yet known whether it will put in any where during that truce.

An annual capitation tax of 20s. each, on all foreigners exercising any trade, art or mystery in Great-Britain, has been proposed to government, as likely to be a full and effective substitute for the shop tax.

The Harmony, captain Willet, is safe arrived in the river in 24 days from Philadelphia; in which came upwards of twenty passengers, and two thousand letters, which were delivered out yesterday. Dr. Franklin was chosen governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday colonel Joseph, otherwise known by the name of captain Bradan, was at the levee at St. James's, and had an audience of the king, relative to the business of inviting the back Indians in the circuit of the American united boundaries, to an established harmony with Great Britain.

St. JOHN, (*New-Brunswick*) December 5.

On Friday the 9th instant the brigantine Lord Middleton, George Fithee, master, from London, left from Halifax, having a pilot on board belonging to that place, appeared off this harbour, and instead of standing in, either through the ignorance or design of the pilot (the latter being much suspected) was run into a cove on the east side of the town, where the brigantine soon received considerable damage. Greatest part of her cargo, it is thought, will be saved. It blew a gale of wind when the vessel ran ashore, and the St John's pilot boat was not able to board her, although very near. And last Sunday night she received such additional injuries, as to preclude all hopes of her ever being got off. It has been observed, that few vessels with Halifax pilots on board, get into this port uninjured; but what renders it remarkable is, that vessels without pilots arrive daily from other places in safety, and not a single accident has yet happened where a St. John's pilot (who are always plying off the harbour's mouth) has been employed, or where recourse has been had to Des Barres's chart.

A sloop, belonging to Mr Bell and others, was sent to the brig, to bring up part of her cargo, and was also drove on shore, in the gale of wind on Sunday night last, but it is expected will be got off, as she has not received any injury.

Dec. 6. General Arnold arrived in this city on Friday last, and is much indisposed: He came in the brigantine Lord Middleton.

A letter from Quebec says, that the fur trade with the Indians this year, has been unusually great, so that the ships will return home not only full, but with very valuable cargoes.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Massachusetts*) January 27.

It is said, that just at the conclusion of the war, the late elect lady, so called, had congregated a large number of the shaking-quakers, at a town on Hudson's river, to display her power in raising the dead.—The supposed corpse was carried to a plain, and the important ceremony began, when a continental officer, who was stationed at a small distance, came up with a file of soldiers, intimating a design to fire a few braces of balls through the body, by which her authority might be more fully displayed. This being spoken in a loud voice, and the soldiers being ordered to make ready, so alarmed the subject

to be acted upon, that he instantly kicked off the top of the coffin, and made a precipitate retreat, to the no small diversion of many unconcerned spectators.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmar, (*Muskingum*) to his brother in this city, dated December 20, 1785.

A war with the Indians will inevitably commence next spring. At a grand council held at the Head Waters of the Miami in September last, at a place called Cashabin, at which were present a number of the chiefs from different nations, the western Indians determined for war, and were sending belts to those nations who were not present to make it a common interest; this may be depended on, as it is from one of their chiefs to a gentleman whose name we are not permitted to mention. General Parsons, when on his route for the Miami, last month, was, when in a boat, fired on by a party of the Indians, about twenty miles above Red Stone, and the boat which now waits for our letters, met the same fate a few days since, at the same place, when on her passage up; fortunately no lives were lost. Accounts from the Miami mention, there is but little appearance of the treaty taking place; few Indians have yet met, and little expectations from others; the messengers who were sent to invite them in, have been very ill treated; the Wabash Indians returned for answer to the commissioners, that they knew of no treaty, neither did they want any; that they had then fifteen parties out in the settlements of Kentucky, collecting of hay, &c. and as soon as they had returned, and collected their forage, they should send out double the number; so that, from every appearance, I think in the spring we may look out.

Saturday sailed the Hope, Indianman, captain Magee, for Canton, in China; and the Betsey, captain Bell, for Madras. In the Hope are gone passengers Mr. Shaw, the lately appointed American consul, for the port of Canton, and Mr. Randall, vice consul, for the same place; together with Isaac Sears, Esq; of this city, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

We are authorized from unquestionable authority, to inform the public, that the imperial ship the Count de Belgioso, expected to arrive from Canton, in China, at New York, is ordered to proceed from thence to Europe direct, with her entire cargo; it having been determined by her owners to make sale of it there only, and instructions accordingly are arrived for her supercargo, to whom the same are to be delivered on his landing at New-York.

Extract of a letter from captain Charles C. Russell, dated Cape-François, December 13, 1785.

On the 24th of November last, in latitude 33 and longitude 61, (after a very heavy gale of wind) spoke a ship, Thomas Knights, commander, from Waterford, bound to New York, having been fifteen days water logged, and in a most dismal situation, with seven feet of water in her hold; the captain and crew of which I took on board my vessel; in a short time after the ship sunk. The next day, meeting with an English brig, bound to Antigua, I put on board captain Knights, his mate, and eight hands; the remainder, seven in number, I brought in here.

Extract of a letter from Lamar, Hill, Bisset, and Co. of Madeira, dated 5th December 1785.

Yesterday morning a Moorish cruiser anchored in this road, and saluted the fort with two guns; she seems to be full of men, and carries about ten guns. The captain and some officers waited on the governor, who gave them a polite invitation. While they were sitting at the governor's table, the brig Richmond came to anchor before the castle windows and hoisted American colours.

R. L. Bisset, who was present, observed the Moor's eye fixed on that object with solitude in his countenance, and that the manner of expressing himself to his officers indicated no small disappointment.

They threw out in conversation that they are not at war with the Americans, but were ordered out by the emperor of Morocco for their improvement in navigation, and particularly to anchor at Madeira and obtain the governor's certificate, that they had all accordingly touched here.

This morning came to anchor a stout vessel of about 12 guns, being the commodore of the squadron, which consists of four ships; the other two will soon be in.

Though they talk of being at peace with all the world, their first inquiries were after American vessels; indeed one of them who appears to be a renegade, confessed that was their real object, and that they were to cruise for three months between the Canaries, Madeira and the Western Islands. If so, they must infinitely distress our commerce.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 8.

Last night we were very agreeably entertained by an academic exercise of Mrs. Barton's young ladies here, a production of the celebrated "Countess de Genlis." I cannot describe to you the pleasure it afforded me, nor pay the young ladies sufficient merit for their performance. The representation was so pathetic as to extract tears from numbers pre-

sent, and must reflect the highest honour on their tutors, who is ever indefatigable in the improvement of her pupils.

Feb. 17. By a gentleman just arrived from New-York, we are informed, that a treaty of commerce between the United States of America, and the king of Prussia had arrived in that city, which, it was expected, would be immediately ratified by congress.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

Early on Saturday evening last this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the new, elegant and noble edifices on Hampstead-hill, the property of major Thomas Yates, and Mr. Thomas Worthington, merchants. The fire (which we are sorry to observe was occasioned by the carelessness of workmen) had made such progress before it was discovered, that the inhabitants had no opportunity of exerting that manly and benevolent zeal which they manifested for the preservation of this truly valuable and beautiful interest; consequently they had the extreme mortification of being inactive spectators of the entire destruction of fabrics that were an ornament to the town—an honour to the proprietors—and which, had it not been for this justly lamented catastrophe, might have long remained a pleasing and useful monument to point out—the reward of industry in an honourable pursuit of business.

ANNAPOLIS, February 23.

The London Gazette of December 9, announces the appointment of the right honourable William Eden, Esq; to be his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpose of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.—This situation, it is observed, was offered to Mr. Eden by the British premier, fairly, frankly, and declaredly upon the ground of his thinking Mr. Eden likely to fill it with advantage to his country; the interests in question being extremely complicated and important. Mr. Eden has not only the salary of an ambassador, which is 6000l a year, but he has also a service of plate, which makes his establishment worth at least 10,000l for the first year.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A medical communication having been lately received by the American philosophical society, from an eminent foreign physician, on a subject of great importance to mankind; prescribing for one of the most dreadful diseases incident to animal nature, a remedy that has been found perfectly effectual in a great variety of well attested instances; the printers of the public papers are requested to let it be known to the world.

THE most easy and certain method of preserving men and other animals, who have been bitten by mad creatures, from being seized with the disorder, usually called the canine madness, or hydrophobia.

The first thing to be attended to, in the cure of a person bitten by a mad beast, (either dog or cat) is, to destroy the poison injected by the wound, before it be absorbed and mixed with the general mass of the fluids. And, fortunately for mankind, this poison remains inactive for weeks, nay months, in the part affected.

2d. At the expiration of which periods, cutting out or burning the wound, has been the most approved and principal remedy, according to Celsus; which operations every surgeon is acquainted with.

3d. But since this method of cure is often rejected, because it seems cruel, and is moreover sometimes impossible; in these circumstances, the danger of the ensuing madness continues, unless it can be prevented by some other means.

4th. We find by experience, that of all the remedies hitherto recommended for that purpose, none have proved infallible; therefore, it cannot be thought absurd, to attempt the cure by other means, especially if their efficacy can be ascertained, and our dependence on them ascertained by observation. Such is the remedy lately published by professor De Mederer, of Friburg: namely, a Mother Lye so diluted as to be no longer caustic. The method of using it is as follows:

5th. When a person has been bitten by any mad animal, or one suspected of madness, if the wound be small and deep, let it be dilated, according to art, and then well cleansed with the forementioned lye, (which is composed of thirty grains of the surgeon's caustic stone, the lapis infernalis of the shops, and one pound of water) if the sensibility of the part will permit, let it be bound up with pledgets well soaked in the lye, laid thereon; but if the part be very sensible, let it be well washed with the above-mentioned lye, which may again be washed off with common warm water, and then bound up with dry bandages.

6th. This cleansing by means of the lye may be often repeated every day, provided there be no inflammation.

7th. If a surgeon be called, when the wound is in a state of inflammation, he must wait till the suppuration comes on, and then treat the sore according to the method laid down in the fifth section.

8th. If he be called yet later, when the wound is in part, or altogether, healed up, he must exulcerate it again with the caustic stone, and when the eschar has fallen off, let him cleanse and bind it with the

lye as formerly & other caustic, be here mentioned, & them the poison with certainty than all with vitriol.

9th. All wounds are to be healed up 10th. When they have been thus destroyed, none of it no internal and external absorption of the lye, hitherto refused, hitherto refused.

11th. No one be seized with it through neglect, committed in the care may be done with conviction that the spittle alone without infection.

12th. We ought for as mad, who Many may be fancying mad, and with various forms canine madness. many are said to contrary medicine consolation, and and eighth section apply them.

13th. True ca the space of three bite. All that h or later eruption

14th. This m preceding violence, and then th begins to pain th ally advance tow tack the sufferer: more or less, a fever; to the (whence arises t insuperable drea of every thing t

15th. The e of swallowing essential charact determine its pr

16th. This d to the medical i in the symptom nevertheless, th medicines. W are external. approved whe found to be a bathing in sea taceous, and i tain portion of from the sea with a proper v

17th. If the any instance, i absorbed from luted lye be m poison of the ty with that of venereal, with madness we a great a similit

18th. Lastly withstanding t into a bath of ble: for, acco a doubtful ren

Valuable

THIRTY

of about 700, 800, and guous to each counties, Virg and Middle I quality, rich, trees, poplar, other valuable fowl in the st many good n venient to so that part of cation with t the Patowma southern situ mon. A lo Good tobacc will be take given to ind to go and fet that many p and tend p or nothing, opportunity of fertile soil, raised. The be made to to the super

lye as formerly directed. Let no caustic stone, or other caustic, be applied in these cases: for the lye here mentioned, destroys the animal parts, and with them the poison which excites madness, with more certainty than all the tribes of caustics compounded with vitriol.

9th. All wounds that have been treated as above, are to be healed up in the usual manner.

10th. When the poison that excites madness has been thus destroyed in the part affected, and therefore, none of it now remaining to be absorbed, all internal and external remedies either to prevent the absorption of the poison, or to destroy it when absorbed, hitherto recommended, are perfectly superfluous.

11th. No one treated in this manner can possibly be seized with madness. But if that should happen through neglect, no duty of humanity should be omitted in the care of such unfortunate persons, which may be done with the greater safety, as we are fully convinced that such men do not bite, and that the spittle alone without a bite, cannot communicate the infection.

12th. We ought not instantly to declare every person as mad, who has been bitten by these animals. Many may be sad and fearful, through the dread of dying mad, and from that cause alone, may be seized with various sorts of symptoms analogous to those of canine madness. Hence it comes to pass, that so many are said to have been cured, by different and contrary medicines. To such we should administer consolation, and if the means mentioned in the fifth and eighth sections have not been used, we ought to apply them.

13th. True canine madness generally breaks out in the space of three weeks, or three months after the bite. All that has been written concerning a sooner or later eruption, is altogether uncertain.

14th. This madness is generally excited by some preceding violent motion, either of the mind or body, and then the wound, whether open or closed, begins to pain the patient at first, which pains gradually advance towards the trunk of the body, and attack the sufferers with alternate chills and lassitudes, more or less, attended with the usual symptoms of fever; to these succeed a difficulty of swallowing (whence arises the continued spitting) and lastly, an insuperable dread, not only of every liquid, but even of every thing that can excite the idea of it.

15th. These two symptoms, namely, a difficulty of swallowing and dread of liquids, constitute the essential characteristics of the madness, and they only determine its presence.

16th. This dreadful disease has not as yet yielded to the medical art, and though it principally consists in the symptoms just mentioned in the 15th section, nevertheless, the physician in vain looks for internal medicines. We must therefore search for those that are external. Mercurial unction, hitherto so much approved when the madness comes on, has been found to be actually injurious. But we are told that bathing in sea water has been always found advantageous, and it probably may be so; because a certain portion of pure fresh water may be absorbed from the sea water, and thus the poison be mixed with a proper vehicle.

17th. If the marine bath has ever proved useful in any instance, it must certainly be owing to the alkali absorbed from the sea water; but would not the diluted lye be much more so? It acts powerfully on the poison of the scrophula, which has a greater affinity with that of canine madness, than it has with the venereal, with the last of which, and that of the madness we are speaking of, Dr. Savage found so great a similitude.

18th. Lastly. Let those who are actually mad (notwithstanding the dread of liquids) be carefully put into a bath of this lye and kept in it as long as possible: for, according to Celsus, "In desperate cases, a doubtful remedy is better than none."

February 21, 1786.

Valuable lands to be sold, leased, or rented.

THIRTY-ONE tracts of patent land, consisting of about 16,000 acres, in tracts of 160, 400, 500, 700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them contiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanhawa and Middle Island creek. These lands are of the first quality, rich, level, well watered, abounding in sugar trees, poplar, walnut, locust, wild cherry, oak, and other valuable timber. There are fine fish and wild fowl in the streams; deer and turkeys in the woods; many good mill seats; limestone, &c. They are convenient to some flourishing towns newly established in that part of the country. There is an easy communication with the Ohio, Pittsburg, and soon will be with the Patowmack. From the richness of the soil and southern situation, the winters are milder than common. A long time will be allowed to purchasers. Good tobacco or cotton, which may be easily raised, will be taken in payment; encouragement will be given to industrious planters, farmers, and tradesmen, to go and settle there; and it is not to be doubted, but that many people who are forced to pay heavy rents and tend poor worn-out lands, which produce little or nothing, will avail themselves of an immediate opportunity of providing for their families in a rich, fertile soil, where the necessaries of life can be easily raised. The title is indisputable. Applications may be made to Mr. West, in Prince-George's county, or to the subscriber at Elk-Ridge.

EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the state of Virginia, will dispose of 1534 acres of land, equal in quality to any in this state, situated about six miles from Bladensburg, nine from Marlborough, and ten from Queen Anne; the situation is healthy and in a very genteel neighbourhood; the improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, situated on an eminence which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of twenty miles, with all other necessary buildings for a family, three orchards of choice fruit, from which may be made annually 5000 gallons of cider, 20 acres of very fertile meadow, well ditched, about 70 acres of rich well timbered wood, abounding with poplar, walnut, oak, and hickory, 20 bushels of wheat sown on fallow and 12 bushels of rye in corn ground. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages of this situation; the rich lands of Prince-George's, of which this is a part, being generally allowed to be superior to any in the state for the culture of tobacco of the finest quality, and at the same time rewarding the industrious planter with the produce of three hogheads or more for the labour of each good hand. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. Also the reversion of 100 acres adjoining, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, tobacco house, and orchard. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the plantation and all the buildings excepting the dwelling house, which will also be delivered on the first of April. The whole, one half, or one third of the purchase money will be expected by the 10th of June, as may best suit the purchaser, the remainder at one or two annual payments. If these lands are not sold by private sale before the 10th of March, they will then be exposed to public sale, together with some hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture.

EDWARD GANTT.

February 21, 1786.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money only, at Mellwood Park, the plantation of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, on Tuesday the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, A two pieces of German osnabrigs, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a charriot and harness, some rider calks, grain, hogheads, and other articles.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

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

ELLICOTT'S ALMANACKS,

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

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorized to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPEL and OSGOOD HANBURY, as also the surviving partners of HANBURY and LLOYD, request those indebted to make payment, to prevent measures being pursued both disagreeable and expensive.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE agent for the late PROPRIETARY of this state having returned many of the farmers of quit-rents, and others in the receipt of his then revenue, in arrears—to avoid expence and trouble, those concerned are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM,
attornies for Henry Harford, Esq;

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School.
LOUIS ROUSSEL,

BEGS leave to inform his former scholars and the respectable families of this city, that his dancing-school will be opened in April, and continue till December, where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances in the first taste. No entrance money will be required.

Charles county, February 16, 1786.

WHEREAS considerable damage has been committed on our lands, and under pretence of gunning our fences have been thrown down, and fields laid open to the ravage of neighbouring cattle; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from sporting on the same with dog or gun, without express leave, as we are determined to proceed against every trespasser for the future as the law directs.

WILLIAM LEIGH,
JOSEPH SEMMES.

ALL persons who have just claims against the estate of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

THE subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, begs leave to inform all persons afflicted with blindness, or any complaint of weakness of sight, that they may be supplied with his eye-water on very reasonable terms; he also assures them, that all those who have experienced it have found relief, and several who were deprived of their sight had it restored them, as will be evinced by the following certificate, signed by people whose veracity may be relied on. Those who apply are requested to bring phials, as the subscriber cannot furnish them.

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the subscribers do hereby certify, that we or some of our family have found almost immediate relief in using Mr. Dodson's eye-water, the efficacy of which is indisputable. Given under our hands,

NOTLEY MADDOCK,
RICHARD COX,
ROBERT BRENT,
EDWARD GREEN, jun.
WALTER PYE,
HENRY HAMERSLEY,
JAMES THOMPSON, jun.
MARY BRENT.

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN,
From PHILADELPHIA,

Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland news papers,

ACQUAINTS the public in this town and the country, that he has for sale an extensive variety of the most rare flower seeds, which have not been known before in this country; he also imported from Amsterdam the most beautiful ranunculi; a variety of 125 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemones; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees in all colours; 12 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of pissetouts; 8 sorts of double tuberoses; 8 sorts of tarquettes; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 20 sorts of jonquils; 100 sorts of hyacinths; 40 sorts of annual flower seeds; all sorts of fresh garden seeds and cauliflowers, just imported from London and Amsterdam; he has also for sale very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours, suitable for the ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will please to apply immediately at his lodgings, at Mrs. M'Daniel's, as he intends to return to his store in Philadelphia, in a few days. He has catalogues of the names and colours of his flowers and seeds.

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he intends to come early this spring to reside in the city of Annapolis, in order to carry on the tanning and currying business; he would wish to treat all those to whom it is convenient to cure tanners bark, that they would deliver it at Mr. Hyde's landing at Annapolis, as early as possible this spring, where they may depend on receiving the ready money and the Baltimore prices for any quantity they deliver; he likewise purchases hides and skins dried or green, if merchantable, and will pay the best price in cash, or good leather, as the seller shall choose. As this is a business which appears to be much wanted in this place, he flatters himself he shall be able and willing to please all who will please to deal with him, and hopes to meet with encouragement from the public in this undertaking, which will be acknowledged with gratitude by

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Annapolis, February 22, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice, that John McCarny has indented himself to me for a term; and whereas he has since the above indenture endeavoured to get a forged pass in order to run away, this is therefore to request all persons who should meet with the aforesaid man, exceeding three miles from home, without a written order from the subscriber, and secure him in such a manner that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded by

MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stadthouse in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

Annapolis February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Thomas Liams, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who is empowered to settle the same.

St. Mary's county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Somerville, of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be settled, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, to

JOHN DE BUTTS, executor.

January 24, 1786.
THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to
MARY THOMAS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
A. GOLDRER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
 Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

AGREEBLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Filghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
W. PINKNEY, clk.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of **GEORGE GREEN**, but since says that his name is **HARRY**, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL OF A CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH CAROLINA; held in Christ-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

To be RENTED,

Or SOLD for cash, or on an extensive credit, and possession given in a few weeks,
THE house wherein the subscriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom; and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

January 26, 1786.
AN house-keeper, for a genteel family in the city of Annapolis, may be informed of a good place by applying to the printers of this paper.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk-Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Green-bury Rigely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, and thirty-five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

If sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore-town.

R. RIDGELY, H. RIDGELY.

Charles county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Walter Hanson Jenifer, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and it is expected that those indebted to the said estate will pay without delay or further notice, that the executors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased.

DANIEL JENIFER, DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
 February 7, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near the lower ferry on Susquehanna, on the 25th of January last, a mulatto fellow named **BEN**, about six feet high, well made, and has lately received a wound on one neck, and a considerable cut just above his left temple; had on when he went away a mixed country cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, with coarse stockings and shoes, and a castor hat, but it is probable his dress may be entirely changed, as he had other cloaths with him. I bought him a few years ago of Kinsey Hance, of Calvert county, and I expect he has got back to that neighbourhood. Whoever will deliver him to Stephen Rawlings, at West river, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

P. THOMAS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
 Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1786.



WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named **MATTHEW**, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Newport, of Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Badenburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, January 28, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, a very likely negro man named **TOWERMILL**, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, black complexion, well made, and of a soft insinuating manner; had on a cotton waistcoat and breeches, good country made shoes and stockings, but may probably have changed his apparel, as it is supposed he had with him a sailor's jacket. He eloped last fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then confined in jail; it is very probable he may attempt to get to Baltimore again. Whoever secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward.

GEORGE PLATER.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Adam Miller, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bay **MAKE**, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a black mane and tail, and no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Ruth Welch, living in Prince-George's county, a small red and white **STEER**, with two slits in the right ear, and one in the left with an under cut. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, February 16, 1786.
 Published the last time, for the information of the citizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 17, 1785,

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition, and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure; and to encourage frauds by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorized to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided, that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and entered on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

The office for adjusting lottery prizes, and all unliquidated claims against the United States by individuals, (loan-office certificates excepted) will be kept open in this city until the first day of next June, after which no account can possibly be admitted on any pretence whatsoever.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts.

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February 9, 1786.

THE drawing of LA FAYETTE VILLAGE lottery is deferred until the 10th day of April next, when it will commence at the Cool Springs, under the inspection of the managers. A few tickets remain unsold, which may be had of the managers, or of captain John Halkerton, Upper Marlborough; Mr. William Danford, Bladensburg; Dr. Marshall, Piscataway; Mr. Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco; captain Thomas Dyson and company's store, Allen's Fresh; Mr. Benjamin Reeder's store, Newport; Messieurs Tubman and Wakeley's store, Benedict; and of Mr. George Leigh, Leonard-town.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unless they come immediately and pay off the same, suits will be commenced against them to March term, without respect to persons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE subscriber's negro man **JACK**, well known in this town. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ the said negro, without permission in writing from me,

MARY DULANY.

To be SOLD,

AN exceeding good **FLAT** that carries four cords of wood. Apply to **R. WELSH**, at Talley's.