

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

HAMBURGH, November 28.

REPORT is spread here, that a certain power, (France) has signed a treaty with a certain bey of the Levant to facilitate the commerce, which it has in view, to the East Indies by the way of Egypt, and in particular that of spices, and to introduce them in that manner into the European states.

H A G U E, December 9.

The definitive treaty of peace with the emperor, was ratified by the States of Holland and West Friesland in their assembly on Wednesday last.—We are assured, that the ratification of the treaty of alliance with France, took place the same day. We are also informed, that the states of the province of Guelders have ratified their treaties.

L O N D O N, November 22.

Sir Guy Carleton's appointment to the Bengal government comes through the influence of lord Snelburne—Mr Morgan is to be the secretary.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, November 26.

Two French noblemen of the highest rank, accompanied by a gentleman of this kingdom, arrived in yesterday's packet.

Nov. 30 The solitary state of Great-Britain while the power of Europe now is vested in two houses, is the consequence of that unfortunate system of politics which began in this reign. Ill-fated was the hour when Mr. Pitt resigned the seals in 1761, for then we missed the opportunity of humbling the pride of Spain, and ever since we have been dwindling into a solitary people unprotected by any friendly power, and in no prospect of any alliance.

Yes, even in this situation, what might Britain not do, if she were delivered from that more than hostile force which is nourished in her own bowels, that despicable spirit of party to which all considerations of country, character, and integrity, are sacrificed. It is an age in which detraction will not let the most spotless political character live. We are perpetually changing our matters without any obvious advantage unless to the interested individual. The continental foe, let every Briton hear and tremble—the continental foe sees our confusion, and rejoices.

Dec. 1. On Friday morning Stephen Sayre, Esq; formerly sheriff of this city, but since one of the members of Congress in America, set off for Madrid, where he is to act as envoy extraordinary from the United States; the reason of his coming to England was a mere chance, and totally owing to the vessel in which he embarked proving leaky.

Great-Britain is almost the only nation, whose vessels the Algerines always treat with respect. This circumstance, however, is matter of very little exultation—we reflect on the disgraceful tribute by which we purchase the friendship of these pirates; though the destruction of Algiers is within the power of Great-Britain, yet it would not perhaps be worth while to compass it by an expensive expedition: but should an opportunity offer of joining in a confederacy for that purpose, it would surely be much for the honour of this country to embrace it.

Dec. 5. The influence of a ready money market cannot be more forcibly exemplified, than by a fact in the fur trade. The furs from Canada are brought to us in prodigious quantities; and one very common vent, particularly if the market is full, is to sell the skins, often not manufactured, to different parts of America.

The London market make their payment for these skins, in ready money, or what is the same thing in any sort of commodities.

Dec. 7. There is in Berlin, and in every considerable town in the Prussian dominions, a certain edifice, properly furnished and properly attended, to which every unmarried woman who has the misfortune of being with child may repair, before her shame becomes public. The utmost secrecy is observed: the patient is treated with every possible care and indulgence; and a month after her lying in, is discharged with a present of fifty crowns, if she has a son, and ten crowns if she has a daughter. These establishments undoubtedly give encouragement to illicit amours: but that evil is more than compensated, inasmuch as all temptation to the murder of illegitimate children is removed.

Dec. 10. The late treaty between the French and the Dutch is by no means a pleasing circumstance for this country; the former having thus secured to themselves an additional naval force, which, joined to the present strength of the house of Bourbon, must

give them such a decided superiority as will most probably oblige this nation to look out for some foreign connexion as a counterpoise to it.

Extra of a letter from Brussels, November 27.

“The exchange of the forts and territories, according to the articles of the late treaty between the emperor and Holland, is supposed by this time to have taken place, as the corps for that purpose are known to have left Antwerp some days since; and we expect by post or express, accounts of the completion of this affair.”

Dec. 12. The American colours are not allowed to be hoisted in the Tagus, or in any other of the Portuguese harbours; the American traders therefore display *la pavillion de France*, and are provided with French papers, certificates, &c. for the purpose.

The accession of William IX. landgrave of Hesse Cassel to the German league, if it should take place, will certainly give a powerful sanction to the confederacy; the more so yet, by uniting the county of Hanau to his late father's landgraviate, he becomes one of the most puissant princes in all Germany.—His great wealth too adds to his power, for it is well known that his provident predecessor has left an immense treasure behind him, which he has been able to hoard up by his pernicious economy from the heavy subsidies and contributions he raised upon this country during the American war, not much perhaps to his honour, but greatly to the advantage of his successor, who now may say, with a Roman emperor, author of a very filthy impost—*Bonus est odor suavi, ex re qualibet.* Gold is gold still, be the source what it may.

Extra of a letter from Paris, December 1.

“All political operations continue to be covered with an impenetrable veil—we hear, however, from Versailles, that George the third is to be nominated a mediator, in order to bring to a conclusion the proposed adjustment between the Germanic body and the court of Vienna, and to establish an equilibrium delivered between the federal powers of Germany.”

By a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, we learn, that such was the effect of the last dry and warm season on the vintage of France, that the memory of man has not witnessed such a grape harvest: wine is so plenty as to be sold for a few shillings a hoghead. It is so very cheap, that for two casks containing any given quantity, one filled with wine can be purchased. From this situation of the country, we may see his most christian majesty enters not without good reason into a treaty of commercial intercourse with England, as a diminution of the duty must necessarily be the consequence in that country, and of course a more extended market to the present redundancy of French wine.

B O S T O N, February 2.

Extra of a letter from London, to Mr. Jones, at the American coffee-house, dated December 14, 1785.

“Captain Cushing from Boston, arrived here the first of December. The Ceres, captain Fletcher, struck on the sands near Bologne, on the coast of France, on the night of the 27th of November: and captain Scott, who is gone thither to endeavour saving the ship, has wrote that she will be lost.—Two thirds of the cargo will be saved, and but a small part of the money; for when she first struck, they hoisted two trunks of money into the boat with the letters and papers—unfortunately the boat overtook, and they were lost, and one of the hands drowned: There are no hopes of recovering the money, it being sunk so deep in the sand. The ship lies in the sand, above a mile below low-water mark. This comes by the Warwick, captain Mitchell, for Nantucket—she put up for Boston, but could not get any goods. Captain Cushing is up the first vessel for Boston—will sail about the middle of February.—We begin to be impatient for captain Young.”

N E W - H A V E N, February 2.

Yesterday, at a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon, was observed here the phenomenon of three parhelia, which attended the sun, and were conspicuously displayed in the heavens. On portions of a luminous arch, which surrounded the sun, at perhaps twenty or twenty-five degrees distance, were exhibited three solar images, or central emanations of light, tinged with prismatic colours; the one over the sun, the other two on each side of the sun, and nearly horizontal, upon an horizontal line or arch of light. These three lucid spots were bright, and very distinctly defined: and on the conical radiances or pyramidal lights, were tints,

ranged in a circular manner as around the centre of the solar images. Above the whole, and at a considerable distance from the upper part of the arch surrounding the sun, was suspended an inverted rainbow of prismatic arch or light. The phenomenon continued above half an hour before it was worn out and vanished.

N E W - Y O R K.

Extra from the journal of the United States in Congress assembled.

F R I D A Y, February 3, 1786.

THE committee consisting of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Symmes and Mr. Livermore, appointed to consider whether any and what measures may be necessary for congress to adopt, in pursuance of their recommendations to the several states, on the 18th of April, 1783, having reported as follows:

The committee have thought it their duty, upon the subject above referred to them, to present to the view of congress, a statement of the amount, and the purposes for which money is required, with the funds the United States are possessed of, for complying with the same, this will enable them to judge of the nature and urgency of those demands, of the efficiency of such funds, or of the further measures it may be necessary to take respecting them.

By the estimate for the late requisition, it appears, that

For the services of the United States for one year, there will be wanting,	404,555.32
For one year's interest upon the foreign debt,	440,252.52
For one year's interest upon the domestic debt,	1,663,519.16
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It appears further to the committee, that there will be due in the course of the next year, a part of the principal of two of the foreign loans, and afterwards a part of the other loans, agreeably to the stipulations of the several contracts, to be paid annually by instalment, till the whole is extinguished, which will, until that event, proportionally increase the sums called for. That the whole of the domestic debt is not yet liquidated, and that there still remains extensive claims of states and individuals within the same, against the United States to be adjusted and settled, which will probably increase the amount beyond what it hath hitherto been estimated at. Nor is there any reason to suppose, from the lights in their possession, that the expence of the government of the United States will be diminished. Some offices have already been abolished, and the salaries of those absolutely necessary, reduced to as low a scale as can be done, to leave any encouragement to men of talents and character to remain in their service; others it is true instituted for the settlement of accounts will terminate so soon as that desirable end is effected, but this will create but an inconsiderable saving. The Indian department when organized, may also be less expensive than it hath been since the peace, but there must be some appropriation to it. What sum the military department may require, is altogether uncertain, and depends upon many circumstances. Since the peace, it has been thought proper to keep in service about 700 men. Upon that complement the estimate for the requisition was formed; but it is to be recollected that the Indians were at that time suing for peace; that the powers on the coast of Barbary were friendly disposed; and that we had nothing to apprehend from any quarter whatever: and although the necessary measures have been taken to cultivate this good disposition, and to avail ourselves of the favourable juncture, and the committee have high confidence in the success of these negotiations, yet they consider it as expedient to be prepared for a contrary event: as therefore, under this impression, it may be found prudent to establish magazines in different quarters of the union, and to keep up at least the aforesaid complement of men, they apprehend the expences in this department will be increased. As therefore the sums necessary for payment of the interest, and a part of the principal of the foreign loans, will be increased, those for the payment of the interest on the domestic debt, probably may, and there can be little or no reduction in the expences of the government of the United States, it follows that the demands upon the states, or supplies for federal purposes, must for some time be greater than they have heretofore been.

It remains now to be inquired, how these demands shall be complied with. The federal contribution

authorises the United States to obtain money by three means. 1st. By requisition; 2d. By loan; and 3d. By emitting bills of credit. 1st. Of the success of that by requisitions, we shall be enabled to form a judgment by a statement of those which have been made, and the compliances of the several statements under them.

Date	Description	Dollars.
October 30th, 1781,	a requisition was made for	8,000,000
October, 1782,	for	2,000,000
April 18, 1784,	for	2,670,987
September 1785,	for	3,000,000
Up to the first of February, 1786,	the payments have been as follows:	
New-Hampshire,	facilities	7,679. 8
Massachusetts,	28,864. 12	342,677. 83
Rhode-Island,		75,609. 43
Connecticut,		140,772. 15
New-York,		163,810. 51
New-Jersey,		153,738. 52
Pennsylvania,		496,173. 11
Delaware,	8,368. 7	11,820. 82
Maryland,		167,286. 26
Virginia,	29,910	533,096. 38
North-Carolina,		—
South-Carolina,		374,339. 53
Georgia,		—

It is to be observed, that the two former requisitions were made during the existence and for support of the war: and therefore were not, after its termination, pressed in full on the states; the two latter, however, being a pressure of the former, in the degree, were made upon the estimate of the expenses of the government, and of the public debt, which must remain the same, or nearly so, subject only to the above incidental alterations, until the debt is paid. So disproportionate then, have the payments been, and inadequate to the above purposes, that even the interest upon the foreign loans, which had become due, would not have been paid, had it not been that a part of the said loans were as yet unappropriated; this money was therefore applied to this purpose; but this resource is now exhausted.

2d. Shall we then make further loans? in objection to this, it will obviously occur, that unless we can pay the interest due upon the money we have already borrowed, we shall not be able to borrow more, or upon such disadvantageous terms as to make it highly inexpedient: Add to this, that having in a great measure recovered from the calamities of the late war, being in possession of a free and extensive commerce, at peace with all nations, and the economy of our own government, thus circumstanced, only to attend to, it would add but little to its credit, to admit that it could not discharge those engagements without the aid of other nations.

In objection to the third plan, or emission of paper bills of credit, it may only be observed, that such bills would not even serve to pay off the domestic debt, since bearing no interest, they would in effect put the creditors in a worse condition than they are now in; much less would they avail to support the current expenses of the government of the United States, or discharge the interest due on the foreign debt. The United States, are, however, in possession of another fund, arising from the cession of vacant and unappropriated lands by individual states; but this it is apprehended, as public securities are received in payment, will bring but little specie, into the treasury. Being depreciated considerably below and received at par with specie, it is to be presumed the purchasers, whether citizens or foreigners, not possessed of, will procure these securities for the purpose. These lands, therefore, may be calculated on, and in the degree, as a fund only for the discharge of the domestic debt; and as they are not to be disposed of until surveyed, and some time must elapse before this can be effected, it is obvious that no immediate aid, even for this purpose, can be derived from that source.

Since, therefore, experience hath evinced, that requisitions have failed to obtain from the states, money sufficient for the support of their own government only, that it would be impolitic, if not impossible, to borrow more, that the emission of paper bills of credit would be altogether ineffectual, and of course inadmissible; and that the vacant and unappropriated lands ceded by individual states, can be calculated only as a fund for the discharge, and in the degree of the interest and principal of the domestic debt, it necessarily follows, that unless some other more efficient and productive fund can be found out, we shall suffer the highest national difficulties. Although we have already experienced, and may calculate much, on the generosity of our ally; although our domestic creditors, and especially those of the army, have evinced a patience and magnanimity under their sufferings, which does them the highest credit: yet it is neither consistent with the honour nor the interest of the United States, that justice should be longer delayed, especially while a single effort in their power remains unattempted. After the maturest deliberation, the committee have been able to devise no other than that recommended on the 18th of April, 1783: to this, therefore, they are of opinion, the United States should turn their attention, as the means of relieving them from their present embarrassments. The system, as therein recommended, consists of two parts; the first, an investment of the United States in Congress, with power to levy for the use of the United States, cer-

tain duties upon goods imported into the said states from any foreign port, island, or plantation: the second, such other substantial and effectual revenues as they may judge most convenient for supplying their respective proportions of one million five hundred thousand dollars annually, exclusive of the aforementioned duties, as therein more fully delineated.

In examining the conduct of the several states under this recommendation, they find that, except New-York and Georgia, they have all complied, in some degree, with the first part, and that only have with the latter. That the relief, therefore, may be as expeditious as possible, and particularly that the United States may be enabled to comply with their foreign engagements, while the aforesaid recommendations shall remain in full force as the whole, in confidence they will ultimately be complied with, the committee beg leave to report the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the states of New-York and Georgia, to take into their immediate consideration the said recommendation of the 18th of April, 1783, more especially that part which proposes an investment of the United States with power to levy, for the use of the said states, certain duties upon goods imported into the said states from any foreign port, island, or plantation, and to comply with the same.

A motion was made by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Smith, to postpone the consideration of the above report until the first day of March next; and on the question for postponing, it passed in the negative.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, January 25.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred about three or four weeks since in Somerset county, and is here related as was given by a person lately from that quarter. One M'Donald, a legitimate son of Mr. M'Donald, formerly sheriff of said county, having quarrelled with a natural son of said sheriff, a challenge was given, but the latter not appearing by the time appointed at the place of rendezvous, the challenger mounted his horse to go in quest of him to his house in company with his brother; but unfortunately they met on the way, and when the legitimate M'Donald came within reach of his adversary, he dismounted him by a blow he gave him on the head with a loaded horse whip, and not satisfied with barely knocking him off his horse, he repeated his blows until one Mr. Connet, a tavern keeper near the place, being alarmed with the groans uttered by the almost dying man, came to his assistance; he was assaulted in his turn, but having the advantage as to strength, M'Donald, big with a desire to imbrue his hands in human blood, taking out of his pocket a penknife, with it opened the artery inside of his thigh, and not satisfied with what he had done, with another stroke ripped open his belly, so that his entrails came out—and when the said Connet, finding himself unable to oppose any longer, was endeavouring to leave him, with the most cruel fierceness he gave him three stabs in his back, which shortly after closed the period of his life. There are three of them confined in gaol, M'Donald, the murderer of Connet, with his brother, who was to have been his second, and the natural son of said sheriff.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) January 26.

The brig Nymph, captain Palmer, from New-York, brought paper for printing the new emission money upon. It has in it a water mark, a most difficult feature to be counterfeited, and which will tend to prevent its circulation from being damped by doubts about authenticity.

NEWBERN, (North Carolina) January 5.

Last week arrived here the sloop Cripple, captain Hillister, from New-York, in which came passenger the honourable major-general Howe. The following resolves of the two houses of legislature, and their votes of thanks to that gallant officer, are the grateful emanations of his country, for his long and faithful services:

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, December 28, 1785.

WHEREAS major-general Robert Howe, formerly colonel of the second regiment of the continental line of this state, having been absent from the year 1785, on duty, as an officer of the army, to the end of the war, and having, during that period, distinguished himself by many signal services,

Resolved, That the thanks of the general assembly be given to general Howe, for the early and distinguished part he took in the late revolution, and for his long and faithful services to the United States in the late war, and that the speakers do transmit to him the thanks of the general assembly accordingly.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, sp. com.

By order, J. HUNT, clk.

In the SENATE, December 28, 1785.

The foregoing resolution was read and concurred with.

ALEX. MARTIN, sp. sen.

By order, J. HATWARD, clk.

Pursuant to this resolve the speakers of the two houses caused general Howe to be presented with the following letter, in which was enclosed a copy of the foregoing resolution, viz.

To the honourable Robert Howe, Esq; late major-general in the army of the United States of America.

SIR,

IN pursuance of a resolution of the honourable the general assembly of this state, which we do ourselves the honour to enclose you, be pleased to accept, through us, the thanks of the legislature, for the early and distinguished part you have taken in the late revolution, and for your long and faithful services to the United States in the late war.

Be assured, Sir, we feel a particular pleasure in the part assigned us, in communicating to you this public testimonial of the approbation and gratitude of your country.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

ALEX. MARTIN, sp. sen.

RICH. D. SPAIGHT, sp. com.

Newbern, December 29, 1785.

To the foregoing general Howe caused the speakers of the general assembly to be presented with the following answer.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

THE felicity I feel in reflecting that I have faithfully endeavoured to do my duty is greatly increased by the honourable testimony transmitted me, that my conduct has been thought worthy of the notice, and has obtained the approbation of those honourable bodies in which you gentlemen preside. Ever happy in serving my country, and ever emulous of its applause, I cannot but rejoice at receiving this ever pleasing confirmation that my efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful. Devoted to the common weal, I glory in the consciousness that duty to the public with me ever did and ever shall precede all other considerations, however interesting, endearing or heart-telt; but did my zeal in the service of America require a stimulus, or could it possibly admit of addition, the honours done me this day would certainly effect it.

Permit me, gentlemen, to request that you convey for me to the legislature, the high sense I have, and the grateful remembrance I shall retain the marks of distinction shewn me by my particular country; and enhance the obligation by accepting my thanks for the manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the very favourable sentiments they entertain of my services.

I am, honourable gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient

And very humble servant,

ROBERT HOWE.

Newbern, December 29, 1785.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

A gentleman of veracity from Harford county, in this state, has related the following circumstance, which happened in his neighbourhood—That about a fortnight ago, three negro men went to the dwelling house of a lonely woman, (who by her industry in the mantle and quilting businesses, had acquired a comfortable support) whom they robbed, murdered, and afterwards set fire to the house, which was entirely consumed before any discovery was made. Such of the neighbours who collected at the place after the house was burnt, were of opinion it caught by accident, and that the woman who lived in it must have perished in the flames, as there was no account of her. That on the third day after the transaction happened, one of the negroes concerned in this inhuman business, made a discovery to his master, by informing him, he with two others were guilty of the above robbery and murder, and for the purpose of keeping the whole affair secret, they had set fire to the house and burned the corpse—and said that he had neither slept nor had peace of mind since it happened. He at the same time delivered up his share of the money and goods to his master.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN November 1782, I received from col. Forrest notes for a considerable quantity of tobacco, which col. Forrest and myself had purchased of the intendant.—On my way from Annapolis to St. Mary's, I called at Mr. Sothoron's, where I met Mr. Forbes, with whom I had a tobacco transaction.—On a settlement of our accounts, I became his debtor, and offered him some tobacco inspected at Magruder's warehouse, which we had purchased of the intendant. This tobacco Mr. Forbes refused taking, as it was old.—Soon after I delivered the notes on Magruder's to the inspector, to overhaul and reprice; and took from him a receipt for the tobacco; in this receipt was mentioned the condition on which he was to reprice the tobacco.—This receipt, with the notes for all the old tobacco, was returned to the intendant.—Some time after the intendant wrote me for the notes—I then sent my servant to the inspector, and wrote him, that in case he had not begun to overhaul and reprice the tobacco, he would send me the notes I had delivered to him, and that if he had made a beginning, and had not completed the repricing, he would as soon as finished send notes for the tobacco, either to the care of Mr. Forbes or Mr.

Sothoron, that I received no answer some time after for the tobacco, purchased all the that he had sent be repriced; and me—To this I and promised the ter, and give him gairing, I was in ceiving the tobacco to the offer I had inspector to this acquainted with the intendant; that he was to have re offer the intendant mandated a much want wanted to a in the tobacco's told him, he mu though at the fa to assure Mr. For my not giving h my purchase of bound to secure arise

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Sothoron, that I might get them.—To this letter I received no answer, as the inspector was not at home. Some time after this, the intendant again wrote me for the tobacco, and informed me colonel Hooe had purchased all the tobacco belonging to the state; and that he had sent to Magruder's for that which was to be reprinted; and was informed, it was shipped by me.—To this I replied, the thing could not be so; and promised the intendant to inquire into the matter, and give him a state of the transaction.—On inquiring, I was informed, that Mr. Forbes, still conceiving the tobacco was my property, and agreeably to the offer I had heretofore made him, wrote to the inspector to ship it, which he did.—When I became acquainted with the circumstances, I offered to pay the intendant the same price for the tobacco which he was to have received from colonel Hooe.—This offer the intendant rejected, and, as I conceived, demanded a much higher price; believing the intendant wanted to avail himself of the advantage he had in the tobacco's being actually out of my power, I told him, he must look to Mr. Forbes for payment, though at the same time I took the first opportunity to assure Mr. Forbes (as the mistake had arisen from my not giving him notice that I had relinquished my purchase of the tobacco,) that I held myself bound to secure him from any damages that might arise.

The intendant wrote Mr. Forbes on the subject; and Mr. Forbes either wrote or spoke to me.—I informed Mr. Forbes, that I would make an endeavour to accommodate the affair; and to the best of my recollection, the next information I had on this subject was, that the intendant had filed a bill in chancery against Mr. Forbes and myself.—Soon after which I came to Annapolis, and as Mr. Forbes had placed the tobacco to my credit, I made application to the intendant to close the business, which he agreed to. The tobacco amounted to 3548 lbs. It was extended at 30¢—I passed my note for the same, and since have discharged it.

Trifling circumstances may have escaped my memory; however, I have given a state of this disagreeable subject with as much accuracy and precision as possible, never expecting any person would even contribute to revive so contemptible a reproach.—I never charged Mr. Forbes with having done any thing dishonourable in this business.—Those who know me, I flatter myself, will scarcely think me capable of aiming at defrauding either the state or an individual. This charge, I am informed, the intendant has acquitted both Mr. Forbes and myself of.

PHILIP KEY.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISIDES begs leave to inform you, that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is persuaded, that an advocate may do his duty, and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 16th day of March, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of Nicholas MacCubbin, son of Joseph, late of this city, deceased. The terms will be made known at the sale. All persons indebted to the estate of said MacCubbin are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known.

10/7/86 SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

Calvert county, February 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the first day of April next, at the late dwelling house of Gilbert Ireland, deceased, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the stock of 8 hories, hogs, and cattle, plantation utensils, and some household furniture.

10/7/86 ELEANOR IRELAND, administratrix.

March 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near the Head of South river, on Sunday last, a short well set negro fellow named PETER, twenty two years old, about five feet three or four inches high, has a very flat face and nose, and remarkable short fingers; his clothing is unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, paid by

EDWARD EDWARDS.

Anne Arundel county, March 1, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Welch, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment.

10/7/86 BENJAMIN WELCH, } executors.
ROBERT WELCH, }

Charles county, February 11, 1786.

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

ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

February 21, 1786.

CUB,

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

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

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

WILLIAM COURTS.

Prince-George's county, February 16, 1786.

The imported Horse ECLIPSE,

Who was got by the famous horse Eclipse in England, STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid in all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas; those gentlemen who favoured me with their mares last season shall have them, or the same number, covered on their own accounts, at four guineas a mare, and three shillings and nine pence to the groom, the money to be paid in all the above month, or pay five guineas. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

The noted Horse UNION,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at five pounds a mare, and three shillings and nine pence to the groom. Union's stock is equal to any on the continent; the money to be paid in all September next, otherwise to pay six pounds. Pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

RICHARD B. HALL.

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 Kanawha 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.

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN,

From PHILADELPHIA,

Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland newspapers,

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 12 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemones; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees in 21 colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of paeletouts; 8 sorts of double tuberose; 8 sorts of tarquettes; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 26 sorts of jonquills; 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.

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 account by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

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 25 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 the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, two pieces of German shears, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a chariot and harness, some cider casks, 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 expense 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 ROUSSELL,

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; there 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 SEMMIS.

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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 9, 1786.

L O N D O N, November 24.

ON Monday last a hackney coachman having set down a fare in Doctors Commons, went to the sign of the Bell for a pint of beer, but upon returning to his coach, he found therein a fine boy, about two months old. The next day the whip advertised the child, but instead of its being owned, he received a penny-post letter containing the following lines:

*The child you've found will not be own'd
By father or by mother,—
Therefore the same you must maintain,
In spite of wind or weather*

Upon receipt of the above information, the coachman had the child baptised by the name of *Jarvis Jehu*, and having no family, has adopted the infant as his own child.

Dec. 10. A correspondent has favoured us with the translation of a letter lately wrote by the king of Prussia to the commander in chief of his Silesian army; which we readily insert, because it is a noble specimen of the military ardour of this venerable nedor. The letter runs thus:

My dear general De Tauenzin,

When I was present in Silesia, I have mentioned to you, and now I repeat it in writing, that my army in Silesia never was in so bad a condition as at present. Were I to make generals of shoemakers and tailors, the regiments could not well be worse. The regiment of Thadden is not even equal to the most insignificant battalion of militia of my army in Prussia; neither are Rothkirk and Schwartz good for much. Zarimba is in such confusion, that as soon as the autumn manœuvres of this year are ended, I propose to send an officer of my own regiment to put them to rights again.

"Erlach's men are corrupted by dealing in contraband goods, so as to have no more a soldier like look. Keller looks like a troop of raw peasants. Hagen has a wretched commander; and your own regiment likewise is but indifferent. I can only be satisfied with count Anhalt, Wendresien, and Margrave Henry.

"I will not likewise describe the manœuvres Schwartz made, near Neiss, the unpardonable fault, not to be in force sufficient on the heights: had it been serious, the battle had been lost.

"Erlarch near Breslaw marched with his division through the defile in perplexed confusion; and had the engagement been serious, the enemy's cavalry had cut the infantry to pieces, and the battle had been lost.

"I am not inclined to lose battles by the slothfulness of my generals: therefore I will, that next year, if I am alive, you do march the army into camp between Breslaw and Ohlaw near Marschwiz: But that before you arrive in camp you manœuvre with the unexperienced generals, and instruct them in their duty. The regiment of Arnim, and the garrison regiment of Keoniz, represent the enemy; and whoever then does not do his duty shall be tried by a court martial; for I would blame every power to continue in their service, men, that care so little about their profession; and therefore nobody can blame me.

"Erlarch continues under arrest four weeks longer.

"You are to communicate copies of this my will and pleasure to the whole army under your inspection.

I am,

Your affectionate KING."

We extract from a letter, dated Petersburg, October 25, the following speech delivered by the Georgian ambassador, to the empress, and her majesty's answer:

"MOST illustrious, most potent, and grand lady, empress, and autocratrix of all the Russias!

"We once more enjoy the happiness of postulating ourselves before the greatest empress of the earth, who is the head of the true church of the faithful, and the powerful patroness of the only true belief, in the name of our illustrious sovereign, (David Emireth, czar of Georgia) and that of all our countrymen, tendering to your majesty our fealty and submission, assuring you that we shall live and die in your service. During our stay at your imperial court, where we have received the most sensible marks of your benevolence, we have witnessed the anxious care and solicitude of your majesty, in promoting the welfare of your empire, and the advantage of Christendom.

"On the eve of our returning back amongst our countrymen, we enjoy, before hand, the flattering manner in which we shall be welcomed, when we

have to inform them of the distinguishing favours with which your imperial majesty has been pleased to honour us, especially by taking them and us under your invincible protection. May the Almighty lengthen your days to the extreme old age; may he bless your glorious reign, every day of which is stamped by the noblest deeds; may he prosper your great undertakings, which tend to his divine honour, and the advancement of true religion."

To this harangue her imperial majesty's counselor, count Bordenodkin, made the following answer in his sovereign's name:

"Her imperial majesty, by giving leave to their excellencies to depart, bid them assure their sovereign master and all the nation of her imperial majesty's good will towards them. Her all powerful arm shall protect them effectually; and all that her imperial majesty exacts in return on their part is fidelity, peace, and good understanding."

The riches discovered at Senora, in New-Andalusia, in South-America, are immense. One gold mine has been discovered within twelve leagues of the presidency del Alter, where, from fourteen pits at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vast quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, December 1.

"On the 29th ult. a man was committed to gaol on charge of having in his possession a great number of machines, for spinning, &c. of cotton, with intent to get such machines conveyed to the dominions of the emperor of Germany. He also stands charged with another very serious offence, the enticing a number of manufacturers in the cotton branch to go and settle in the emperor's dominions. The vigilance and activity of ministry have traced out this most notorious offender, and several others engaged with him in the same pernicious scheme, big with destruction to this country. The penalty for having manufacturing machines, implements, &c. in the person's custody, with the bare intent of exporting them to any place out of his majesty's dominions is 200l. and forfeiture of such manufacturing machines, implements, &c. and the penalty of persuading or attempting to persuade any artificer in manufactures to reside in any place out of the king's dominions is 500l. for the first offence, and twelve months imprisonment, and 1000l. and two years imprisonment, for the second and every other offence."

The exchange of the emperor with the elector, Bavaria for the Low Countries, is now considered as a point settled: The court of the empress is in a state of preparation. There are a thousand opinions about the objects of her journey to the emperor. If the exchange takes place, it is said the king of Prussia is to have a douceur, France a consideration, and so on to keep things on the balance. The soldiery have orders to be in readiness, and in short, every thing denotes a move, if not a mutation. The carnival, which was expected to be very brilliant, particularly at court, now promises a very contrary appearance: and the house of treaty will be altered to that of mourning, but whether it will be better to go to the latter than the former, time only, and the conduct of the successors to this country must shew.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"Secret as this court is, we are not totally in the dark, respecting their present intentions. Ireland, my dear friend, is now the object of all their machinations—every wheel is in motion—every exertion making to increase the flame in that country. I assure you as a fact, not a day passes, without the arrival or departure of some emissary, to or from that country, and I know several Abbess, who have set off for Dublin: they openly laugh here at the security of Great-Britain; they dispise the abilities of your ambassador, and they exult in the division of your ministry—here the cabinet is firmly united, all bent to promote one grand object; the destruction of their old, formidable, and natural enemy, while with you the main object seems to be a place or pension; striving only to aggrandise themselves. Every fiery spirit in this realm, is on the tip-toe of expectation; De Grasse, d'Estaing, forgetting their animosity, are uniting to promote the depending project. The minister of marine is daily crouded with officers of all ranks, who are continually setting out for the different ports. In short, every thing bears the appearance of business, and clearly evinces something extraordinary is on the tapis. Adieu, my dear friend, I only fear that your ministry, governed by a boy, divided by party, and unsupported by the people, may involve you in some disaster; and while you and Ireland, like the lion and bear, are disputing

about trifles, the crafty reynard shall come in and carry away the prize."

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 24.

"A chymist in this capital has found out a method to transmute human bones into glass, by the means of fire. By this discovery we shall have it in our power to vetrify the dust of our friends and relations, preserve their effigies composed of their own substance, and look on them as our household goods. If the antients had been acquainted with this secret, they would, no doubt, have made a religious use of it."

NEWBURY-PORT, February 3.

As some specimens of English ingenuity, in the advertising way, have appeared in this paper, it might be thought ungenerous not to insert native productions, when they appear to be as worthy of notice as foreign.

Last week the following (copied verbatim) was posted up as an advertisement in many parts of this town, by the reverend gentleman who is the subject of it; he at the same time denouncing severe punishment on any who should dare to pull down, or in any way deface it.

The Reverend Mr Crocker gives Public Notice the gentlemen & Ladies of this town that he Intend to Preach a Sermon at Mrs Creecy at the North End this Evening & as he is Distitute of Vigetuals Namely shuch as tockings & shoes Also Enform them that he is to Preach a Farwell sermon Gentlemen and Ladies that hant got Cloathing Convenient Let them Bring money

February 3th | I remain your weekly Friends Za-
1786 | cheus Crocker

PROVIDENCE, January 28.

A correspondent at Rehoboth desires us to mention, that a very simple remedy has lately been discovered for the throat disease, which for more than two years past has prevailed in the eastern states; and proved fatal to vast numbers of children, and in some instances to adult persons. The medicine is *rum in which rue has been steeped*. Adults may generally take it without being mixed; but for children it should be diluted with water according to their age and strength. Our correspondent adds, that in the towns of Rehoboth and Attleborough none had died, when this simple remedy had been used; and should it on further trial prove a sovereign specific against that very dangerous malady, we have only to lament that an earlier discovery of it was not made.

Feb. 9. The establishing of manufactories in our young country is a matter of the greatest consequence; and it must give pleasure to every true citizen to be informed of the success of any endeavours for that purpose—We therefore, with the greatest satisfaction inform the public, that the nail manufactory established in the east parish of the town of Bridgewater is in the most flourishing state; that in it there was made one morning a few days since, before the usual time of the workmen going to breakfast (about nine o'clock) 61,500 good tenpenny nails—May success attend industry!

NEW-YORK, February 6.

Last Friday evening the tragedy of King Richard was performed before a polite and numerous audience. The character of Richard was supported by Mr. Hallam in an inimitable manner. Mr. Harper in Richmond was truly great. Mr. Wignel did not appear in spirits, as he evidently had no part equal to his abilities. Lady Anne was tolerably well supported—and considering the inexperience of Miss Tuke, was even competent to our expectations; she wants many of the requisite graces, but this is greatly compensated by her exertions to please, and emulation to excel; her timidity is rather against her—but as diffidence is the inseparable companion of merit, we cannot but expect that in time she will make a considerable figure on the boards. Mrs. Harper, much to her credit, has all those becoming gestures which both dignify the character, and please the audience; it is, however, to be lamented, that her voice is displeasing, for labouring in articulation whenever the piece requires exertion, she frequently disappoints the audience in not being able to understand her—thus, in acting, lively and accomplished—but in speaking, dull. Nothing seemed wanting to this exhibition but the appearance of Mrs. Morris, whose indisposition renders her at present a real loss to the stage and the public.

Feb. 18. A late London paper mentions, that amongst the immense quantities of articles preparing to be exported to the East-Indies, are a prodigious number of playing cards: one Rationer's shop alone

has an order for three hundred gross.—There are also prodigious quantities of gloves to be sent, many of them fringed with gold.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, Massachusetts, February 8, 1785.

“ Captain William Armstrong of this town, now absent on a voyage, writes, that on the 25th of December last, at ten o'clock at night, about seven leagues, S. W. of Moona, he saw a vessel under sail which he supposed was bound to the Spanish main—but after she had passed him about two miles, she tacked, and made towards him, with all the sail she could set, until she came within reach, when she fired a shot over him, on which he hove to, not then supposing her to be a pirate, but, on a nearer approach, she complimented with a whole broad side, at the same time ordering him to strike, and immediately fired another, with round and grape shot; then coming along side, inquired from whence he came, where bound and what was his lading? All this time they spoke Spanish and Dutch on board the pirate—but on captain Armstrong's inquiring where they belonged, he was answered in English, “ To the High Seas.”—They then fired three guns loaded with musket balls, into him, and gave liberty to make sail. Captain Armstrong says she was a brig, mounting eight guns, and had about forty men, who, by the confusion which appeared on board, he judged were all commanders—their shot damaged his rigging and sails, but did not touch the hull.”

Feb. 25. A writer in a late Boston paper, under the signature of Consideration, in an address to the People, says, “ This is a critical period in the politics of America; if your representatives now trifle, it may not be in the power of wise men hereafter to remedy the evils that will ensue. These states cannot remain free, and support a national character, without union; and union cannot be preserved without a compliance with the constitutional requisitions of congress.”

“ The states may, and ought to remonstrate against every stretch of congress, beyond the federal constitution; but all requisitions within this line, are binding as the acts of the legislature of a state is upon the towns within the state. If this were not the case, Congress would be an empty name, and our federal government, a mere bubble. Therefore the states are bound by the federal constitution, to comply punctually, and immediately, with the late requisitions respecting the national finances. To ask whether this or that state will comply with these requisitions, is in fact querying whether this or that state will REVOLT! It is obvious to common sense, there cannot be even the shadow of government, where every one is supreme, and may comply or not comply with requisitions.”

“ We are citizens of a nation, as well as of a state; and as the former is the greatest, it claims the highest obligation. But in the appellation of sovereignty, belonging to each state, we are apt to lose the idea of national obligations, and obedience to national authority. From this capital error, hath proceeded the numerous evils we now suffer—and hence it is that some important acts of congress are so little regarded, not only by our own people, but by other nations, taught by our example. This certainly is the way to ruin. Who, that is a real citizen of America, can sit unconcerned, and see the piddling members of some legislatures, debating whether they shall (grant, as they absurdly term it) comply with the requisitions of congress: With equal absurdity, might every town, upon the receipt of a tax bill, first debate whether it was proper they should grant said tax. Certain it is, we cannot remain a free people, without decision in congress, and obedience from the people to their constitutional authority. Therefore the states are now brought to the touchstone, to comply or not to comply—And the whole people ought to remember, and never to forget, that there is but one step from FREEDOM to TYRANNY—that if they have not virtue to pay the price of their independence, and to support their government, they may be an easy prey to a tyrant: let us lay this to our hearts; it is a truth stamped by the experience of ages.”

ANNAPOLIS, March 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. PHILIPKEY having published an account of a transaction of which I have some knowledge, with intention, as appears to me, of inducing a belief that I had charged him with improper conduct without foundation, and also having imputed to me an intention of taking an ungenerous advantage, on behalf of the state, of his situation, It becomes necessary that I should state the facts as they happened, with the dates to each, that a just judgment may be formed of the designs of the several parties concerned.

In Nov. or Dec. 1782, I gave Messrs. Key and Forrest an order on the treasury of the western shore for notes for 220 hogheads of tobacco, among which were some old notes which were to be returned, if, upon review, the tobacco should be bad, or they might have it overhauled and re-inspected. In May 1783, among some old tobacco notes returned, was a certificate for 7 hogheads at Magruder's warehouse, and other tobacco was paid to Key and Forrest, in lieu of the above 7 hogheads. About this time I sold

colonel Hooe all the state's tobacco at different prices, from 20 to 35/ per cent. be the quality good or bad, the old tobacco subject to reweighing only.

About the beginning of August 1783, I called upon Mr. Key for the notes for the 7 hogheads above-mentioned; he promised to get them in three or four days, at the end of which time I again called upon him for the notes, he said his servant had been sick, which prevented his sending to the inspector, but I might rely upon it that I should have the notes by next post, but neither the next or any other day's post brought the notes, nor any apology made for not sending them.

The 20th of August I wrote to Mr. Key that colonel Hooe had informed me that he, Mr. Key, had shipped tobacco that I sold him at Pig-point. Mr. Key in his letter of the 1st of September says, “ I never shipped a hoghead from Pig-point in my life.” The 25th of September I wrote to Mr. Key, and informed him that I had seen colonel Hooe, who had informed me that he had made a mistake when he wrote me about the Pig-point note, that he meant the certificate at Magruder's for 7 hogheads.

I put Mr. Key in mind of the repeated promises made by him and colonel Forrest to return these notes, and begged of him to inform me how this business had been transacted.

The 5th of October Mr. Key wrote me in answer, that he had never shipped one pound of the tobacco from Magruder's, and added, “ You shall very soon have the fullest explanation and most ample satisfaction as to this transaction.”

October the 10th I wrote to Mr. John Grahame, requesting him to make inquiry of the inspector about the 7 hogheads of tobacco aforesaid, which he had said had been shipped by Mr. Key, and to inform me thereof by the first post. If the tobacco was in the warehouse it need not be reprimed. I also requested Mr. Grahame, if the tobacco was still in the warehouse, to obtain from the inspector a certificate thereof, or, if Mr. Key had shipped it, to inform me on board what ship it was shipped. On the same day I wrote to Mr. Wayles the inspector to the same purpose. On the 15th of October I wrote again to the inspector, if the tobacco was in the warehouse, and colonel Hooe's craft called again, to deliver it.

Between the 1st and 14th of November I received a letter from Mr. Grahame, enclosing a certificate from the inspector at Magruder's warehouse, that 4 hogheads out of the 7 had been shipped by Mr. Forbes, in May 1783, who had informed him he had Mr. Key's order for this tobacco, that one hoghead, weight 827 net, had been broken up to make the others good.

The 14th of November 1783, I wrote to Mr. Forbes the following letter:

S I R,

It appears by a certificate from Mr. Wayles, inspector at Magruder's warehouse, that he shipped by your direction 4 hogheads of tobacco, which belonged to the state. It seems you informed the inspector that you had an order from Mr. Key to receive the tobacco. I have called upon him for repayment, he has refused and denies that he ever gave orders for the shipping them. As I do not incline to make the inspector pay for this tobacco before giving all concerned an opportunity of doing justice, I must request that you will pay for the same, in cash at 35/ per cent. or I shall bring suit either against the inspector or shipper. Your speedy answer will oblige, Sir, &c.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

John Forbes, Esq;

Some time in December 1783, Mr. Key asked me if I would take for the 4 hogheads of old tobacco the price I had sold them to Mr. Hooe,* I told him that I would not, that the tobacco had been overhauled, but that I would take the price Mr. Forbes received for the tobacco, and would allow out of the price, the charges of re-inspection and freight, upon which Mr. Key said that I must then look to Mr. Forbes, for he had nothing to do with the transaction; upon which I wrote Mr. Forbes the following letter:

S I R,

December 24, 1783.

I wrote you some time ago about 4 hogheads of the state's tobacco that you shipped from Magruder's warehouse; I desire to know by what authority you did it, or by whose order; colonel Forrest had directions to have this tobacco reprimed; he returned a certificate of the tobacco notes being lodged for the state's use, and I sold the tobacco. Mr. Key says the tobacco was not shipped by his order; you will therefore explain this business to, Sir, yours, &c.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

Mr John Forbes.

I wrote Mr. Forbes other letters; between this time and July I saw him, I think, more than once; he never answered one of my letters, but in conversation he said that he had shipped the tobacco by Mr. Key's verbal order, and that he had informed him, soon after the shipping this tobacco, of his having done so, that he had paid Mr. Key for the tobacco, and that, were he to pay the state, it would criminate himself, or words to that purport, but that Mr. Key had repeatedly promised to pay for it,

* The tobacco was inspected in 1778, and sold at 20/ per cent.

and that he, Mr. Forbes, would give me a state of the transaction.

The 8th of July 1784, I wrote Mr. Forbes the following letter:

Agreeably to your promise I expected that either you or Mr. Key would, before this time, have accounted with me for the 4 hogheads of tobacco you shipped at Magruder's warehouse belonging to the state. You also promised to give me a state of that transaction. You may rely upon it that this is the last application I shall make to you or Mr. Key on this business, and if you do not pay the money in ten days I shall file a bill in the high court of chancery against you, that gentleman, and Mr. Wayles the inspector. I am, &c.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

John Forbes, Esq;

T. S. 229 925

S. C. 93 950

159 764

100 909 3548

4 per cent. 141 3689 at 35/ £.64 11 1

The 13th of September 1784, the attorney-general filed a bill in chancery; subpoena issued, and returned to October court ser-ved.

Mr. Key at last agreed to pay for the tobacco upon my allowing the expences incurred on re-inspecting the tobacco; I agreed to do it, and settled the tobacco at 30/ and he passed his note for the same.

On the 23d day of November last Mr. Key purchased a lot of land in Choptico manor, containing 95 acres, at ten shillings, from me as intendant, which amounted to the sum of £. 47 10 0, and paid two certificates in discharge of his note, (which was passed for £. 55 9 8, for the 4 hogheads of tobacco,) and in payment for the land; one certificate, for £. 20 5 0, was legal, the other, for £. 76 5 3, including interest, was of that kind of certificates declared fraudulent by the consolidating act, and therefore of no value. My mind was very much engaged in business when the fraudulent certificate was paid, and I put it into a trunk, and on the next day, upon making inquiry of the auditor, he examined his check, and assured me the certificate was of the kind declared fraudulent by the act above-mentioned. On the same day I applied to Mr. Key to take back the certificate, but he would not give me a direct answer. On the same or the next day, I inquired of a gentleman in Annapolis if he had ever seen the certificate before; he answered that he had seen it, that Mr. Key had, some considerable time before, purchased it of him, and that Mr. Key had, some short time before he paid it to me, conferred with him on the subject of the certificate being of the kind above-mentioned; the gentleman could not recollect the exact time when the conversation between him and Mr. Key happened, but upon my asking him if it was three or four days before the time of inquiry, he assured me that it was, and the inquiry being the day after the receipt of the certificate, (which had not been out of my possession) proved beyond doubt, that Mr. Key was apprised of the nature of the certificate when he paid it to me, and this he does not deny.

This is a true state of my transactions with Mr. Key respecting the tobacco, and the payment for the same, by which it will appear, that the state's property was taken without authority; that I had nearly as much trouble as the tobacco was worth in compelling a settlement for the price of it; and that after this was done, a payment was made, at least of part of the price, in a certificate which I thought legal, and which Mr. Key knew was declared fraudulent by law, and therefore was no payment to me as the state's officer. The notes for the tobacco were dated in 1778, and tobacco of this date was sold to col. Hooe at twenty shillings per cent. The tobacco when taken and shipped, had been re-inspected, and to make out the four hogheads, another hoghead of the seven, of 827 net, belonging to the state, had been broke up, and about 520 lb thereof prized into the re-inspected hogheads, and in this state the four hogheads were equal to new tobacco, or nearly so. Would it then have been justice to the state to have taken the price of twenty shillings per cent. for the tobacco thus reprimed? Or can it, with any colour of truth, be intimated, that I was influenced in rejecting Mr. Key's offer, by any wish to take an undue advantage of him, when it is considered, that I offered to take the price which the tobacco sold for, after deducting the expences either he or Mr. Forbes had paid? As the tobacco was taken without authority, was it not perfectly right that the state should have the price the commodity belonging to the state had actually sold for? Mr. Key admits that he had seen Mr. Forbes, and promised him to endeavour to accommodate this matter before he made the offer above-mentioned; I presume he then knew that Mr. Forbes had entered the tobacco to his credit. Ought he not then to have paid the price required, without referring again to Mr. Forbes, and putting me to the trouble of having a bill in chancery filed to compel payment? He has suppressed in his publication a fact admitted in a paper he said he intended to publish, and sent to me, which is very material to show that the intention he imputes to me is without foundation, and this fact is, that I offered to take the price the tobacco sold for. Had this fact been published, no person I believe would hesitate to determine, that he had unjustly imputed an improper

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motive to me, to palliate his own evasive conduct: I demanded thirty-five shillings per cent. for the tobacco from Mr. Forbes by my letter before referred to, but having afterwards discovered that there was something more than 300 lbs. of tobacco of the hoghead broke, which was not prized into the four hogheads taken, and which I sold at thirty-five shillings per cent. this, with the charges of overhauling and freight to Baltimore, reduced the price to about thirty shillings per cent. at which rate I settled with Mr. Key. I will draw no positive conclusion from the facts above stated, because I do not certainly know what passed between Mr. Key and Mr. Forbes; this remains for them to settle. At the time this transaction was first mentioned, Mr. Key had never given me any explanation of it, although he promised so to do, and as the tobacco was shipped in May 1783, and Mr. Forbes had declared that Mr. Key gave him an order for the tobacco, and knew that it was shipped shortly after the event took place, and Mr. Key several months afterwards, to wit, in September and October, assured me he had not shipped the tobacco, and that the notes should be sent me, which implied that Mr. Key believed the tobacco to be still in the warehouse; and as Mr. Key at last undertook to pay for the tobacco, and discharged Mr. Forbes from any claim the state had against him as the shipper of the tobacco, I really did believe that Mr. Key had used the state's tobacco, and afterwards intended to deceive its officer, and procrastinate payment. Whether my opinion was just or not, depends upon this fact, Did Mr. Key give Mr. Forbes authority to ship the tobacco, or did he assent to it at any time before he wrote the letters to me of September and October? This fact is not reduced to certainty. Probably Mr. Forbes may think it of sufficient concernment to him to ascertain and state it; but I cannot refrain from making some remarks upon the state given by Mr. Key, which, instead of proving his perfect innocence, seems rather to confirm what Mr. Forbes always alleged. From the omission of dates, and the concise manner in which Mr. Key states the several transactions, a person unacquainted with the subject would be induced to believe a very short space of time intervened between the shipping of the tobacco and the final settlement of the dispute, when, in truth, above eighteen months elapsed from the time the state's property was taken to the time it was agreed to be paid for; and every means had been used by the officer to have justice done the state, and not one effectual step had been taken by the person who proved ultimately to be the debtor to come to a settlement, although he had expressly promised that the most ample satisfaction should be given, above twelve months before he thought proper to advance to a settlement. Mr. Key alleges, that he offered Mr. Forbes some tobacco at Magruder's warehouse in payment of a balance due him on a tobacco transaction in November 1782, without stating any other intercourse between them, until after the tobacco was shipped in May 1783. Mr. Key was a merchant, and had tobacco transactions with many others as well as with Mr. Forbes, who was also a merchant. Is it probable, at the time referred to when tobacco sold very freely, Mr. Forbes should suppose that notes which Mr. Key had offered him six months before, were still his property in May 1783; or, is it likely, that Mr. Forbes having refused the notes would have ordered them to be shipped without previously consulting Mr. Key, or giving him notice afterwards. Again, had Mr. Forbes inclined to have made so very free with Mr. Key, how was he to describe, in his order to the inspector, the tobacco he desired to be shipped? He did not know, according to Mr. Key's account, that these notes had ever been carried to the inspector for the purpose of having the tobacco re-weighed; he then could only have wrote to the inspector to ship the tobacco corresponding with certain notes Mr. Key had purchased from the intendand. Could the inspector have known what tobacco to have shipped in consequence of such an order? How comes it that he shipped only the 4 hogheads of re-inspected tobacco, and left 2 hogheads of bad? Did the 4 hogheads amount to the balance due by Mr. Key to Mr. Forbes? Do not these considerations raise at least a very strong presumption in favour of Mr. Forbes's assertion, that he shipped the tobacco with the knowledge, and by the order of Mr. Key? Mr. Key states that, believing that the intendand wanted to make him pay too much for the tobacco, he referred him to Mr. Forbes for payment, at the same time (as the mistake had happened from his not giving Mr. Forbes notice that he, Key, had relinquished his purchase of the tobacco,) he took the first opportunity to assure Mr. Forbes, that he held himself bound to secure him from damage. Why did Mr. Key conceive the intendand wanted to make him pay too high a price? Because he demanded only what the tobacco sold for? Why did Mr. Key refer the intendand to Mr. Forbes for payment, and at the same time give Mr. Forbes the above assurance, and by these evasions keep the matter unsettled? Was it because the intendand might go out of office about that time, and others who succeeded him might not attend to the transactions? Or what else was the cause? But if nothing passed between Mr. Key and Mr. Forbes, except what Mr. Key states, why should he think himself bound to indemnify Mr. Forbes? Had Mr. Forbes, as he had refused the to-

bacco, any right to expect that Mr. Key should inform him of what he afterwards did with it? Was Mr. Key in the least to blame for not informing him that he had returned the tobacco? Would any man of common sense ever have thought of giving the information under such circumstances? Would not Mr. Forbes have thought Mr. Key insane if he had wrote him on the subject? An obligation to give the information omitted, presupposes the person to be informed of? But according to Mr. Key's state, Mr. Forbes had refused to take this tobacco, and therefore had no interest in it or any claim upon Mr. Key to give him information on the subject. I ask, if any man, except Mr. Key, would have thought himself bound to indemnify a person who had used tobacco under the circumstances stated by Mr. Key? — Men in general would rather have resented such an usurpation of their rights, especially when it tended to involve them in difficulties. Does any person who knows Mr. Key, believe he is apt to father the mistakes of his friends at his own loss? If Mr. Forbes had taken the tobacco without orders, would Mr. Key, after the delays which were practised, have agreed to pay the money, knowing that Mr. Forbes declared he shipped the tobacco by his order? If Mr. Forbes had committed so egregious a mistake as Mr. Key supposes, would he not have settled the matter with the intendand, rather than have an inquiry which must end to his disadvantage? Mr. Forbes never offered to settle for the tobacco, and rather than have done it, would have gone into a judicial inquiry. But it appeared to me that Mr. Key wished to avoid this, and that the apprehension of it produced a settlement which could not have been obtained by any other means. Upon the whole of this transaction, I cheerfully submit to the public, whether I had not at least probable grounds, to suppose that Mr. Key had not conducted himself as he ought to have done in the above affair, and whether his publication has proved my opinion to be groundless; and also, whether I can be justly charged with attempting to take an ungenerous advantage of his situation, in the settlement of a claim in which I had no personal interest.

To Mr. Key's keen resentment of the supposed injury done him by the measures taken to compel him to account for the state's property, may probably be traced, his unsuccessful attempts and distinguished activity in the house of delegates against the late intendand, and motives equally honourable, and which may be explained in due time, I have no doubt, governed some others.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.
Annapolis, March 7, 1786.

February 27, 1786.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Herring-bay, on Monday the third day of April next, if fair, if not the day following,

TWELVE or fourteen likely healthy negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, one of them a good blacksmith. A credit of six and nine months will be given, bond on interest with approved security.

DAVID WEEMS.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the Patowmack company, March 2, 1786,
ORDERED, That the subscribers and proprietors of the Patowmack company pay into the hands of William Hartthorne, of Alexandria, treasurer to the company, ten pounds sterling on each respective share, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, and the further sum of ten pounds sterling on or before the fifteenth of June next.

The success of the work hitherto is pleasing and encouraging, and the president and directors flatter themselves the future punctuality of the subscribers will enable them to proceed with vigour to accomplish the purposes of the institution.

The inattention of some of the subscribers to repeated requisitions to pay in the two and a half per cent. formerly ordered, and of some to pay in even the five per cent. first called for, will lay the president and directors under the disagreeable necessity of publishing their names and defaults, and proceeding to sales of their shares, and eventually to bring suits for recovering the balances that may be due agreeable to law, unless prevented by immediate payments.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

St. Mary's county, February 21, 1786.
I HAVE lately received a letter from England requesting me to make inquiry after a certain THOMAS LOWE, son of Edward and Mary Lowe, of Marylebone, London, who came to Maryland about thirty-five years ago, to settle with his uncles Messieurs John and Robert Chesley; therefore if the said Thomas Lowe be still living, he may be informed of the said letter more particularly, which, it is probable, may be advantageous to him; if the said Lowe be dead and has left heirs, they may be likewise informed therewith, by applying to me. Should the aforesaid Thomas Lowe be dead without heirs, I should be thankful to any person, knowing the same, to inform me of the time and place of his death, that I may acquaint his friends of the same.

ZACHARIAH FORREST.

March 6, 1786.
THIS is to give notice to the legal representatives of the late rev. Mr. James Macgill, that the distribution of his personal estate will be made at his late dwelling house, on the 21st day of this instant, where those concerned are desired to attend.

SARAH MACGILL, administratrix.

March 3, 1786.
THE president and directors of the Patowmack company are desirous of entering into a contract for furnishing the hands employed in carrying on the work at and below the Shenandoah with rations for one year, each of which is to consist of one and a half pounds fresh meat, or one and a quarter pounds salt beef, or one pound salt pork, one and a half pounds flour or bread, and three gills good spirituous liquor per day, also one gill of salt, and one of vinegar per week to each ration; that from the first of April to the fifteenth of October the men are to be supplied with two thirds salt and one third fresh, from the fifteenth of October until the first of January three fourths fresh and one fourth salt, and from the first of January for the remainder of the year one half fresh and the other half salt provisions, and it is expected the number to be issued will not be less than two hundred.

Persons who wish to contract are to send in their sealed proposals to the board, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, when a meeting at the coffee-house in Alexandria will be held, and the contract given to him who engages to supply them on the lowest terms; on his entering into bond with security for the performance of it.

And to enable the contractor to proceed in the business, a reasonable sum of money on security will be advanced him if he desires it.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

Newport, February 27, 1786.
WE hereby forewarn all persons from hauling teams at our fishing landings, hunting within our enclosures, or fixing hedges across the runs of water that pass through our lands.

RICHARD MASON,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
WALTER WINTER.

March 6, 1786.
WE desire all persons that are indebted to us in current money, to make immediate payment, those that neglect complying with this request will be sued without respect to persons.

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

February 21, 1786.
MADE his escape from Charles county gaol, in the night between the 12th and 13th instant, JOSEPH BRADSHAW, he is a native of this state, born in St. Mary's county, about thirty or thirty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and thin visage; he was formerly committed for theft and murder; his clothing cannot describe, as they were reduced to rags. Whoever apprehends the said prisoner and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS WARE, Sheriff.

March 7, 1786.
SWEEPER,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the 1st of April until the first of July, and will cover a five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horse Figure, which was got by Standart out of Marianne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horse was bred by John Croft, of Bartterth, in Yorkhire, and got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasture for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the sire of many good runners.
JOHN CRAGGS.

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.

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.

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 on March term, without respect to persons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

February 14, 1786.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living in Annapolis, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th 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.

2 WILLIAM SEFTON.

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.

W 3
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.

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 intreat 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 most 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

2 JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.
IHEREBY give notice, that John M'Cartney 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

2 MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

St. Mary's county, February 2, 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

3X JOHN DE MUTTS, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 16th day of March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL the personal estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of this city, deceased. The terms will be made known at the sale. All persons indebted to the estate of said Maccubbin are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known.

2X SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

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, 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 cider casks, grain, hogheads, and other articles.

3X MARY DIGGES, executrix.

January 24, 1786.
THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 200 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

7 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,
16X A. GOLDBER, clk.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES begs leave to inform you; that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is persuaded, that an advocate may do his duty, and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners.

2 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 122 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemones; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees, in all colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of paffetouts; 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 leads.

February 21, 1786.
C U B,

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

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

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

2 WILLIAM COURTS.

Prince-George's county, February 16, 1786.

The imported Horse
ECLIPSE,

Who was got by the famous horse Eclipse in England, STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid in all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas; those gentlemen who favoured me with their mares last season shall have them, or the same number, covered on their own accounts, at four guineas a mare, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom, the money to be paid in all the above month, or pay five guineas. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

The noted Horse
UNION,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at five pounds a mare, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom. Union's stock is equal to any on the continent; the money to be paid in all September next, otherwise to pay six pounds. Pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

2 RICHARD B. HALL.

March 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of South river, on Sunday last, a short well set negro fellow named PETER, twenty-two years old, about five feet three or four inches high, has a very flat face and nose, and remarkable short fingers; his clothing is unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, paid by

2 EDWARD EDWARDS.

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, February 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the first day of April next, at the late dwelling house of Gilbert Ireland, deceased, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the stock of horses, hogs, and cattle, plantation utensils, and some household furniture.

2 ELEANOR IRELAND, administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Welch, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment.

2 BENJAMIN WELCH, } executors.
ROBERT WELCH, }

Charles county, February 11, 1786.

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

6 W ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

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.

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,
17X W. PINENEY, clk.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 16, 1786.

L O N D O N, December 1.

HERE happened last week, says our Paris correspondent, in a letter dated November 10th, a kind of popular tumult at the Palais Royal, which arose, as most of these events do, from a trifling cause; even so trifling as the sacred toes of a reverend clergyman, Monsieur l'abbé de Lubersac, being pressed too hard upon. This gentleman is known by a monument planned by him to be erected to the honour and glory of the *Barebone* family. The case was as follows:—A knight of St. Louis walking about the gallery, inadvertently trod on the abbe's foot, and made him, what he conceived, a proper apology: but the reverend clergyman, whose feelings it seems were no where so keen as in that part, thought it not satisfactory, and loaded the officer with the most opprobrious language. The latter retorted, and from words they proceeded to blows, and the black cloak of his reverence was dusted to some purpose. This occasioned great confusion: the Swifs, or doorkeepers, attempted to disperse the mob, but they were so roughly handled, that they thought it highly expedient to draw out their toledos, in order to force their way through the crowd: eight of whom were grievously wounded. The guards were called upon for assistance; and coming in great force, they after much difficulty, quelled the riot, which had become personal between the public and the doorkeepers. Some of the persons present, insisted on the drawcanfirs being punished; but they pleaded in extenuation, that thinking themselves in danger, they had drawn their swords in their own defence. This passed, and the populace dispersed. There is no joking with the sacred toes of Roman priests!

A few days since, during some alterations in a chapel, formerly an oratory, on the north side of Mavefyn Kidwar Church, in Staffordshire, a stone coffin, with a circular compartment for the head, was found, and in it a human skeleton, which from many circumstances, appears to be the remains of Hugo Mavefyn, who was buried in the reign of Henry the first, and son of Henry Mavefyn, a Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and had lands given him in Staffordshire. The skeleton is amazingly strong boned, and the teeth singularly white and sound, though buried 640 years ago. In an adjoining Gothic niche in the wall near the abovementioned coffin, was discovered (with small portions of linen fear cloth) the skeleton of Henry Mavefyn, a knight hospitaller, (and great-grand-son to Hugo) in a coffin of lead of uncommon form. These remains, after being exposed to gratify the curious, were ordered to be covered again with the greatest care possible, by their descendant C. Chadwick, Esquire, of Mavefyn Kidwar hall, and owner of the aforesaid chapel.

A certain noble duke was in a large assembly a few days since, extolling the constitution of Great-Britain, upon which a gentleman near him observed, he thought it was much like his lordship's very good naturally, but at present in a bad condition: Though to be sure, continued he, your lordship has greatly the advantage, for you have the assistance of able surgeons, but our poor country is committed to the care of a parcel of quacks.

When the glorious and wise queen Elizabeth was at war with the Spaniards, instead of loading her people with taxes for the carrying on of that war, she found by the assistance of admiral Drake a set of private men in England and Holland, who, at their own expence, in hopes of reimbursing themselves by the plunder they should meet with, fitted out a fleet of upwards of one hundred sail of ships, with twelve or fourteen thousand land forces on board, with which they invaded Spain itself, took and plundered several of their towns, and would have taken the rich city of Lisbon, which was then in the hands of the Spaniards, if it had not been for an accident. In this expedition, neither the queen nor the public was at any expence, nor did either of them contribute any thing towards it except a few ships of war, which the queen let to the undertaker of the expedition. This shews what great things might have been done by private adventurers during the late war with America, and the house of Bourbon, if proper encouragement had been held out to them, and further prove, how necessary it is for the public on these occasions, to stimulate, countenance and authorise such undertakings.

Dec. 10. It has been often asked, as well in private conversations, as in public assemblies, what can have brought on that actual rapid decline of the British nation, which nothing but the most exquisite im-

puence, or the most exquisite stupidity, or both, would deny. Many are the concurrent causes which might be assigned: Two only, shall here, for the present, be selected. The one in the public itself, a total failure of that delicacy of sensibility, as necessary to prevent great evils in the political body, as in the merely animal economy. This is the first mentioned here, for its being so inseparably connected with, and capially the cause of, most of the horrid disorders we have seen take place and effect in this wretched state.—The other is then but the natural consequence of that miserable defect, and will very rationally account why a nation, which might have not impossibly recovered from the horrors of a disastrous war, could not survive the infinitely greater ones of an ignominious peace: The one could only humiliate, the other annihilates. Alas! Is it not perfectly clear, that a few personages remarkable for no merit either literary, military, or political, had taken it into their little heads that they would have ribbons to decorate their grotesque figures; peerages which they were sure to disgrace, and places which they could never fill? In the rage then of this their silly vanity, ambition and avarice, how were they to effectuate their noble purposes? To Britain's eternal shame, their means were as respectable as their ends.—While disseminating sedition through the land on both sides of the Atlantic, the horrid ideots did not see that they were labouring the destruction of their country and of themselves. At length, however, they carried their point, not indeed in spite of their want of merit, but precisely for that want. There was then palpably among them an emulation of worthlessness. They succeeded: The nation perished, and Great-Britain is no more!

N E W - Y O R K, February 27.

Extra of a letter from Paris, November 24.

The corpse of the late duke of Orleans, was on Tuesday, the 22d instant, carried in the evening to the Val-de-Grace to be interred in the family vault. The dukes of Bourbon and Englen were present, and accompanied by marshals de Segur and Castries, ministers of state, and a great concourse of noblemen. The hearse was partly preceded, and partly followed by the prince's household, a great number of indigent persons all bearing lighted torches. The mourning coaches, all the livery servants in crapes, an incredible number of our good Parisians in the deepest mourning, presented a spectacle altogether pompous and awful. There wanted nothing to the funeral obsequies, but the presence of the prince's successor, as chief mourner; but his highness was himself confined to his bed; yet filial piety getting the better of his prudence, his highness, against the advice of his physician, insisted upon being dressed instantly. He was soon convinced, that bodily strength does not always keep pace with our mental affections; he fell on the floor, and received a contusion on his forehead, and thus was obliged to give up his intention of accompanying the remains of his royal father to the grave.

It was an affecting sight to see the poor peasants of St. Affie assisting at divine service in their parish church; the corpse of their illustrious benefactor deposited there, drew tears from every beholder. Those good people wept bitterly, they regretted a good prince who employed them the whole year round, and who gave them bread and wood when he knew they stood in need of either."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 4.

They write from Charleston, that a number of uniform companies are now forming in that city, with great spirit and alacrity, and will soon, they hope, make a very handsome appearance. This is a pleasing proof of that harmony and public spirit which gained us our freedom and independence, and we trust, will now guard and support them, together with our happiness.

Mom La Porvre, late envoy from his most christian majesty, to the king of Cochin-China, gives the following account of his visiting Canton a few years since, viz.

"I now approach the period of my travels. Departing from the coasts of Cochin-China, and directing my course towards the north-east, I proceeded for China, which the Cochin-Chinese call, with great respect, *Nuse d' ai Ming—the Kingdom of the Great Luminary*. After some days navigation, before there was any appearance of land, I perceived along the horizon a forest of masts, and soon after, an innumerable multitude of boats, which covered the surface of the water. These were thousands of fishermen, whose industry drew from the deep subsistence for numbers. The land now began to rise to

my view; I advanced to the mouth of the river, still amidst crowds of fishers, throwing out their lines on every side. I entered the river of Canton; it is peopled like the land; its banks lined with ships at anchor; a prodigious number of small craft are continually gliding along in every direction, some with sails, others with oars, vanishing often suddenly from the sight, as they enter the numberless canals, dug with amazing labour, across extensive plains, which they water and fertilise. Immense fields, covered with all the glory of the harvest, with stately villages rising to the eye, on every side, adorn the remoter view, whilst mountains, covered with verdure, cut into terrasses, and shaped into amphitheatres, from the back ground of this noble landscape.

"I arrive at Canton, where new subjects for admiration arise: the noise, the motion, the crowd augments; the water as well as the land, being every where covered with multitudes. Astonished at the amazing appearance, I inquire into the numbers of inhabitants of this city and suburbs; and after comparing different accounts, find that they must amount at least to eight hundred thousand souls. My surprise, however, is greatly increased, when I learn that to the northward of Canton, about five leagues up the river, is a village named Fathan, which contains a million of inhabitants, and that every part of this great empire, extending about 600 leagues from north to south, and as much from east to west, was peopled in the same proportion."

However shocked we must feel at the recital of the enormities perpetrated by the negroes in Dominica, on the unfortunate settlers there, candour and impartiality must confess, that the severities and cruelties exercised by many white people on those creatures, are of equal weight in the scale of reason and common sense. Ferocious, easily inflamed with passions, among which, perhaps, the most predominant and characteristic is revenge; it cannot excite much surprise, that a repetition of such treatment should drive those ill-fated beings to madness. The declaration of one of the chiefs, Congoree, that the manager of the Rosaly estate had killed his son—and that he had dispatched him for it—is a convincing proof, that a spirit of retaliation actuates them. The discrimination they make between the French and English clearly shews, that their steps are not marked by wanton and undistinguished fury—but that revenge for oppression is their grand stimulus.

The various letters lately published, said to be received from gentlemen in the back country, stating the great probability of an Indian war in the spring, merit serious consideration. It is hard to suppose that any person would be villainous enough to forge them, merely to spread an alarm. And if they are well founded, it would be a fatal mistake to defer making preparations, until the Indians commenced depredations. The retention of the frontier posts by the British, and the movements of the Indians, seem pregnant with dangers to the confederation.

Philadelphia at present affords an example of what is rarely to be met with. Amidst a general scarcity of money, the rates of a variety of articles continue as high as when money abounded here. Some, it is true, have fallen: but none in proportion to the scarcity of cash. House rent is considerably reduced—but it is still so high in many places; as to render it impossible for tenants to acquit themselves of their obligations to their landlords.

The Courier of the Rhine, a paper published at Cologne, in Lower Germany, of Saturday the 29th of October last, has the following curious advertisement; "To be sold, to the best and last bidder; at the town-house of Frankfort on the Maine, on Monday the 21st of November, a principality, or a local inheritance, consisting of twenty thousand square acres, on which are twelve villages, four market-towns, and a small neat city, with a handsome castle, park, gardens, and pleasure grounds, inclosed with strong pailing and a high wall, a good foundery & arsenal, a barrack for two companies, a printing-house, laboratory, and theatre, all within the precincts of the place. The net income, arising from quit-rents, gabals and other duties, computed to be about two hundred and eighty, or three hundred thousand crowns. Any person of distinction and honourable connections, who is disposed to render himself and family illustrious, by such a purchase, will be treated with, previous to the above day, by applying to J. B. Hammul, notary at Frankfort; G. Vanderdussen, Procurator-fiscal at Bologne, or Michael Jacob de Spiegel, merchant at the Hague, who can furnish further particulars."

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.

Extraordinary case of a lunatic's recovery.

From a genuine extract of a letter from Dr. Hunter of York, F. R. S. to Dr. Percival of Manchester, F. R. S.

"On the 25th of October 1778, a sea-faring person, about forty years of age, was recommended as a patient of the lunatic asylum in York. During his abode in the hospital he was never observed to express any desire for sustenance, or to shew any preference of it to his medicines. The first six weeks after his admission he was fed in the manner of an infant. A servant undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning; after which he was conducted to his seat in the common parlour, where he remained all day, with his body bent, and his eyes fixed on the ground. Every thing was indifferent to him, and he was regarded by all about him as an animal converted nearly into a vegetable. In this state of insensibility he remained five years and six months: but, on the 14th of May 1782, on his entrance into the parlour he saluted the convalescents with the words *Good mornin' to you all*. He then thanked the servants of the house, in the most affectionate manner, for their tenderness to him, of which he had begun to be sensible some weeks before, but till then had not resolution to express his gratitude. A few days after this unexpected recovery he was permitted to write a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with becoming propriety. At this time he seemed to take particular pleasure in the enjoyment of the open air, and in his walks conversed with freedom and serenity. On making inquiry concerning what he felt, during the suspension of his intellectual and sensitive powers, he replied, that his mind had been *totally lost*; but that about two months before his full restoration to himself he began to have thoughts and sensations, which, at first, served only to excite in him fears and apprehensions, especially in the night time. On the 28th of May 1782, he returned to his family; and has now the command of a ship employed in the Baltic trade."

On Sunday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the third Monday in September, and the house of delegates to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

An act to approve, confirm and ratify, the compact made by the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, and the commissioners appointed by this state, to regulate and settle the jurisdiction and navigation of Patowmack and Pocomoke rivers, and that part of Chesapeake bay which lieth within the territory of Virginia.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of The University of Maryland.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.

An act to revive and aid certain proceedings in the general court of the eastern shore.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of The University of Maryland.

An act to appoint Edward Oldham, and Mary his wife, trustees to take care of the person and property of Joseph Enfor, an idiot.

An act to make valid the election of trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county.

An act for altering the time of holding the courts in Queen-Anne's county.

An act to aid conveyances of land improperly enrolled, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

An act for the relief of Charles Henry Wharton and Henry Pile.

An act for the relief of sundry persons, securities of Thomas Boyer, late sheriff and collector of Kent county.

An act to confirm the title of a lot of ground in Baltimore-town in Baltimore county to James M'Fadon in fee, for the benefit of the heirs of John M'Fadon, deceased.

An act to grant to Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn an exclusive right to keep stage carriages on the public road from the river Susquehanna to the river Patowmack.

An act for the relief of the poor in Talbot county. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act empowering the justices of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money on the inhabitants of said county, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of certain maimed and disabled officers.

An act for extending the causeway through the marsh on the south side of Wicomico river at the lower ferry, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to establish a road in Somerset county, to lead from the Bear-Swamp road till it intersects the road from King's Branch to Princess-Anne.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a road in Worcester county, from the Sinepuxent road to Walton Purnell and Annanias Hodson's grist mill, and from thence to Freeman's Branch.

An act to authorise the vestry of Stepney parish in Somerset and Worcester counties, to settle and pay the debts of the parish, and for other purposes.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint a trustee to take care of the person and property of George Shipley, senior, who is insane.

An act to empower Vachel Downes to collect the arrears due for public and county assessments to Samuel Ridgeway, late sheriff and collector of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.

An act to make valid a deed from John Craig to Hugh M'Bryde of Caroline county.

An act to make provision for the maintenance and education of Joseph Handy, only son of captain Joseph Handy.

An act to regulate the building and erecting of wharfs in the port of the city of Annapolis.

An act to establish permanent salaries for the chancellor and the judges.

An act to ascertain and establish a permanent salary to the governor.

An act for the more effectual preservation of the breed of wild deer.

An act for the further relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, deceased, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act relating to the public buildings in Caroline county.

An act to erect a town in Talbot county.

An act for the regulation of the markets in Baltimore-town.

An act relating to replevins.

An act to repeal part of the act concerning marriages.

An act to enable any of the United States to prosecute actions in any court of law or equity against any person residing within this state.

An act to enable John Eager Howard and George Lux, of Baltimore county, to grant and convey to the commissioners of Baltimore-town, and their successors, a parcel of ground adjoining the said town, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act ascertaining what shall be recovered on protested bills of exchange, and to repeal an act of assembly therein mentioned.

An act for consolidating the funds of King William school with the funds of Saint John's college.

An act to enable John Eager Howard, of Baltimore county, to convey to the vestry of Saint Paul's parish, and their successors, a parcel of ground adjoining Baltimore-town, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act for the valuation of personal property within this state.

An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in sundry gaols of this state.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the destroying of wolves in Frederick and Washington counties.

A Supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

An act for the benefit of Anne Hood, Hester Hood, Elizabeth Hood, and Mary Hood, of Anne-Arundel county.

An act directing what shall be good evidence to prove foreign and other debts, and deeds and wills, and instruments of writing executed in any of the United States, or in any foreign country, for allowing discounts, and for repealing an act of assembly therein mentioned.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the proceedings against persons guilty of fornication.

An act to empower the justices of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money on said county to finish the building of the court-house in said county.

An act to declare and ascertain the right of citizens of this state to private roads or ways.

An act for altering the time of holding the courts in the counties therein mentioned.

An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Fleming, Margaret Offult and Anne Harding.

An act for the relief of the widows of such officers of this state who died in the continental service.

An act to ascertain the value of the land in the several counties of this state, for the purpose of laying the public assessment.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a market in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for the regulation of said market.

An act for erecting a town at the mouth of Susquehanna river, in Harford county, and for appointing commissioners to regulate and govern the same.

An act for the benefit of the estate of Anne Catharine Green.

An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester and Somerset.

An act to suspend the erecting the public buildings in Harford county.

An act to enable the justices of Prince-George's county court to assess and levy a sum of money on

the said county for the support of James Rauter, a lunatic.

An act to vest in James Chappalear and Thomas Lock, of Saint Mary's county, the title to a tract of land purchased by Joseph Burroughs, lying and being in Calvert Manor, in Charles county.

An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.

An act relative to the arrearages of taxes due the state before the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

An act to invest the United States in congress assembled with a power to levy, for the use of the United States, particular duties on certain enumerated articles, and five per cent. on all other merchandise, imported into this state.

An act to empower Thomas Beatty to collect the arrearages of taxes due to the estate of Christopher Edelen, late of Frederick county, deceased, as collector of said county, for the years therein mentioned.

An act ascertaining the mode of granting titles to the purchasers of certain confiscated property.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the issuing grants for the lands therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Robert Crawford, of Baltimore county, confined in the gaol of said county.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act requiring the masters of ships and vessels to publish the rates of their freight before they take any tobacco on board.

An act for the relief of Edward Tilghman, of the city of Philadelphia.

An act concerning a purchase of certain property, formerly belonging to Henry Stevenson, made by Robert Ballard of the commissioners of confiscated property.

An act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery.

An act for building a new prison in the city of Annapolis.

An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

An act for the erecting light-houses upon Chesapeake bay and Patowmack river.

An act to alter and amend the laws respecting commerce and imposing duties.

An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery.

An act for the relief of John Stevens, of Dorchester county, late collector of the tax.

An act to alter and amend the law in certain cases, An act respecting surplus lands.

An act to establish a supplementary fund to raise the sum of money required of this state by the resolve of congress of the eighteenth of April seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

An act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six.

An act respecting executions against certain public debtors.

An act respecting the loan made by this state with Messieurs Nicholas and Jacob Vanstaphorts, of Amsterdam, merchants.

An act to make valid the proceedings of the vestry of Saint Peter's parish in Talbot county.

An act concerning jurisdiction.

An act to vest certain powers in the governor and the council.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

January 18, 1786.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premises, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, situate in Harford county, in the State of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper cross roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are several buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to ANNE PEMBERTON.

To be SOLD, on the eleventh of April next,

A NUMBER of male and female slaves who have been used to waiting in the house; household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, and in case of failure the purchaser shall add twenty per cent. on the value.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mordecai Smith, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE SMITH, PHEBE SMITH, administratrix.

ABSTRACT

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whom of November 17 for five years be which the treasur notice in the (journal) and af issue executions interest, due the paid before the year's interest; a 1st day of September year until 1790. ment of the 22d the 1st of January the said bonds fo

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11. As t 1784, C. 1 posed to is under the discharged, the legisla motives w bonds not paper, en the legisla stituted ag their secu and passd

ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

No execution to issue against debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to establish funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treasurer of the western shore shall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the said treasurer to issue executions on the bonds on which one year's interest, due the 1st of September 1785, shall not be paid before the said 20th of March, for the said one year's interest; and if the interest is not paid by the 1st day of September annually, the said treasurer, every year until 1790, to issue executions to compel payment of the annual interest due on such bonds. After the 1st of January 1790, executions to issue on all the said bonds for principal and interest due.

2. No execution to issue on any bond, for continental state money, before the 1st day of January 1787, unless from the circumstances of the debtors the interest of the state may render it necessary; or unless for the indemnification of securities; the treasurer to be judge in both cases.

3. No execution to issue on any bond for state money, before the first day of July next, unless the circumstances of the debtor, or the indemnification of securities may render it necessary, as above.

4. No process to issue on any bond for specie (lodged in the treasury before the first of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the first of January 1786,) pledged by act of November 1784, C. 55, to redeem the two emissions (of June 1780) of state and continental state money, before the first of June next; provided the said debtors before that day, pay into the treasury one half of their debts in specie, or state, or continental state money; and in such case the said debtors to have indulgence for the residue, until the first of January 1787; and in case of neglect, after the first day of June next process to issue, and all the money due on the said bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the state money.

5. As it is unjust that persons who have not complied with the terms of sale, prescribed by the laws directing the sales of confiscated property, and have not yet bonded, should be placed on a better footing than the purchasers of the said property who have passed bonds; every purchaser of confiscated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emissions of June 1780, who hath not yet bonded for the same, shall give bond on or before the first day of June next, with such security as the treasurer of the western shore (under the direction of the governor and the council) shall require, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon; which principal and interest shall be paid in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as are respectively prescribed by this act, in the case of persons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the respective emissions of June 1780; and if any of the said purchasers shall neglect to give bond as aforesaid, before the first day of June next, process shall immediately issue thereafter, and payment compelled in the money, according to contract.

6. All collectors of the public assessment, and either of the treasurers to receive the two emissions of June 1780, calculating the interest due thereon, at par with specie, in payment of any taxes due the state before the first of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emissions were directed to be received at par, interest included, in payment of any taxes due before the first of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any specie in their hands, received in payment of the said taxes due before the first of January 1785, in exchange for the said emissions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requested to instruct the said collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the state money shall not be brought in by the first day of July next, the treasurer of the western shore shall proportion the balance among all the debtors for such money, and issue executions.

9. After the first day of July next, any possessor of the emission of state money may bring the same into the treasury of the western shore, and take choice of any of the said bonds for the said emission; and the treasurer shall assign the said bonds, and the assignee may, at any time thereafter, issue execution in his own name, and have the same remedy for payment as the state.

10. After the first day of January 1787, any possessor of continental state money may bring in the same, and chuse any of the bonds for the said money, and take assignment, and issue execution as aforesaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To establish funds, &c." are supposed to include the bonds passed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been discharged, and this subject was not considered by the legislature when the said act was passed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the said bonds not to discharge the same in depreciated paper, entitle them at least to the indulgence of the legislature; no proceeding shall be had or instituted against any obligor or obligors, or his or their securities, on any bond now in the treasury, and passed upon the borrowing from the loan-office

during the old government, any bills of credit issued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or interest, until after the end of the next session of assembly, or until the legislature shall determine in what manner the obligors aforesaid shall pay off the bonds aforesaid, and the interest thereon.

12. Any security on bond for confiscated British property, where the principal is dead, or shall die, the treasurer of the western shore, on application, may take bond with good security, for the principal and interest due, and deliver up and assign the original bond to such security, that he may have the same remedy as the state to recover the sum for which he shall give bond as aforesaid, from the estate of the deceased.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty shillings current money on suit, or execution; on each bond, and no more, notwithstanding there may be more obligors than one in the same bond; and notwithstanding more executions may issue than one, or executions may issue more than once for one and the same cause.

The above abstract published for the information of all concerned, by

THOMAS HARWOOD, treasurer of the Western Shore.

March 7, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Ralph Bazill, deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th instant, for the purpose of paying the debts of the deceased,

FIFTY-SEVEN acres of land, with the income of a widow's thirds, lying on the main road leading from Queen-Anne to South river ferry; the land is good and tolerably well timbered; a good meadow, spring, and a very good apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good dwelling house, tobacco house, and a tolerable good corn house. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

B. Welch prints JOHN BAZILL.

THE sale of the effects advertised by Mrs. ELEANOR IRELAND, on the first of April, is put off to a future day.

Annapolis, March 14, 1786.

THE subscriber having declined selling his house, which was advertised for sale on the 20th instant, purposes carrying on the cabinet and house-joiners businesses in this city, as usual.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to leave of business for some time, will dispose of his stock of merchandise on hand, consisting of a good assortment of spring and summer goods, and will oblige himself to make complete the fall and winter assortment to those he has on hand; he will rent his store and counting house, and if more convenient to the purchaser of the merchandise, he will let his dwelling house adjoining for one or more years.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who, for the last time, requests all those indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to settle and discharge the same by the first day of July next.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON, NICHOLAS CARROLL, RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order, EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

February 27, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Herring-bay, on Monday the third day of April next, if fair, if not the day following,

TWELVE or fourteen likely healthy negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, one of them a good blacksmith. A credit of six and nine months will be given, bond on interest with approved security.

DAVID WEEMS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

February 22, 1786.

MADE his escape from Charles county gaol, in the night between the 12th and 13th instant, JOSEPH BRADSHAW, he is a native of this state, born in St. Mary's county, about thirty or thirty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and thin visage; he was severally committed for theft and murder; his cloathing I cannot describe, as they were reduced to rags. Whoever apprehends the said prisoner and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorized to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPT and GOOD 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;

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.

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

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 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.

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 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.

March 6, 1786.

THIS is to give notice to the legal representatives of the late rev. Mr. James Macgill, that the distribution of his personal estate will be made at his late dwelling house, on the 21st day of this instant, where those concerned are desired to attend.

SARAH MACGILL, administratrix.

Newport, February 27, 1786.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hauling seines at our fishing landings; hunting within our enclosures, or fixing hedges across the runs of water that pass through our lands.

RICHARD MASON, JOHN CAMPBELL, WALTER WINTER.

March 6, 1786.

WE desire all persons that are indebted to us in current money, to make immediate payment; those that neglect complying with this request will be sued without respect to persons.

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

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 indivi-
duals, (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.

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 con-
tiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison
counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanawha
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 con-
venient to some flourishing towns newly established in
that part of the country. There is an easy communi-
cation 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 com-
mon. 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 op-
portunity 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.

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 An-
napolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia
and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons in-
debted 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.

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 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.

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 the said estate will pay without delay or further notice, that the exe-
cutors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies
of the deceased.

DANIEL JENIFER,
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

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 little, and has a down look. He formerly be-
longed to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles coun-
ty; 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 Bladensburg, 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.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL
OF A
CONVENTION
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENN-
SYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIR-
GINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA, held in Christ-
Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

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 left temple; had on when he went away a
mixed country cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, with
coarse stockings and shoes, and a calico 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 Kinley 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.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM
STEWART 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.

March 7, 1786.

S W E E P E R,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, near
South river church, from the first of April un-
til the first of July, and will cover at five pounds each
mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by
Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, which was bred
by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horse
Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a
daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Crabb, his
grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horse was
bred by John Croft, of Bartferth, in Yorkshire, and
got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody But-
tocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin
Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will
be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good
pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per
week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other
accidents.

Sweeper is the sire of many good runners.

JOHN CRAGGS.

St. Mary's county, February 21, 1786.

IHAVE lately received a letter from England re-
questing me to make inquiry after a certain THOMAS
Lowe, son of Edward and Mary Lowe, of Maryle-
bone, London, who came to Maryland about thirty-
five years ago, to settle with his uncles Messieurs John
and Robert Chesley; therefore if the said Thomas
Lowe be still living, he may be informed of the said
letter more particularly, which, it is probable, may
be advantageous to him; if the said Lowe be dead
and has left heirs, they may be likewise informed
therewith, by applying to me. Should the aforesaid
Thomas Lowe be dead without heirs, I should be
thankful to any person, knowing the same, to inform
me of the time and place of his death, that I may
acquaint his friends of the same.

ZACHARIAH FORREST.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of
the Patowmack company, March 2, 1786,

ORDERS, That the subscribers and proprie-
tors of the Patowmack company pay into the
hands of William Hartthorne, of Alexandria, treasurer
to the company, ten pounds sterling on each respective
share, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, and
the further sum of ten pounds sterling on or before the
fifteenth of June next.

The success of the work hitherto is pleasing and en-
couraging, and the president and directors flatter them-
selves the future punctuality of the subscribers will en-
able them to proceed with vigour to accomplish the
purposes of the institution.

The inattention of some of the subscribers to repeated
requisitions to pay in the two and a half per cent.
formerly ordered, and of some to pay in even the five
per cent. first called for, will lay the president and di-
rectors under the disagreeable necessity of publishing
their names and defaults, and proceeding to sales of
their shares, and eventually to bring suits for recovering
the balances that may be due agreeable to law, unless
prevented by immediate payments.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

March 3, 1786.

THE president and directors of the Patowmack
company are desirous of entering into a contract
for furnishing the hands employed in carrying on the
work at and below the Shenandoah with rations for one
year, each of which is to consist of one and a half
pounds fresh mear, or one and a quarter pounds salt
beef, or one pound salt pork, one and a half pounds
flour or bread, and three gills good spirituous liquor
per day, also one gill of salt, and one of vinegar per
week to each ration; that from the first of April to the
fifteenth of October the men are to be supplied with
two thirds salt and one third fresh, from the fifteenth
of October until the first of January three fourths fresh
and one fourth salt, and from the first of January for
the remainder of the year one half fresh and the other
half salt provisions, and it is expected the number to
be issued will not be less than two hundred.

Persons who wish to contract are to send in their
sealed proposals to the board, on or before the fifteenth
day of April next, when a meeting at the coffee-house
in Alexandria will be held, and the contract given to
him who engages to supply them on the lowest terms,
on his entering into bond with security for the per-
formance of it.

And to enable the contractor to proceed in the busi-
ness, a reasonable sum of money on security will be ad-
vanced him if he desires it.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

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

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

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

WILLIAM COURTS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 23, 1786.

L O N D O N, August 1.

F E W weeks ago died at Poplar, Mrs. Mary East, aged 64: This person while living was so extraordinary a character that she passed for a man 35 years, kept a public house, served all the officers of the parish, and attended Westminster Hall and the Old Bailey as jurymen. &c. Having acquired a handsome fortune (3000l.) she retired from business, and lived at Poplar till her death as above. Her fortune she has left to her friend in the country, and a young woman who lived with her as a servant, except 10l. a year to the poor of Poplar, 50l. to a working gardener, and her gold watch to Mr. Curry, an eminent distiller at Poplar.

Nov. 4. Letters from Madrid give an account of the death of the duke of Berwick. By his demise and several other expectancies, his only son the count de la Jamaïque has the promising prospect of a fortune exceeding nine millions of livres per annum.

In consequence of the late stamp duties the Irish news printers have universally raised the prices of their papers. On the day before the change was to take place a countryman asking for a paper at a shop in Dublin, was informed of the approaching augmentation of the price; on which, after a meditative shrug, he produced some additional half pence, and purchased a second paper, observing, with equal economy and sagacity, that now he should want ne'er a cent at all to-morrow.

Nov. 11. Mr Sayre, who served the office of sheriff for this city some years since, is now in town on business of consequence respecting the commerce between this country and the United States of America. Mr. Sayre is ambassador from the States to the court of Vienna, and to-morrow sets off for that of Madrid; he dined on Lord Mayor's day with his company, the Framework Knitters, and appeared to be in good health and spirits.

Dec. 5. They write from Nantes, that an American who had come to settle there, hearing that his wife, who was coming from Baltimore to live with him, was cast away, ran to a precipice, from which he vaulted to a considerable depth, and was consequently killed.

A private letter from Nantes mentions, that a man named Piracion, was convicted, at the criminal court of that city, for multiplied acts of murder, in poisoning his father, mother, two sisters, and a clergyman, who lodged in the house. This inhuman wretch being severely rebuked by these people, for leading a debauched and extravagant life, took the above cruel method of getting rid of his troublesome monitors. He was sentenced by the court to have his right hand cut off, his tongue cut out, his body racked and exposed on a wheel for two hours, which was executed in the Great Square, on the 10th instant, between five and six o'clock in the evening, to the great terror of the multitude, who have not seen so severe and just an example for more than 40 years.

A correspondent assures us, that it has been agreed by the negotiators of the treaty between France and the United States of Holland, that neither country shall, in future, pay the usual compliment to the British flag. However incredible such an insulting agreement may appear, our correspondent pledges his veracity that the information will very shortly appear to be founded upon fact.

Dec. 9. While ministry persevere in improving and enlarging our naval power, and in cultivating and extending our commerce, the nation will and must flourish. These constitute the bulwark of our national strength, and the stamina of our wealth and grandeur. At present government bend their chief efforts towards them. They must of course succeed in restoring the faded lustre of the English crown: and in holding at defiance the insidious and execrable attacks of their enemies.

Bets are laying, and with large odds, that before Christmas there will be addresses from every county in Ireland, but one, against the reconsideration of the Irish propositions!

Now that France has entered into a treaty with Russia, can England, agreeable to the proud declarations of the marquis of Lansdowne, take measures to defeat the baneful consequences of that new alliance! can we make terms with the grand Turk, so as to shut out France from the passage of the Dardanelles, or share with her the beneficial trade of Egypt? Surely there is a possibility of our making a connexion with the Porte, which would at least convince Russia of the impropriety of her conduct,

and at the same time deprive our enterprising neighbour of a part of her influence in India.

The premier is preparing for the parliamentary campaign—in which lord Thurlow will act as generalissimo, and Harry Dundas, and secretary Oide, as aids-du-camp! The premier is to be considered as ventriloquist in ordinary to this political trio.

The first excursion which the prince of Denmark made in the yacht, which his majesty sent him as a present, was attended with some very disagreeable circumstances. It happened at the place where he landed, that a considerable number of convicts who were employed in severe labour, petitioned the prince for some remission of their punishment, which he did not think proper to grant them. From petitioning, they proceeded to outrage and violence, and killed one of the persons who attempted to reduce them to submission. Nor did they return to their duty, till a party of troops were obliged to fire upon them, by which several were wounded, and two killed on the spot.

A celebrated preacher a few weeks ago at Lille in Flanders, took upon himself to preach upon frugality in the convent of the nuns of the Ave Maria, one of the most rigorous orders, who are obliged to abstain from meat through the whole year, and live only on roots boiled in salt and water. The vassals thought their spiritual director could have chosen a more proper subject. It is customary in convents to prepare a luncheon for the preacher, and that repast is mostly got up with care and cost; but these nuns, desirous piously to revenge themselves on their lecturer, only laid before him a crust of bread, not of the newest, and a small decanter of water; the priest, astonished, asked one of the sisters (they are so called) what they meant?—To which she devoutly answered, "Sir we had prepared a much better luncheon for you, but your sermon operated so powerfully on our consciences, that we thought it would be doing wrong to offer it to you." The preacher felt his fault, and went away, resolving not to boast the punishment it drew upon him.

Extract of a letter from the Lower Rhine, November 25.

"Our last accounts from Berlin entirely contradict the report that the king of Prussia had accepted of the mediation of France in his differences with the emperor; they agree that a difference has arisen on the speculative point between the two courts, but not on any affair of existence, consequently no mediation is necessary; and as the court of Vienna has so solemnly declared that nothing but a friendly arrangement was ever thought of in the exchange of Bavaria, and no force by any means intended to be used, so no dispute can arise on that subject between the two courts so long as the duke of Deux Ponts continues to refuse his acquiescence to any such exchange, which he at present thinks would be much against his interest to give into."

Some people are affected to believe, that the connexion between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg is not as intimate as the world generally believed it; but upon the authority of a person of quality at Vienna, from whom we have received very authentic intelligence, we have every reason to believe, that a firmer alliance never existed between two powers than exists at this moment between the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia. Our intelligence states, that a few days ago an express arrived at prince Gallitzin's, the Russian ambassador at the court of Vienna, who immediately communicated the contents of his dispatches to prince Kaunitz, his imperial majesty's prime minister. These dispatches brought an answer to three important questions which the emperor had submitted to the consideration of the court of Petersburg, and on which he desired the empress would give clear and decisive answers. The questions were as follow:

1st. May the emperor depend on her majesty for unlimited succours towards carrying into effect the projects which her majesty knew he had then in his head (the nature of which was explained in former dispatches) with the objects of which she was thoroughly acquainted?

2d. What steps she would take, in case the court of Berlin should oppose the projected exchange of Bavaria?

3d. Should France second his imperial majesty's wishes in that business, and thereby draw upon herself the arms of Great-Britain, what measures would the empress pursue?

The answer to the first was, That the emperor, her ally and particular friend, might proceed in the business in question, in the fullest confidence that she would support him with all the force and energy of her empire.

To the second, That should the king of Prussia oppose the exchange of Bavaria, she would declare war against him, and would find means to give full employment to all the forces of that monarch.

And to the third, That if the English should fall upon France, for taking part with the emperor, in the business of the exchange, she would give every encouragement in her power to the French commerce in the Black Sea. But, if the contrary should happen, the English should be the most favoured nation in that quarter.

Thus supported, it is not likely that the emperor will easily give up the plan he had formed of rounding his dominions, by giving his distant possessions in the Netherlands, in exchange for Bavaria, which lie at his door, and forms a great and formidable frontier.

Dec. 12. His majesty and the duke of Cumberland have not agreed upon the terms that the latter was to surrender Windsor Great Park, in consideration of the former paying his debts, is said to be the cause of the duke's returning to the continent. It seems that his majesty's design was to convert the Great Park into a farm, in the manner that the Little Park now is; but the duke under the instruction of his duchess, would not give up the ranger'ship; and therefore his majesty's farm in Windsor, at present extends no farther than the Little Park.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland made the utmost use of the short space of time which he lately devoted to his native realm; having distinguished himself highly during his stay here, by the most flattering and equal attentions to the different ranks of nobility and gentry. No party considerations biased the demeanor of the king's brother upon this short and well received visit.

A letter from Bury, in Suffolk, informs us of the following whimsical robbery: the poultry house of Mr. Wright, farmer, at Dereham, in Norfolk, was lately broke open, and robbed of six geese, the robbers leaving behind them a six-pence tied to the gander's neck, in a piece of paper containing the following lines:

Mr. Wright,
I wish you good night,
'Tis time for me to wander,
I've bought your geese,
At Pence a-piece,
And left it with the gander.

A friend to Amsterdam assures us, that the commotions at Warsaw, and the disaffection of the ancient nobles, are now so predominant and alarming, that the crown of Poland has become a crown of thorns to the present king. The old nobility are exasperated by the suspicious acquiescence of their sovereign, to the demands of the cabinet of Petersburg, and jealous of the liberties of the republic being totally subverted by the intrigues of the encroaching Catharines, and the Jesuits. The court of London is, no doubt, well informed of this critical state of the king and republic of Poland, as Mr. de Bukaty, their minister plenipotentiary, has had several audiences upon that subject; but whether Mr. Pitt has advised the support of the chiefs of the confederacy, for maintaining the liberties and independence of Poland against the empress, or whether he has again recommended a cold indifference and dastardly neutrality, as in the late struggle of the Dutch against the emperor, is not yet made public. The Polish noblemen, however, seem to suspect the presentory administration, and place little or no confidence in rulers who have suffered their Dutch allies to be pillaged, and cheated by the emperor of Germany.

Extract of a letter from Ghent.

"The emperor has ordered some of the troops which lately took up their halt at Brussels, to leave that city again, according to secret instructions, which have been imparted to the commanding officer by her royal highness; and general Murray's regiment of light infantry are going to march from hence to Namur, where they take up their winter quarters. In compliment to the officers, the noble spirited duke d'Alemburg is going to give them a take-leave ball, for which purpose they are making great preparations at la maison d'Alemburg."

PORTSMOUTH, February 18.

Letters from Halifax advise, that the governor of Nova-Scotia has issued a proclamation, forbidding the importation, into that province, of every article of the growth and manufacture of the United American States, even in British vessels (excepting flour and wheat.) Can we hesitate a moment what to do with such self-sufficient, proud and infatuated be-

ings? Let an act of Banishment be passed against the daring wretch, who should presume to carry supplies to them, until want, remorse, shame and contrition reduce them to reason!

NEW-YORK, March 3.

The requisition of congress, says a correspondent, on which depends the honour and faith of these states, most earnestly demands the attention of every individual in America. The legislatures throughout the states, must have the support of the body of the people; and on the other side, if the legislatures are dilatory, the people are in duty bound to express their sentiments; if our pledged, "faith and honour lay bleeding under the cruel torturings of individuals; if we perceive a desire to treat the calls of congress as the mere babblings of children; or a disposition to reward the generosity of our allies with the greatest ingratitude; if it has become a serious national question, whether we shall maintain our honour and faith?" and there appears a great number of individuals willing to sacrifice both; when these things take place, it is full time the people should inquire the cause, and search out the reasons for this conduct. A nation destitute of honour, or public faith, is more despicable than a nation of slaves; we fought to free ourselves from slavery, but is it to be presumed, that America will never wish to acquire her liberty, at the expence of her probity.—The respectable legislature of this state, it is hoped, will ever remain superior to such reflections.

The daily complaints of our poverty, are an affront to Heaven; and we may reasonably expect that in return for our ingratitude, our land will be cursed with a universal sterility. If we were a poor people, without any internal resources, there might be some plea for our complaints: but our soil, climate, and the luxurious display of our fields, too fully prove the fafity of our assertions; and argue the greatest impiety to that Providence who crowns our labour with his blessings.—We have enemies among us, who laugh at our conduct, and please themselves that we are crumbling to sand. They congratulate each other on our want of virtue; and with pleasure observe the decline of our republicanism, patriotism, faith and honour.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

By the late papers from South-Carolina, we find that the debates of the house of senate and representatives of that state, are published in a very ample and satisfactory manner in the Charleston Morning Post. The members of both houses appear to possess a very high degree of eloquence and abilities: there are more speakers in proportion to the number, than in the British parliament. But what redounds more to their honour than either eloquence or abilities, is, that their proceedings are marked by a candour and liberality, which proves that no low cavilling, quibbling or party spirit prevails among them. Would to Heaven the same could be said of all the states!—We shall give one very strong instance of their enlarged spirit, which reflects the highest honour on them. On the 8th ult. the bill for vesting in congress a power to regulate the trade of the United States, was debated for the third time in the house of representatives. It was admitted on all sides, that this bill would be very likely to injure South Carolina, by limiting the number of vessels to carry her produce. Nevertheless, it was contended for pretty generally, and met with hardly any opposition, that it was incumbent on that state to sacrifice some of her interests to her sister states. This noble principle (which came down to the house enforced by the strongest recommendation of governor Moultrie) prevailed; and the bill was passed, and forwarded to the senate for concurrence. How much more laudable is this conduct, than if that body, split into parties, had spent the time in vain nugatory quibbles about trifles; or had suffered themselves to be so far led away from the good of their country, that one side of the house should esteem it sufficient cause to oppose a measure, merely because it was supported by the other! Yet this is too often the case in the assembly of Pennsylvania.

The likelihood of disunion arising from the great diversity of interests between the northern and southern states, whereon were founded the strongest hopes of Britain, is now entirely annihilated. When South-Carolina shall have passed the above act, there will remain but Georgia of the southern states which has not yet vested the necessary powers in congress—and little doubt can be entertained that the example of her neighbour will powerfully operate on this younger sister of the union. New-York, which has continued obstinate, is now addressed by a variety of able writers, whose praise-worthy endeavours will, it is hoped, produce the wished for effect in her councils.

ANNAPOLIS, March 23.

In COUNCIL, March 16, 1786.

ORDERED, That the several surveyors shall and may hereafter in executing any warrant of resurvey, or escheat warrant, not only survey the land therein mentioned, according to the ancient metes and bounds in the usual manner, but also at the request of the party, lay down and survey the said land in such other manner as the said party shall direct, and return a certificate of the said different surveys.

By order,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

March 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 17th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, well situated, and lying in Charles county, about three miles from Benedict-town, and four from the Cool Springs, containing near four hundred acres; this tract of land is very fertile and well adapted to planting or farming, and has a very large quantity of low ground that will produce good corn or tobacco, or may very easily be converted into good meadows; there is also a never failing stream of water running on each side of this land, they intersect at one end, where is formed a most advantageous seat for a mill; it is an exceeding healthy situation, with several good springs; the plantation is in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house 16 by 24, with two brick chimnies lately built. kitchen, negro quarter, a good tobacco house, and other necessary out-houses; there is also a thriving young apple orchard, containing 350 trees, and an old orchard of 150 trees. The title is indisputable. The payments are as follows, one third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third on the first of January 1787, and the balance on the first of January 1788, a bond for the conveyance will be given when the first payment is made. Possession will be given on the first of January 1787. Bond with approved security will be required.

WILLIAM WHEATLY.

March 21, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 12th day of April next, the following negroes belonging to the estate of James Tootell, deceased, viz.

FOUR women and girls, aged from thirteen to twenty-five years, one of the women hath three children, two boys and a girl, another hath one young child, a girl. Also one negro lad of about seventeen years of age; they have all been used as house servants, and will be sold on twelve months credit, on giving bond with security.

ANNE TOOTELL, executrix.

Sale of Horses.

Shrewsbury, Kent county, March 13, 1786.

On Monday the 17th day of April next, will be exposed to sale, at the farm of the late John Cadwalader, Esq; in Kent county,

A NUMBER of full blooded colts and fillies, got by Bajazet, together with a considerable number of half and three quarters blooded colts and fillies by the same sire. Also the noted covering horse Bajazet, and the full blooded mare Maria, that won the sweep-stake at Chester-town last fall, she is five years old this spring. The purchasers, on giving bond, payable with interest, and security if required, will be allowed two years credit.

Also for sale, at the same time and place, a new six oar boat, completely fitted with sails, &c. Credit will be given as above.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient house, fit for public or private business, in this city.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

Annapolis, March 23, 1786.

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

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

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

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

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

March 6, 1786.

WE desire all persons that are indebted to us in current money, to make immediate payment, those that neglect complying with this request will be sued without respect to persons.

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE subscribers to St. John's College, by order of the visitors and governors, are hereby requested to make their first payment to the subscriber, treasurer to the college, on or before the first day of June next.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, March 8, 1786.

I HAVE thought proper to inform the public, that Joseph Edelen, of Charles county, has made over unto me all his estate both real and personal, in trust, for the payment of his debts, and other purposes mentioned in the deed.

JAMES BISCOE.

Doden, March 21, 1786.



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

WILLIAM STEUART.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high, STANDS this season at Doden, and will cover at two guineas, and five shillings to the groom.

Romulus was got by sweeper, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Arel, his great-grand dam by Othello, out of an imported mare.

No mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasture at three shillings and ninepence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM STEUART.

To BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore.

The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BOARDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

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 most 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.

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.

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice, that John M'Cartney 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.

Charles county, February 11, 1786.

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

ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

ABSTRACT

1. NO...
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ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. NO execution to issue against debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to establish funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treasurer of the western shore shall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the said treasurer to issue executions on the bonds on which one year's interest, due the 1st of September 1785, shall not be paid before the said 20th of March, for the said one year's interest; and if the interest is not paid by the 1st day of September annually, the said treasurer, every year until 1790, to issue executions to compel payment of the annual interest due on such bonds. After the 1st of January 1790, executions to issue on all the said bonds for principal and interest due.

2. No execution to issue on any bond, for continental state money, before the 1st day of January 1787, unless from the circumstances of the debtors the interest of the state may render it necessary; or unless for the indemnification of securities; the treasurer to be judge in both cases.

3. No execution to issue on any bond for state money, before the first day of July next, unless the circumstances of the debtor, or the indemnification of securities may render it necessary, as above.

4. No process to issue on any bond for specie (lodged in the treasury before the first of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the first of January 1786,) pledged by act of November 1784, C. 55, to redeem the two millions (of June 1780) of state and continental state money, before the first of June next; provided the said debtors before that day, pay into the treasury one half of their debts in specie, or state, or continental state money; and in such case the said debtors to have indulgence for the residue, until the first of January 1787; and in case of neglect, after the first day of June next process to issue, and all the money due on the said bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the state money.

5. As it is unjust that persons who have not complied with the terms of sale, prescribed by the laws directing the sales of confiscated property, and have not yet bonded, should be placed on a better footing than the purchasers of the said property who have passed bonds; every purchaser of confiscated property, pledged for the redemption of the two millions of June 1780, who hath not yet bonded for the same, shall give bond on or before the first day of June next, with such security as the treasurer of the western shore (under the direction of the governor and the council) shall require, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon; which principal and interest shall be paid in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as are respectively prescribed by this act, in the case of persons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the respective emissions of June 1780; and if any of the said purchasers shall neglect to give bond as aforesaid, before the first day of June next, process shall immediately issue thereon, and payment compelled in the money, according to contract.

6. All collectors of the public assessment, and either of the treasurers to receive the two millions of June 1780, calculating the interest due thereon, at par with specie, in payment of any taxes due the state before the first of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emissions were directed to be received at par, interest included, in payment of any taxes due before the first of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any specie in their hands, received in payment of the said taxes due before the first of January 1785, in exchange for the said emissions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requested to instruct the said collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the state money shall not be brought in by the first day of July next, the treasurer of the western shore shall proportion the balance among all the debtors for such money, and issue executions.

9. After the first day of July next, any possessor of the emission of state money may bring the same into the treasury of the western shore, and take choice of any of the said bonds for the said emission; and the treasurer shall assign the said bonds, and the assignee may, at any time thereafter, issue execution in his own name, and have the same remedy for payment as the state.

10. After the first day of January 1787, any possessor of continental state money may bring in the same, and chuse any of the bonds for the said money, and take assignment; and issue execution as aforesaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To establish funds, &c." are supposed to include the bonds passed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been discharged, and this subject was not considered by the legislature when the said act was passed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the said bonds not to discharge the same in depreciated paper, entitle them at least to the indulgence of the legislature; no proceeding shall be had or instituted against any obligor or obligors, or his or their securities, on any bond now in the treasury, and passed upon the borrowing from the loan-office

during the old government, any bills of credit issued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or interest, until after the end of the next session of assembly, or until the legislature shall determine in what manner the obligors aforesaid shall pay off the bonds aforesaid, and the interest thereon due.

12. Any security on bond for confiscated British property, where the principal is dead, or shall die, the treasurer of the western shore, on application, may take bond with good security, for the principal and interest due, and deliver up and assign the original bond to such security, that he may have the same remedy as the state to recover the sum for which he shall give bond as aforesaid, from the estate of the deceased.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty shillings current money in suit, or execution, on each bond, and no more, notwithstanding there may be more obligors than one in the same bond, and notwithstanding more executions may issue than one, or executions may issue more than once for one and the same cause.

The above abstract published for the information of all concerned, by

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, treasurer of the Western Shore.

March 7, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Ralph Bazill, deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th instant, for the purpose of paying the debts of the deceased,

FIFTY-SEVEN acres of land, with the incumbrance of a widow's thirds, lying on the main road leading from Queen-Anne to South river ferry; the land is good and tolerably well timbered; a good meadow, spring, and a very good apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good dwelling house, tobacco house, and a tolerable good corn house. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

2 X JOHN BAZILL.

THE sale of the effects advertised by Mrs. ELEANOR IRELAND, on the first of April, is put off to a future day.

Annapolis, March 14, 1786.

THE subscriber having declined selling his house, which was advertised for sale on the 20th instant, purposes carrying on the cabinet and house-joiners business in this city, as usual.

2 WILLIAM SEFTON.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to leave of business for some time, will dispose of his stock of merchandise on hand, consisting of a good assortment of spring and summer goods, and will oblige himself to make complete the fall and winter assortment to those he has on hand; he will rent his store and counting house, and if more convenient to the purchaser of the merchandise, he will let his dwelling house adjoining for one or more years.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who, for the last time, requests all those indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to settle and discharge the same by the first day of July next.

2 JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

2 A. C. HANSON, NICHOLAS CARROLL, RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

2 By order, EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

February 27, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Herring bay, on Monday the third day of April next, if fair, if not the day following.

TWELVE or fourteen likely healthy negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, one of them a good blacksmith. A credit of six and nine months will be given, bond on interest with approved security.

3 X DAVID WEEMS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

February 23, 1786.

MADE his escape from Charles county gaol, in the night between the 12th and 13th instant, JOSEPH BRADSHAW, he is a native of this state, born in St. Mary's county, about thirty or thirty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and thin visage; he was severally committed for theft and murder; his clothing I cannot describe, as they were reduced to rags. Whoever apprehends the said prisoner and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

3 X FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES begs leave to inform you, that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is persuaded, that an advocate may do his duty, and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners.

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

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Welch, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment.

3 X BENJAMIN WELCH, } executors. ROBERT WELCH, }

Prince-George's county, February 16, 1786.

The imported Horse ECLIPSE,

Who was got by the famous horse Eclipse in England, **STANDS** this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid in all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas; those gentlemen who favoured me with their mares last season shall have them, or the same number, covered on their own accounts, at four guineas a mare, and three shillings and nine pence to the groom, the money to be paid in all the above month, or pay five guineas. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

3 X

The noted Horse UNION,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at five pounds a mare, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom. Union's stock is equal to any on the continent; the money to be paid in all September next, otherwise to pay six pounds. Pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

3 X RICHARD B. HALL.

March 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near the Head of South river, on Sunday last, a short well set negro fellow named PETER, twenty-two years old, about five feet three or four in his height, has a very flat face and nose, and remarkable short fingers; his clothing is unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, paid by

3 X EDWARD EDWARDS.

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

2 MARY THOMAS.

January 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premises, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper cross roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are several buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

2 CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to ANNE PEMBERTON.

To be SOLD, on the eleventh of April next, **A** NUMBER of male and female slaves who have been used to waiting in the house, household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, and in case of failure the purchaser shall add twenty per cent. on the value.

2 ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

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 particu-
lar 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 indivi-
duals, (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.

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, 300, 500,
700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them conti-
guous 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 con-
venient to some flourishing towns newly established in
that part of the country. There is an easy communi-
cation 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 com-
mon. 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 op-
portunity 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.

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 An-
napolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia
and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons in-
debted 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 FETTY.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, January 23, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, a
very likely negro man named
TOWERHILL, 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 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.

Charles county, February 3, 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 exe-
cutors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies
of the deceased.

DANIEL JENIFER,
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 3, 1768.



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 Edelen, of Newport, in Charles coun-
ty; 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 Bladensburg, 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.

To be **SOLD** at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL
OF A
CONVENTION
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENN-
SYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIR-
GINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA, held in Christ
Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

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
cheek, 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 calico 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 Westover, or the
subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all rea-
sonable charges, paid by

P. THOMAS.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM
STEWART 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.

March 7, 1786.

S W E E P E R,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, near
South river church, from the first of April un-
til the first of July, and will cover at five pounds each
mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by Colonel Sharp, and was got by
Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, which was bred
by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horse
Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a
daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Crabb, his
grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horse was
bred by John Croft, of Bartferth, in Yorkshire, and
got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody But-
tocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin
Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will
be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good
pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per
week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other
accidents.

Sweeper is the sire of many good runners.

JOHN CRAGGS.

3

St. Mary's county, February 21, 1786.

IHAVE lately received a letter from England re-
questing me to make inquiry after a certain THOMAS
LOWE, son of Edward and Mary Lowe, of Maryle-
bone, London, who came to Maryland about thirty-
five years ago, to settle with his uncles Messieurs John
and Robert Chesley; therefore if the said Thomas
Lowe be still living, he may be informed of the said
letter more particularly, which, it is probable, may
be advantageous to him; if the said Lowe be dead
and has left heirs, they may be likewise informed
therewith, by applying to me. Should the aforesaid
Thomas Lowe be dead without heirs, I should be
thankful to any person, knowing the same, to inform
me of the time and place of his death, that I may
acquaint his friends of the same.

ZACHARIAH FORREST.

By the **PRESIDENT** and **DIRECTORS** of
the Patowmack company, March 2, 1786,

ORDERED, That the subscribers and proprie-
tors of the Patowmack company pay into the
hands of William Hartshorne, of Alexandria, treasurer
to the company, ten pounds sterling on each respective
share, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, and
the further sum of ten pounds sterling on or before the
fifteenth of June next.

The success of the work hitherto is pleasing and en-
couraging, and the president and directors flatter them-
selves the future punctuality of the subscribers will en-
able them to proceed with vigour to accomplish the
purposes of the institution.

The inattention of some of the subscribers to repeated
requisitions to pay in the two and a half per cent.
formerly ordered, and of some to pay in even the five
per cent. first called for, will lay the president and di-
rectors under the disagreeable necessity of publishing
their names and defaults, and proceeding to sales of
their shares, and eventually to bring suits for recovering
the balances that may be due agreeable to law, unless
prevented by immediate payments.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

3X

March 3, 1786.

THE president and directors of the Patowmack
company are desirous of entering into a contract
for furnishing the hands employed in carrying on the
work at and below the Shenandoah with rations for one
year, each of which is to consist of one and a half
pounds fresh meat, or one and a quarter pounds salt
beef, or one pound salt pork, one and a half pounds
flour or bread, and three gills good spirituous liquor
per day, also one gill of salt, and one of vinegar per
week to each ration; that from the first of April to the
fifteenth of October the men are to be supplied with
two thirds salt and one third fresh, from the fifteenth
of October until the first of January three fourths fresh
and one fourth salt, and from the first of January for
the remainder of the year one half fresh and the other
half salt provisions, and it is expected the number to
be issued will not be less than two hundred.

Persons who wish to contract are to send in their
sealed proposals to the board, on or before the fifteenth
day of April next, when a meeting at the coffee-house
in Alexandria will be held, and the contract given to
him who engages to supply them on the lowest terms,
on his entering into bond with security for the per-
formance of it.

And to enable the contractor to proceed in the busi-
ness, a reasonable sum of money on security will be ad-
vanced him if he desires it.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

3X

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

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

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

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

WILLIAM COURTS.

4X

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seven hundred and eighty-five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall after the said tenth day of November seven hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendand, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendand, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seven hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendand, on or before the first day of June seven hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.
THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1785, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, showing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

TAKEN up by James Thomas, living on Little Choptank, a small ROW BOAT, about ten feet long. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mordecai Smith, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to
2 GEORGE SMITH,
PHEBE SMITH, administratrix.

Newport, February 27, 1786.
WE hereby forewarn all persons from haunting our enclosures, or fixing hedges across the runs of water that pass through our lands.
3X RICHARD MASON,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
WALTER WINTER.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Walter Hanton 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.
6X DANIEL JENIFER,
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

March 4, 1786.
To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 17th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, well situated, and lying in Charles county, about three miles from Benedict-town, and four from the Cool Springs, containing near four hundred acres; this tract of land is very fertile and well adapted to planting or farming; and has a very large quantity of low ground that will produce good corn or tobacco, or may very easily be converted into good meadows; there is also a never failing stream of water running on each side of this land, they intersect at one end, where is formed a most advantageous seat for a mill; it is an exceeding healthy situation, with several good springs; the plantation is in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house 16 by 24, with two brick chimneys lately built. kitchen, negro quarter, a good tobacco house, and other necessary out-houses; there is also a thriving young apple orchard, containing 350 trees, and an old orchard of 150 trees. The title is indisputable. The payments are as follows, one third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third on the first of January 1787, and the balance on the first of January 1788, a bond for the conveyance will be given when the first payment is made. Possession will be given on the first of January 1787. Bond with approved security will be required.
WILLIAM WHEATLY.

March 21, 1786.
To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 12th day of April next, the following negroes belonging to the estate of James Footell, deceased, viz.

FOUR women and girls, aged from thirteen to twenty-five years, one of the women hath three children, two boys and a girl, another hath one young child, a girl. Also one negro lad of about seventeen years of age; they have all been used as house servants, and will be sold on twelve months credit, on giving bond with security.

2 ANNE TOOTELL, executrix.

Sale of Horses.

Shrewsbury, Kent county, March 13, 1786.
On Monday the 17th day of April next, will be exposed to sale, at the farm of the late John Cadwalader, Esq; in Kent county,

A NUMBER of full blooded colts and fillies, got by Bajazer, together with a considerable number of half and three quarters blooded colts and fillies by the same sire. Also the noted covering horse Bajazer, and the full blooded mare Maria, that won the sweep-stake at Chester-town last fall, she is five years old this spring. The purchasers, on giving bond, payable with interest, and security if required, will be allowed two years credit.

Also for sale, at the same time and place, a new six oar boat, completely fitted with sails &c. Credit will be given as above.

2

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient house, fit for public or private business, in this city.
2 ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

Annapolis, March 23, 1786.

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

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the above-mentioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.
2

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

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

Annapolis, March 14, 1786.

THE subscriber having declined selling his house, which was advertised for sale on the 20th instant, purposes carrying on the cabinet and house joiners businesses in this city, as usual.
3X WILLIAM SEFTON.

To be SOLD, on the eleventh of April next; A NUMBER of male and female slaves who have been used to waiting in the house; household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, and in case of failure the purchaser shall add twenty per cent. on the value.
ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

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

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.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES begs leave to inform you, that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is persuaded, that an advocate may do his duty; and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE subscribers to St. John's College, by order of the visitors and governors, are hereby requested to make their first payment to the subscriber, treasurer to the college, on or before the first day of June next.
2 BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, March 8, 1786.

I HAVE thought proper to inform the public, that Joseph Edelen, of Charles county, has made over unto me all his estate both real and personal; in trust, for the payment of his debts, and other purposes mentioned in the deed.
2 JAMES BISCOE.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

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

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high, STANDS this season at Doden, and will cover at two guineas, and five shillings to the groom. Romulus was got by Sweeper, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Alice, his great-grand dam by Othello, out of an imported mare. No mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasturage at three shillings and ninepence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.
2 WILLIAM STEUART.

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 tall, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in 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 Bladensburg, 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
6 BASIL EDELEN.

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

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.

THE sale of the effects advertised by Mrs. ELEANOR IRELAND, on the first of April, is put off to a future day.
3X

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1786.

LONDON, December 1.

FEW evenings since, a gentleman in Fleet-street, who is remarkably fond of punning, being alarmed at the consequence that might arise from his family being continually playing at cards, addressed his son as follows:—You amused yourself last night upon All Fours, but I am determined not to put up with such behaviour any longer; it is really shocking to hear you brag that you have not been in bed all night, but playing at My Lady's Hole; for my own part, I like as well as you to laugh and lay down, and am not averse to a Deal of Matrimony, but am afraid that your companions are all Knaves, from the highest to the lowest, and you will find yourself mistaken if you think to make Game of me. I know your Tricks, and I am sure you will forfeit your Honours; you are digging your grave with your own Spades; if your pockets were full of Diamonds, you would lose them, and soon be within an Ace of ruin; in short, you deserve to be clubbed for having the Heart to treat one in this manner, therefore the Curse of Scotland attend you, and the Deuce take me if I suffer any more such Dealings

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, November 24.

In digging near where the ancient palace of Scoon stands, the workmen lately discovered upwards of twenty stone coffins, near eight feet below the surface, in which were deposited entire skeletons, one of which was larger than any of the rest, and supposed to measure near eight feet in length. Another skeleton above six feet in length, had over it a stone, with the following Latin inscription,—“Pro Anima Willel de Haila,” in Saxon characters, and on the top of which is cut a large sword and shield, not unlike the form of those swords used in the age of Sir William Wallace. Upon another of the stones was also an inscription. Near the above spot, and not far from the foundation of the old monastery, were also found an immense number of Scots coins.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 3.

The language and system of the French court seems to be an universal peace. Although France has been successful in rendering America independent, no advantage has been derived from thence. Commerce, in place of war, is now the chief object of France: she sees the great advantage England reaps from trade, and is anxious to bring about a commercial treaty with Britain, and is in daily expectation of the arrival of an envoy from London, to treat on that subject. Their next object is to enter into a treaty with Great Britain and Holland, to preserve the peace of Europe, and to mediate and settle any little difference that may arise in Germany. The French ambassador at Vienna is just returned from thence, and, it is said, brings strong assurances of the pacific disposition of the emperor. France is not now jealous of the prosperity of Britain, for the more it flourishes, the more of the produce of France will be taken off.

A letter from Morocco says, “I have just been witness to one of the most shocking spectacles I ever beheld. The emperor has caused near two hundred slaves belonging to his court, to suffer the most cruel death in public, relative to some irregularities he discovered in the seraglio. Going one evening (as is his usual custom) to visit his women, he observed a hurry and confusion, very uncommon in that place, and in a few minutes was surpris'd by the appearance of several men:—His rage at this sight cannot be described, but he being unattended, many fortunately effected their escape. The seraglio was immediately searched, but nothing discovered that could throw any further light on this affair, and though the torture has not been spared, it has hitherto been used without success. I cannot learn what fate has attended the women; as every thing done within those walls is kept a profound secret. It is supposed that a design was formed by some Europeans to carry off several of the women, and had gain'd admittance by rich presents to the eunuchs, and this is the more probable, as some of them have been missing ever since.

The emperor now constantly appears in yellow, a colour by which he always chooses to denote that he has put off the qualities of a man, and assumed those of the most savage brute; the sight of which makes those about him tremble in silent apprehensions of immediate death, from his own hand, or those of his executioners. When I compare the situation of these poor people with that of our own countrymen, I cannot help exclaiming, O! happy men! whose persons are protected from every oppression of power. Blessed country! where men are not subject

to become the victims of a lawless tyrant's rage, and where women, unrestrained by any barbarous customs, enjoy with freedom all the rights of nature. Let not faction and discord endanger the blessings you now possess, but let unanimity among yourselves secure them to ages yet to come.”

Very near thirty years ago, a remarkable execution happened in Surry—One Gregory was hanged for horse stealing, and at the same time no less than 11 of his own sons were hung by his side, on the same gallows, for repeated crimes of the same nature: and what is yet more singular, one Coleman, with his 5 sons were hung on the same gallows, at the same moment, in all 18 in number.

The demand of three marriage portions will we understand, be made by the minister in the ensuing sessions of parliament; one of fifty thousand pounds for the prince's royal, and two of forty thousand pounds for prince's Elizabeth and prince's Augusta.

Dec. 12. By a letter from Anglesea, we have this day received the melancholy account of between sixty and seventy persons being drowned on Monday night, the 5th instant, about 8 o'clock, in crossing the river Menas, in the Tally Vo le ferry boat, from the town of Carnarvon to the Anglesea shore; among the unfortunate number were a clergyman and his wife, and many very reputable farmers. What made the scene so very distressing, was the boat striking on a sand bank half channel over, which filled her instantly with water, the boat being so heavy laden with such a number of people on board. All the people then quitted the boat, and went on the sand bank, which was at that time dry. Their cries were soon heard on the Carnarvon and Anglesea shores. Many boats went to their assistance; but from the violence of the wind, and the sea running so very high, no relief could be given them, though repeated trials were made by the boats; but they durst not venture too near the sand, because if they had touched them, they would have shared the same fate. Only one man was saved out of the whole, by his being an extraordinary swimmer. And on Tuesday the 6th, another boat belonging to the same ferry, with forty passengers on board, was in the greatest danger, and would have shared the same fate with the former, but for the great exertions of the ferrymen and others on board.

The French cabinet appears to be very desirous that it should be generally understood, the chief end of their negotiations is to preserve the present peace of Europe, which, as it is undoubtedly for their own interest, some credit may be given to the preamble of the different treaties lately published by them to the world, and which seem to be worded with more than ordinary care. The unwearied pains also taken by the French ministry, to settle the dispute between the emperor and the Dutch, speak still more forcibly their pacific intentions. It is further well known that it will be some years, even with the greatest frugality, before their finances will be in a situation to invite them to hostilities, therefore, it is to be hoped, mankind will grow wise through necessity, and instead of destroying each other, by authorized murder, improve their own happiness, and their country's wealth, by the increase of commerce, and the improvement of those local advantages which every country possesses.

Last Friday morning a man who blacks shoes under the Dean's gateway, St. Paul's Church yard, undertook for a wager of one guinea, to hop from a public house at Holloway, known by the name of Mother Red Cap, to the top of Highgate Hill, with his foot in his right hand, in one quarter of an hour, which he performed in thirteen minutes and an half, to the astonishment of as great a number of spectators, as is supposed ever gathered together on a like occasion.

We are well informed, that it is the determination of ministry not to take any steps whatever in the Irish business, till the unprejudiced and unbiassed voice of the Irish nation shall demand a revival of the propositions. In fact, the executive ministers of both countries have pledged their words, that they shall not interfere; and it would be doing but little justice to the honour and veracity of these gentlemen, to suppose that they will not be scrupulously observant of their engagements.

On Saturday the 29th of November, a race was run in St. George's Fields, by two old men of the parish of Newington, from the turnpike in St. George's Fields, next Blackman-street, to the Bun-house near the Asylum, and back. The bet was for five shillings worth of punch, besides by-bets, to not less than perhaps fifty pounds.—The age of the old man is 76 years, one month and a few days; the

age of the young man 63 years and a few days. The race was won by the young man after a very hard contest, by about three yards, owing to the old man having a fall. The race was run in twelve minutes, one half and three seconds.—Length of ground, one mile and upwards—What is most remarkable; the old man cheerfully paid for the punch, and diverted the company with a good song, when the young man could not hold up his head, and many are of opinion it will be his death. The old man offered to run him for 50l. at any future day.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) November 26.

On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, Mr. Thomas Moon, a resident of this town, was shot dead in his own house, the report of the pistol instantly alarmed the neighbours, and upon inquiry being made by a magistrate, Mr. John Richardson was taken up on suspicion, and committed to gaol. Next morning the coroner's inquest sat on the body, and by the evidence produced before them, it appeared that the shot was fired by one M'Namara, late master of a vessel, in consequence of a dispute having arisen between him and the deceased, and that Mr. Richardson had acted as a second in the affair; upon which the jury brought in their verdict “wilful murder by both”—The said M'Namara having eluded the search made for him during the night, was apprehended next day, by Mr. Richardson's brother at Layou, and immediately sent up to town, and committed to gaol. This tragical event having originated from a dispute of a most trifling nature, at a game of cards in a tavern, affords a striking lesson and warning to young people in particular, not to frequent such places, where they must inevitably suffer in their morals, and may, when they little think of it, be reduced (as in this instance) to the extreme of danger or of guilt: It also shews the folly and danger for third persons more especially, to keep alive and aggravate such little differences, as without the cruel officiousness of pretended friends, might have been buried in oblivion.

Extract of a letter from captain Marshall, commanding the light rangers from camp in the centre of the island.

Yesterday I moved with what could be spared from the camp, to intercept Bala in his return from Rosaly, on our march through his old camp ground, Charles, the negro your excellency sent me, being advanced in our front some distance, perceived two centinels posted there, and he from that was sure Bala was then in his camp; we immediately marched for it, and after very hard labour we came to a mountain near 400 feet high, which we ascended by the assistance of the vines, and descended in like manner. We immediately got sight of the camp, and saw some few take to the woods, we fired several shot, and a few were returned; we set fire to the camp and found a small boy of three years old; a woman was also shot, many different articles were found, such as a new militia jacket, a new coverlid, and some blue jackets, and many small things, four firelocks were taken, and six destroyed, and we got a few pounds of powder.”

Extract of a letter from captain Marshall, to his excellency governor Orde, Castle Bruce, 30th December, 1785.

S I R,

Agreeable to my last letter to your excellency, I marched for Harris's plantation on Tuesday morning, where I remained all night, and next day set out for that camp of Balla's, where the prisoner Gabriel had left him. Captain Garret's legion led the front, the detachment of the 30th regiment led by me in the centre, and the green legion in the rear. In this order we marched until 8 o'clock, when the advanced guard observed six runaways some distance in their front, of which captain Garret gave me immediate information, I ordered him to push on with lieutenant Egan and a party of the green legion as fast as he could, and if possible to take them before they could alarm their camp. He soon after saw seven more loaded with provisions, who were so closely pursued that they threw down their loads and cutlasses.

The prisoner informed captain Garret, that he was near the encampment he had left them in. He immediately ordered a party to secure a pass on their left, while he pursued on the right; I marched up the main path, with the detachment of the 30th regiment, and the remainder of the green legion. Captain Garret very soon entered the encampment, which he found abandoned. Being very much disappointed, I sent for Gabriel, and told him, that if he did not give me every information in his power, I would immediately put him to death. He said,

that at a good distance up the hill, there was formerly an old encampment, and where he supposed, as it was very difficult to get at, having only one path to it, they would be found. We immediately marched for it, and when the party was got some distance up the hill, a centinel was seen. From the situation of the post it was not in my power to surround them. I therefore ordered captain Garret immediately to gain the hill, and force into their camp, which he and his party, notwithstanding being exposed to all their fire, and having a path where only one man could march in front, with great bravery got into (under cover of a fire which I had previously concerted, against the part where the enemy might be expected to oppose them) without any party being wounded, although obliged to hand up their muskets as they gained the top. On entering I found a young girl, between two and three years old, the rest all got away by scrambling higher, and getting into the skirts of the mountain Diablotin. Captain Garret pursued a mile and killed one man, the head of which, and the child, I brought to the honourable general Bruce's, to be forwarded to Rofeau. Meeting with precipices impracticable to get down, the party returned. So soon as we got into the post, I ordered out scouting parties and patrols during the night, the rest of the party remaining in the camp. Early in the morning I sent fresh scouting parties and patrols, who returned about ten o'clock, without being able to see any of them, and the next day was obliged to give the party only half allowance, owing to the impossibility of carrying a sufficiency with the carriers for so large a party, for any length of time. I therefore ordered fire to be put to their camps, first securing about fifty or sixty pounds of very fine glazed powder, about nearly the same weight of ball, slugs and shot, about a dozen and a half of bill-hooks, and some axes. We broke about a dozen of iron pots, not being able to carry them with us. We also found three militia regimentals, and two other coats, with some negro cloathing, shirts, &c. belonging to Rofaly.

They had thirty-five huts, which seemed calculated to hold four men each. There were no provisions, and from all the information I can collect, they exist only on what is brought in by their scouts. After I had seen all the huts burnt, having scarce any provisions, I desired captain Garret to march for general Bruce's estate, while I followed with the detachment of the 30th centre legion, and baggage. He arrived here last night, and myself this morning; where we found all our wants immediately relieved, and the party all comfortably lodged, with plenty of provisions (great part dressed) for our reception. We are all under very great obligations to the general, for his very particular attention in person to every individual of the party. As they are all very much fatigued, he has advised me to remain here to-morrow and next day, in order to refresh them. I shall then advise with him what is best to be done to get at them again. The whole party are much in want of shoes—the general very kindly gave me and captain Garret a pair each; we had walked three miles with very bad ones till we met him.

I have the honour of being,
Your excellency's humble servant.

JOHN MARSHALL.

Commanding the Centre Legion of Rangers.
KINGSTON, (Jamaica) January 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Bay of Honduras, to a friend in this town.

Old River's Mouth, November 30, 1785.

On the 29th at night, but more particularly on the 30th of August, it blew a more hurricane of wind: all the vessels at this river's mouth drove, some parted two cables, and yet here the gale was not near so violent as at St. George's Key, and to the northward of that.

In the New and North rivers, all the plantations were totally destroyed and upwards of two hundred houses were blown down in the Spanish settlement of Baccallar; at which place all the woods and plantations are thrown to the ground. Nothing of a similar nature was ever known or heard of in these parts before. You would not know St. George's Key, were you to see it; in many places it has lost upwards of twenty feet; the sea rolled free over it in almost every direction.

PLYMOUTH, February 21.

A machine of a curious and singular kind has lately been constructed by a gentleman in this town. It is modelled as appertaining to two species. The body of it is in all respects similar to a sleigh, for which it was first intended; but by the addition of a mast, bowsprit, and sails, resembling those of a boat, and irons or skais fixed on each of the runners, it is transformed into a sailing sleigh, and peculiarly calculated to run on the ice by the influence of the wind. It is likewise furnished with an helm, and a kind of skait fixed on the rudder, by which the vehicle may be steered with all imaginable facility, which, upon trial on a large pond, rather exceeded the expectations of the inventor. Although the wind was small, yet it fully demonstrated that such sailing is by no means impracticable. In the northern climates, where the rivers are shut up for several months together, such conveyance may be most eligible, and the improvement of vehicles of this kind attended with great utility, as it will su-

percede the necessity of horses, but they in their turn, may be employed as snow and contrary wind may render necessary. But whatever may be the use of this invention, or whatever its improvements in future, we venture in justice to say, that it does credit to the ingenuity of the artist.

WORCESTER, March 2.

Last Thursday a number of criminals from the county of Hampshire, who were sentenced to labour on Castle Island for certain periods, passed through this town on their way thither. Among them was Burroughs, the celebrated preacher at Pelham; and an ingenious artist at money-making, well known by the name of Wheeler, who is said to have very great knowledge in metals, and almost attained the great aim of alchemy—transmutation. It is to be regretted that such persons who are capacitated for valuable members of society, should unfortunately pursue such measures as to bring infamy, instead of fame and honour, upon themselves.

NEW-HAVEN, February 23.

A mineral spring has lately been discovered in this city, the virtues of which promise great benefits to invalids. A gentleman of the faculty has, without any lucrative views, been at the expence of erecting over it a convenient building, for the accommodation of those who may choose to use it as a bath. It is said to have produced beneficial effects in several instances.

A gentleman lately from London informs us, that a mill is constructing on the bank of the river Thames, and near Blackfriars-bridge, which is to carry thirty-six pair of stones. The great power necessary to produce this great effect is derived neither from water nor from wind, but from a more simple though less obvious source, viz steam. The whole expence will be about £36,000 sterling. The great power of steam has been sufficiently experienced in the fire engine. Its application to the purpose of carrying a mill, cannon, we conceive, be difficult to a mechanical genius; and should an easy method of making use of it for this purpose be pointed out, it will obviate the disadvantages which many parts of this country may experience from the drying up of mill streams, and which will increase as the country is cleared up.

NEWPORT, February 27.

By a letter from a respectable character in New-York, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 19th instant, we have advice, that letters had been received there from Madeira, of the 12th of December, which informed, that "two Moorish cruisers had anchored in some harbour of that island, which left Mogador about the 25th of November, and that one of the officers had been on shore, and delivered to the governor of Madeira, a letter from the Portuguese consul at Morocco, which informed that an American agent had arrived there for the purpose of a treaty with the emperor, and that orders had been given to his cruisers not to interrupt the American navigation—this information was confirmed by the officer of the cruiser which came on shore at Madeira—this intelligence, connected with the arrangements taken to procure peace with the Barbary powers, gives reason to hope that the negotiation with Morocco and Algiers will issue successfully for the United States."

NEW-YORK, March 10.

We learn that counterfeit half guineas, badly executed, partly of base metal, therefore easily detected, are now in circulation at Kingston, Jamaica; and, as it is probable some of them will soon be introduced to America, it is to be hoped, that this timely caution will render abortive the intentions of dealers in this fraudulent article.

The senate of South-Carolina, on the 8th of February last, resolved, *mem. con.* that "that house will not receive, during the present sitting of the general assembly, any more petitions from any person or persons banished from that state, or either of their sister states."

CARLISLE, March 1.

A letter from one of the commissioners for Indian affairs, to a gentleman in this town, dated Miami, December 21, 1785, contains the following extract:

"Two days ago we had a determinate answer from the Shawanese. They say they had been blinded and imposed upon by bad people; that they will give no more attention to their stories but will collect their own nation, with all others in their power, and will attend us immediately. If they are serious (as I think they are) we will be able to do business in a short time. There are here, about one hundred Delawares and Wyandotts, who seem much interested in forwarding the treaty."

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

A letter from St. Eustacia, dated February 12, contains the following frightful account: "Last Monday there was a melancholy scene acted here. A negro slave, either out of his senses, or possessed by a devil indeed, broke open his master's room, whence he took a large couteau, and immediately proceeded into a school next door, where he inhumanly murdered a sweet little girl: Two others he wounded in such a manner, that it is thought they will not recover. He then went into the street, and gave chase to a gentleman on horseback; but on finding he could not overtake him, he stopped, and pushed

into a house, the master of which fortunately was at home, and had posted himself at the chamber door, in which his wife and three or four women had taken shelter. The wretch attacked the master of the house so quickly, that he could not procure any means of defence, except a chair. The negro made several strokes at him, which he parried with the chair; and watching an opportunity, struck him with the leg of it, on the forehead, which stunned him so that he fell down. Some assistance being had, he was properly secured. I have not been to see him, but it is said he shews no signs of madness. It is not yet determined what dreadful death he shall suffer. Some say he will be broke alive, and then hung up in gibbets: others that he will be burned. No death is too cruel for him—for after he had split the child's skull, and thought it was dead, the little creature having attempted to crawl away upon its hands and feet, the inhuman monster perceived it, returned, and gave it two or three strokes on the neck, almost separating the head from the body."

Another letter from the same place, dated Feb. 19, says: "To-morrow a negro man who committed a horrid murder here, is to be broke alive, and then beheaded. His body is to be burned, and his head placed on a pole. A dreadful warning to other wretches."

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 1.

"Arrived here on Monday last, captain Gage, in a schooner from Lisbon, ninety days passage—previous to his departure from that port, captain Cunningham arrived there from Peterburgh, and brought a report that an American brig, bound also from Peterburgh to Lisbon, had been taken by the Algerines."

A letter from Bridge-town, (Barbados) January 14, says, "Last night arrived an American ship, called the Favourite, captain Derry, from Philadelphia, bound to Bilboa: she left the Capes the 24th of December last, and put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, carried away her mizen-mast, and six feet water in her hold."

WILMINGTON, February 8.

The following came from a gentleman of veracity, who arrived here a few days since, on his way down the country.

A few days ago, a country woman stopped at the inn this side of the river Schuylkill. After refreshing herself, she had occasion to get a bank note of the value of £.12 changed, which a well dressed man sitting by observed. No sooner than she had taken her departure from the above place, he likewise took his; but pursued quite a contrary route. As soon as he thought she had got out of hearing, he turned about and pursued her. When he had come near he drew out a pistol, and threatened her with instant death, if she did not deliver up her money. She drew her purse from her pocket, and threw it as far as she could from her, saying, since you must have it, I'll give you some trouble for it. He instantly leaped from his horse, and went after it. She seized the favourable moment, and rode off with speed, when his horse immediately followed after; she, supposing it to be the robber in pursuit of her, gradually mended her pace, until she arrived at her own habitation; when, to her great joy, she found herself in possession of a fine horse, besides £.200 which she afterwards found in the saddle-bags. The horse, &c has since been advertised, but no owner has yet appeared.

Negroes for Sale.

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

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

West river, March 26, 1786.

For sale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient

landings on West river,
WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, sufficient to build a vessel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4½ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trenails, the whole was cut and sawed in the winter and spring of 1785, and is perfectly well seasoned. For terms apply to
JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to re-imburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige
THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

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ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. **N**O execution to issue against debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to establish funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treasurer of the western shore shall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the said treasurer to issue executions on the bonds on which one year's interest, due the 1st of September 1785, shall not be paid before the said 20th of March, for the said one year's interest; and if the interest is not paid by the 1st day of September annually, the said treasurer, every year until 1790, to issue executions to compel payment of the annual interest due on such bonds. After the 1st of January 1790, executions to issue on all the said bonds for principal and interest due.

2. No execution to issue on any bond, for continental state money, before the 1st day of January 1787, unless from the circumstances of the debtors the interest of the state may render it necessary; or unless for the indemnification of securities; the treasurer to be judge in both cases.

3. No execution to issue on any bond for state money, before the first day of July next, unless the circumstances of the debtor, or the indemnification of securities may render it necessary, as above.

4. No process to issue on any bond for specie (lodged in the treasury before the first of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the first of January 1786) pledged by act of November 1784, C. 55, to redeem the two emissions (of June 1780) of state and continental money, before the first of June next; provided the said debtors before that day, pay into the treasury one half of their debts in specie, or state, or continental money; and in such case the said debtors to have indulgence for the residue, until the first of January 1787; and in case of neglect, after the first day of June next process to issue, and all the money due on the said bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the state money.

5. As it is unjust that persons who have not complied with the terms of sale, prescribed by the laws directing the sales of confiscated property, and have not yet bonded, should be placed on a better footing than the purchasers of the said property who have paid bonds; every purchaser of confiscated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emissions of June 1780, who hath not yet bonded for the same, shall give bond on or before the first day of June next, with such security as the treasurer of the western shore (under the direction of the governor and the council) shall require, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon; which principal and interest shall be paid in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as are respectively prescribed by this act, in the case of persons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the respective emissions of June 1780; and if any of the said purchasers shall neglect to give bond as aforesaid, before the first day of June next, process shall immediately issue thereon, and payment compelled in the money, according to contract.

6. All collectors of the public assessment, and either of the treasurers to receive the two emissions of June 1780, calculating the interest due thereon, at par with specie, in payment of any taxes due the state before the first of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emissions were directed to be received at par, interest included, in payment of any taxes due before the first of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any specie in their hands, received in payment of the said taxes due before the first of January 1785, in exchange for the said emissions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requested to instruct the said collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the state money shall not be brought in by the first day of July next, the treasurer of the western shore shall proportion the balance among all the debtors for such money, and issue executions.

9. After the first day of July next, any possessor of the emission of state money may bring the same into the treasury of the western shore, and take choice of any of the said bonds for the said emission; and the treasurer shall assign the said bonds, and the assignee may, at any time thereafter, issue execution in his own name, and have the same remedy for payment as the state.

10. After the first day of January 1787, any possessor of continental state money may bring in the same, and chose any of the bonds for the said money, and take assignment, and issue execution as aforesaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To establish funds, &c." are supposed to include the bonds passed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been discharged, and this subject was not considered by the legislature when the said act was passed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the said bonds not to discharge the same in depreciated paper; entitle them at least to the indulgence of

the legislature; no proceeding shall be had or instituted against any obligor or obligors, or his or their securities, on any bond now in the treasury, and passed upon the borrowing from the loan-office during the old government, any bills of credit issued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or interest, until after the end of the next session of assembly, or until the legislature shall determine in what manner the obligors aforesaid shall pay off the bonds aforesaid, and the interest thereon due.

12. Any security on bond for confiscated British property, where the principal is dead, or shall die, the treasurer of the western shore, on application, may take bond with good security, for the principal and interest due, and deliver up and assign the original bond to such security, that he may have the same remedy as the state to recover the sum for which he shall give bond as aforesaid, from the estate of the deceased.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty shillings current money on suit, or execution, on each bond, and no more, notwithstanding there may be more obligors than one in the same bond, and notwithstanding more executions may issue than one, or executions may issue more than one on the same cause.

The above abstract published for the information of all concerned, by

THOMAS HARWOOD, treasurer of the Western Shore.

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.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to leave of business for some time, will dispose of his stock of merchandise on hand, consisting of a good assortment of spring and summer goods, and will oblige himself to make complete the fall and winter assortment to those he has on hand; he will rent his store and counting house, and if more convenient to the purchaser of the merchandise, he will let his dwelling house adjoining for one or more years.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who, for the last time, requests all those indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to settle and discharge the same by the first day of July next.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEBLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON, NICHOLAS CARROLL, RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEBLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order, EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

T O B E S O L D,

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.

January 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premises, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

ATRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper cross roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are several buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to ANNE PEMBERTON.

March 7, 1786.

S W E E P E R,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the first of April until the first of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by Colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horse Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horse was bred by John Crabb, of Bartterth, in Yorkshire, and got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the sire of many good runners.

JOHN CRAGGS.

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 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.

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