

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 6, 1786.

L O N D O N, November 19.

THE state of Naples is fitting out several small ships of war to protect the trade of the country against the depredations of the Algerines. The house of Caracciolo, one of the richest in the kingdom, is itself fitting out two armed vessels. This house has ever been partially considered by the sovereign; and its bank of II Monte Ciarletto is well known by the commercial world.

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Bedford and Marlborough united do not equal his, which are said to contain 3600 towns and villages. His ancestor, during the late disturbance, maintained 40,000 troops at his own expence. There are several others of the ancient families who are publicly making military arrangements, under pretence of self-preservation."

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The chevalier D'Eon, on her way from France, stopped at Chatham; his ladyship was invited on board the Scipio, where an handsome entertainment was provided, and in general received by the garrison with every mark of distinction due to so extraordinary a character. It is well known that the chevalier is no less brilliant and witty in society than courageous in the field.—The conversation turning

upon the probability of a treaty of commerce between this country and France being soon finally settled; "in my opinion," said the chevalier, "you go the wrong way to work, why not send to manage so important a business, some of your first rate topers? Crawford drinks nothing but water, it will never do."

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Nothing but the most egregious dulness could overlook the late expedience of making a new silver coinage. Silver was at no period so cheap. The gain of the public upon this operation of government would have been from three to five per cent.

The profit above mentioned would have been from two to four per cent. net profit, after paying all outgoings, on the expence of the works; we have a right, therefore, to hope, that the minister has treasured up a sufficient quantity of this metal, and that the coinage will at a convenient season take place. It not, blame there must be, and it will only remain to shew how it will be mitigated by excuse.

The king of Prussia drinks about two pints of cow's milk every day. He regretted much his inability of attending a grand review at Potsdam. He proposed going in an old vehicle which, when indisposed, he sometimes uses; a machine hung high on shafts by leather braces; but the physicians put an absolute negative on his intention.

The following is said to be a fact, a gentleman some time ago lost his pocket book on Ludgate-Hill, containing a draught for 100*l.* accepted by a banker in Lombard-street, and due that day, with some other papers of no value but to the owner. A man passing by at the same time, picked it up, and immediately went and received the money, he then went to a lottery-office, and purchased a ticket, changing the 100*l.* note he had got at the banker's for small ones and guineas. Some few days after inquiring about the fate of his ticket found it had come up 100*l.* prize, upon which he returned the gentleman his pocket book, and the 100*l.* note which fortune had thrown so opportunely in his way.

Dec. 5. Friday a whimsical occurrence took place at one of the rotation offices. A servant girl had procured a warrant against a young man for an assault. He was apprehended, and on the examination the girl deposed, that the youth had several times assaulted her with great violence, and had almost strangled her. The magistrate requiring her to be more particular, she said, the fellow was always stealing kisses from her with such violence, that she feared if some step were not taken, the consequences might be very serious to her. The magistrate ob-

served, it was rather an uncommon case, and he would recommend a compromise; this being objected to, the justice archly observed, that the Mosaic law required, that he who had committed a theft should restore the thing stolen. "Now, (lays his worship) a kiss being the thing stolen, let him return it again, and if that should be deemed inadequate, let it be returned ten fold, for so the law directs."

The duke of Rutland, in his late progress through a great part of Ireland, has had an opportunity of gently feeling the pulse of that people concerning the commercial propositions, consequently can give ministry certain undeceiving information on that subject, if they will take it, and attend to it. The polite part of the inhabitants of Ireland seem to have made a nice discrimination between the lord lieutenant of Ireland, their viceroy, and the person of the duke of Rutland, with his lovely duchess by his side, on a friendly visitation and party of pleasure among them. With all the compliments, congratulations and honours paid them, we do not hear that any corporation or body of men, connected or unconnected, have attempted to panegyrise the polities of the castle, or the ministry of Great-Britain. Nor do we learn that the volunteers, or other municipal corps of militia, have eagerly pressed forward with their military compliments or honours of war. Therefore the whole amounts to a polite intercourse between their graces and the nobility, gentry, &c. of Ireland, and nothing more.

Dec. 12. A wonderful chain of cells has been discovered within this week under the cellar of a house in Long lane in the Borough. The descent is through a trap door of iron, which long has remained unknown; but the house being lately taken by a new tenant, in cleaning the cellar this door was discovered. The width (as far as those who went down have ventured) is about twenty feet; the length is unknown, fear having prevented the curious from going farther than about half a mile. There seems to have been regular apartments for some religious purposes; as over the entrance of the door there is a large stone cross, and a few little images, particularly one of David playing upon his harp, were found; the whole appears arched with large hewn stone, and extends perhaps several miles. —This is no fabricated story, for the purpose of exciting wonder; it is the recital of a fact, which any one who doubts may have proved to their satisfaction. Numbers of skulls and parts of human skeletons appear dispersed throughout the place, and these have not a little intimidated the vulgar in the neighbourhood.

Within these few days a humourous and ingenious trick was played off in the Borough, by three young fellows of reduced finances. An impulse of hunger, very natural at the approach of dinner hour, brought on a consultation, in which it appearing that the common stock did not exceed half a crown, these geniuses resolved to supply the deficiency by address and management. With this intent they went to a tavern, and ordered an excellent dinner, giving particular direction that the landlord should be very attentive to the quality of the claret, of which they called for half a dozen. While the waiter was making the necessary arrangements on the table, the guests were employed in cajoling him; and after desiring him to be attentive and diligent, one of them gave him the half crown, as an earnest of their future liberality. Poor Dick, thankful for the present favour, and almost bending under the load of imaginary future ones, never relaxed in his assiduity to the end of the entertainment. This was the time fixed for the execution of their project, and when the bill was brought they expressed the highest satisfaction at the charge being so reasonable. The only dispute was who should pay the bill, and the utmost alacrity was displayed, by each putting his hand in his pocket, and endeavouring to prevent the others from partaking of the expence. The contention was violent and persevering, till at length, one of them proposed a scheme for terminating the struggle; he suggested that they should blindfold the waiter, and place him in one end of the room, after which they were to withdraw and range themselves at the other, and when Dick advanced, the first man he laid hold of should have the honour of paying. All closed with the proposal, and honest Dick became an innocent, but cheerful party in the imposition. The knowing ones soon performed the operation, and while the waiter was groping and tumbling about the room, they took the opportunity to withdraw without ceremony or interruption. The landlord perceiving

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 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, pledges 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 possessor 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 for one and 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 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 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 authorised 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 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 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 compting 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.

A GREEABLY 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 RIDGELEY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

A GREEABLY 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.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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 WIL 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 land 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.

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March 5, 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 Craft of Bartsforth, in Yorkshire, and got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shattoe'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.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

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

JOHN PETTY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1786.

LONDON, November 19.

The state of Naples is fitting out several small ships of war to protect the trade of the country against the depredations of the Algerines. The house of Caracciolo, one of the richest in the kingdom, is itself fitting out two armed vessels. This house has ever been partially considered by the sovereign; and its bank of Il Monte Ciarletto is well known by the commercial world.

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"The poor misguided natives prostrate themselves before the sun, under the same notion that the Gentoos reverence an ox or a cow; from the excellent qualities they observe in these created beings, and their great usefulness, each is induced to suppose, that the Godhead does most certainly dwell in them; and under this mistaken notion, they kindly pay that homage to the creature, which is only due to the Creator.

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Nothing but the most egregious dulness could overlook the late expedience of making a new silver coinage. Silver was at no period so cheap. The gain of the public upon this operation of government would have been from three to five per cent.

The profit above mentioned would have been from two to four per cent. net profit, after paying all outgoings, on the expence of the works; we have a right, therefore, to hope, that the minister has treasured up a sufficient quantity of this metal, and that the coinage will at a convenient season take place. If not, blame there must be, and it will only remain to shew how it will be mitigated by excuse.

The king of Prussia drinks about two pints of cow's milk every day. He regretted much his incapability of attending a grand review at Potsdam. He proposed going in an old vehicle which, when indisposed, he sometimes uses; a machine hung high on shafts by leather braces; but the physicians put an absolute negative on his intention.

The following is said to be a fact, a gentleman some time ago lost his pocket book on Ludgate-Hill, containing a draught for 100l. accepted by a banker in Lombard-street, and due that day, with some other papers of no value but to the owner. A man passing by at the same time, picked it up, and immediately went and received the money, he then went to a lottery-office, and purchased a ticket, changing the 100l. note he had got at the banker's for small ones and guineas. Some few days after inquiring about the fate of his ticket found it had come up 100l. prize, upon which he returned the gentleman his pocket book, and the 100l. note which fortune had thrown so opportunely in his way.

Dec. 5. Friday a whimsical occurrence took place at one of the rotation offices. A servant girl had procured a warrant against a young man for an assault. He was apprehended, and on the examination the girl deposed, that the youth had several times assaulted her with great violence, and had almost strangled her. The magistrate requiring her to be more particular, she said, the fellow was always stealing kisses from her with such violence, that she feared if some step were not taken, the consequences might be very serious to her. The magistrate ob-

served, it was rather an uncommon case, and he would recommend a compromise; this being objected to, the justice archly observed, that the Mosaic law required, that he who had committed a theft should restore the thing stolen. "Now, (says his worship) a kiss being the thing stolen, let him return it again, and if that should be deemed inadequate, let it be returned ten fold, for so the law directs."

The duke of Rutland, in his late progress through a great part of Ireland, has had an opportunity of gently feeling the pulse of that people concerning the commercial propositions, consequently can give ministry certain undecieving information on that subject, if they will take it, and attend to it. The polite part of the inhabitants of Ireland seem to have made a nice discrimination between the lord lieutenant of Ireland, their viceroy, and the person of the duke of Rutland, with his lovely duchess by his side, on a friendly visitation and party of pleasure among them. With all the compliments, congratulations and honours paid them, we do not hear that any corporation or body of men, connected or unconnected, have attempted to panegyrise the politics of the castle, or the ministry of Great-Britain. Nor do we learn that the volunteers, or other municipal corps of militia, have eagerly pressed forward with their military compliments or honours of war. Therefore the whole amounts to a polite intercourse between their graces and the nobility, gentry, &c. of Ireland, and nothing more.

Dec. 12. A wonderful chain of cells has been discovered within this week under the cellar of a house in Long lane in the Borough. The descent is through a trap door of iron, which long has remained unknown; but the house being lately taken by a new tenant, in cleaning the cellar this door was discovered. The width (as far as those who went down have ventured) is about twenty feet; the length is unknown, fear having prevented the curious from going farther than about half a mile. There seems to have been regular apartments for some religious purposes; as over the entrance of the door there is a large stone cross, and a few little images, particularly one of David playing upon his harp, were found; the whole appears arched with large hewn stone, and extends perhaps several miles. —This is no fabricated story, for the purpose of exciting wonder; it is the recital of a fact, which any one who doubts may have proved to their satisfaction. Numbers of skulls and parts of human skeletons appear dispersed throughout the place, and these have not a little intimidated the vulgar in the neighbourhood.

Within these few days a humorous and ingenious trick was played off in the Borough, by three young fellows of reduced finances. An impulse of hunger, very natural at the approach of dinner hour, brought on a consultation, in which it appearing that the common stock did not exceed half a crown, these geniuses resolved to supply the deficiency by address and management. With this intent they went to a tavern, and ordered an excellent dinner, giving particular direction that the landlord should be very attentive to the quality of the claret, of which they called for half a dozen. While the waiter was making the necessary arrangements on the table, the guests were employed in cajoling him; and after desiring him to be attentive and diligent, one of them gave him the half crown, as an earnest of their future liberality. Poor Dick, thankful for the present favour, and almost bending under the load of imaginary future ones, never relaxed in his assiduity to the end of the entertainment. This was the time fixed for the execution of their project, and when the bill was brought they expressed the highest satisfaction at the charge being so reasonable. The only dispute was who should pay the bill, and the utmost alacrity was displayed, by each putting his hand in his pocket, and endeavouring to prevent the others from partaking of the expence. The contention was violent and persevering, till at length, one of them proposed a scheme for terminating the struggle; he suggested that they should blindfold the waiter, and place him in one end of the room, after which they were to withdraw and range themselves at the other, and when Dick advanced, the first man he laid hold of should have the honour of paying. All closed with the proposal, and honest Dick became an innocent, but cheerful party in the imposition. The knowing ones soon performed the operation, and while the waiter was groping and tumbling about the room, they took the opportunity to withdraw without ceremony or interruption. The landlord perceiving

ties and forfeitures inflicted by congress, may be recovered in the name of Congress, in the same mode as is established by law for the recovery of fines and forfeitures for the breach of any of the laws of this state in similar cases; and the said United States in Congress assembled, are hereby authorized to make such ordinances, regulations and arrangements, as to them may seem proper or necessary, for the faithful and punctual payment and collection of the said duties; provided that the said ordinances, regulations and arrangements, shall not be repugnant to the constitution of this state.

And be it enacted, That the said duties are hereby granted to congress for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of all debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for supporting the late war with Great-Britain, agreeably to the resolution of congress of the sixteenth day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-two, and for no other purpose.

And be it enacted, That this act shall be in force, and the powers thereby vested in the United States in Congress assembled shall take place, and may be exercised, as soon as twelve states, including this state, shall pass such laws as congress shall accept as a substantial compliance with their resolve of the eighteenth of April seventeen hundred and eighty-three, so far as the same relates to the imposing the duties herein before mentioned, and this act shall continue and be in force for twenty-five years after it shall have taken place as aforesaid.

Calvert county, April 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the twenty-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.

100/100 ELEANOR IRELAND, administratrix.

March 21, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to move back early next fall, offers for sale a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-three acres, lying in Charles county, about nine miles from Piscataway, and six from Port-Tobacco, on the main road that leads from one town to the other; this place is allowed to be one of the first stands in the county for a public house, and has been occupied as such these nine or ten years past; this land lies very level, sixty or seventy acres are in wood; the improvements are, a good dwelling house 36 feet by 28, with brick chimneys, and four places on the lower floor, a passage through the house, and a good kitchen 16 feet square, with a good brick chimney, a passage 16 feet long, that leads from the house to the kitchen, with a plank floor, a corn house, two stables, a meat house, and some other houses; all the said buildings have been built within these eleven years past. Any gentleman inclined to purchase the said place may view the land and buildings, and know the terms of payment by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the place. Time will be given for payment of part of the purchase money, as can be agreed on by the purchaser and subscriber.

100/100 BENNET HANSON CLEMENTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the first quality, such as oak, poplar, and chestnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, railing, paling, and scantling of any dimensions.

100/100 RICHARD HIGGINS.

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 1 inch, 3 inch, 5 inch, and 8 inch oak plank, and a number of oak tenails, the whole was cut and sawed in the winter and spring of 1785, and is perfectly well seasoned. For terms apply to

2 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 reimburse 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.

2 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

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 seventeen 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 seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, 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 case 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 intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen 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 intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen 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 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 authorised 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 1786, 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 than after the first of January 1777.

2 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

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,

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 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 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.

2 WILLIAM WHEATLY.

Charles county, February 11, 1786:

ALL persons having claims against Jesse Doyne, a 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.

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

R AN away from the subscriber, a very likely negro man named TOWER HILL, 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 male shoes and stockings, but may probably have changed his apparel, as it is expected he had with him a sailor jacket. He eloped last fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then confined in jail; it is very provable 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.

6 w

GEORGE PLATER.

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.

X FREDERICK GREEN.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A JOURNAL OF A CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church

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

March 21, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Anapolis, on Wednesday the 12th day of April next, the following negroes belonging to the estate of James Toottell, 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 sweepstakes at Chelten-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.

3 X

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of the assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 375,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

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

3

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.

March 22, 1786.

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

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

M

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 enter 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.

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 BARDLEY, 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 WICKE PURCHASED AGAIN, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper crooked roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and a 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.

SWEeper,

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 Croft, of Barfirth, 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 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.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

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

JOHN PETTY.

ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

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 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.

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.

3 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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



WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Cheshire 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

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.

Doden, March 21, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as 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.

3 WILLIAM STEUART.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high, STANDS this season at Doden, and will cover 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 Ariel, 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 nine-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM STEUART.

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.

6 w BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1786.

VIENNA, December 5.

The attention of our politicians is no longer engaged upon the affair of the Scheld, the great subject of discussion being now the proposed exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands, which it is generally believed will take place in a short time.

TANGIER, November 11.

Yesterday were embarked for Malaga, six ostriches, two lions, one panther, a hyena, several curious sheep, and a goat of an uncommon species. They are a present from the emperor of Morocco to the king of Spain.

NAPLES, November 16.

They write from Trani, that the sepulchre of a bishop was accidentally discovered there lately, and that from the inscriptions it bears, the body it contains appears to have lain there for four centuries, notwithstanding neither the corpse, the beard, nor the pontifical vestments exhibit any marks of alteration or decay.

Nov. 25. The two principal mouths of Vesuvius continue to throw out cinders and stones, which sometimes rise to the height of 1500 toises, and the liquid matter is sometimes seen to rise in the form of a Jet d'Eau, and vast noises are heard in the bottom of the mountain. The crater which was at first very deep, is filled up, and the matter is voided by a new aperture on the slope of the mountain, whence it runs in a river of fire, and the lava is gathered in the bottom of a valley, and causes no damage. Repeated shocks have been felt in the neighbourhood of the mountain, and particularly on the morning of the 18th, insomuch that the inhabitants begin to be alarmed, but the shocks have now ceased without doing any damage.

CADIZ, November 22.

The Porto Velena is arrived here from Vera Cruz, with 388,731 piastres on board, and a quantity of cochineal, sugar, &c.

PETERSBURGH, November 24.

A week since a courier was dispatched to England, the contents of whose advices were not absolutely known; but they are generally supposed to be on the subject of the solicitations of the cabinet of Versailles, pressing the conclusion of the commercial negotiation now on foot, and those of Great-Britain for a renewal of the treaty existing with her, which is near expiring.

Doubtless our court will avail herself of every advantage afforded by this double negotiation, and determine in favour of the nation whose offers are the most alluring.

COPENHAGEN, December 8.

It is now spoken with the utmost confidence, that the hereditary prince of Denmark, will soon embark on board the yacht presented to him by his uncle the king of England, for one of the British ports, for the purpose of espousing one of the princesses of that nation.

LONDON, December 4.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkshire, November 11.

"Mr. Joseph Binns, of this town, has discovered a certain method in the steering of balloons, which will astonish the scientific part of the world.

"Yesterday this gentleman, accompanied by Messieurs Newmarch and Frobisher, of the same place, ascended from the Beacon-hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleasure of some thousands of spectators assembled on this occasion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction against the wind.

"This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the steerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulsion; and from the same machinery, Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gaz and raise it higher and lower at pleasure. Messieurs Newmarch and Frobisher propose to accompany Mr. Binns to London, and no doubt the inventor will meet with a suitable reward for this wonderful discovery."

Not long ago a clergyman in the diocese of Eveux, in Normandy, who, when asked a question, no matter on what subject, always prefaced his answer with the logical caveat *Diligimus* (let us make proper distinction) was visited by his Metropolitan, who being acquainted with this whim, resolved to perplex him. Pray Monsieur l'Abbe, says the prelate, can the sacrament of baptism be administered with meat broth? *Diligimus*, replied the priest, if you mean broth from your lordship's kitchen, I say

no—if from the college copper, I maintain the baptism is valid.

Dec. 12. Our treaty of trade with the French is no longer impeded by the cambrick stipulations—The French recede from their propositions upon this point; so that the first free importations from Bourdeaux may be expected the ensuing spring—Our hardware and woollens will keep pace with them.

The shortness of the voyage, the quickness of the return, and the abundance of the consumption, will make the trade with France more important than that with any other country. To France also, who can have no other equal market for her wine, the interest is no less striking and decisive.

The consumption of wine in Ireland, though not quite so large as it has been, yet continues of such extent, that were there no objection to the punctuality of their dealings, this country as a customer would be far better than England.

The wise trade with America, which is chiefly the strongest Portuguese wines, pass almost entirely through the medium of some English compting-houses. The ability or willingness to give credit to the other side of the Atlantic, being still the exclusive blame or praise of Britain.

Foreign advices received by last Friday's continental mails, bring intelligence that orders have been issued out from the Spanish admiralty to fit out, for immediate service, ten ships of the line; that their destination is not known to a certainty, but it is given out with confidence, and publicly enough in that country, that the minister's intention is, with the assistance of that squadron, and other forces, by a bold stroke, to put an end to all contest about the Musquito Shore; and we—why we, shall tamely submit: Shan't we, sweet Willy-O!

Extract of a letter from Padua, via Paris.

"About a month ago, the house of Dona Therese Almeda, situated near a league from this town, was discovered early in the morning to be broke open, and that lady murdered in her chamber in a most shocking manner; she was stabbed in several parts of her body, her head almost severed from it, and a finger on her left hand, on which she wore a ring of considerable value, cut off. Her domestics were all immediately confined on suspicion, and the body brought to town, which together with a bloody knife found in the chamber, were exposed to public view in the chapel Nostra Signora del Monte, and persons placed secretly to observe the countenances and actions of those who came to view them. There was a person known by the name of Don Ignatius Perez, who had resided here for some years, and made a very considerable figure, lived in an elegant manner, and both visited and was visited by every person of fashion.

"This man happened to be passing by the chapel a few hours after the corpse was exposed, and seeing an immense crowd, had the curiosity to descend from his chariot, and go in; it was observed by the person placed for the purpose, that his colour changed on viewing the body, but on seeing the knife which lay by, his confusion increased. He retired precipitately; and two of the officers followed him, and saw him enter his own house, and posted themselves privately in sight of his door: in a short time a servant was observed to come out in a great hurry, whom one of the officers traced to a cutler's house in a neighbouring street, and saw him return with the cutler to his master's. The cutler again came out and went home in a short time, when a party of guards seized him, and another detachment instantly took possession of the mansion of Don Ignatius, and secured his person. The cutler, on being brought before the criminal judge, and threatened with the torture extraordinary, made a confession which threw the whole city into confusion and astonishment; he acknowledged that he had made that knife and several others of the same sort for Don Ignatius: that he was one of the gang consisting of near thirty, (several of whom had appeared in the most respectable characters) of which Don Ignatius was their chief. That almost every robbery and assassination which had been committed for ten years past, had been done by their gang. That Perez's house was the receptacle of the plunder; and that in searching they would find several secret rooms where the booty and bodies of those strangers whom they had enticed there, and murdered, were concealed. In consequence of this confession, nearly all those desperadoes were apprehended, and on searching Don Ignatius's house, the private rooms were discovered, where not only an immense quantity of valuable things were found, but likewise a ward-robe containing every dress and disguise possible to conceive. They were brought to trial, and

Don Ignatius with seven of the principals were condemned to be brokett alive, which sentence was executed in the grand square last week. Ignatius was three hours after his limbs were broke before he expired. The rest of the gang were condemned, some to be strangled, and others to the gallies for life."

Dec. 24. They write from Marseilles, that the knights of Malta have had a serious engagement with the Algerine corsairs, in which the latter lost five xebecs, and had many men killed. The religious order of Malta is certainly useful for the Mediterranean navigation.—They are continually exerting their bravery against the enemies of the Christian name, and surely their endeavours deserve the thanks of all polished nations.

In the treaty which Mr. Eden is going to conclude at Paris, the greatest difficulties will occur in the article of wine and brandy; for as to cambrick, France will never so much as mention it, because the use of French cambrick could not well be more general in England, though it were admitted under an easy duty, than it is at present; and more of it could not be sent to this country than is now; consequently the taking off the prohibition here cannot be a ground for requiring France to make any concession to us in return. The smuggling of wine, indeed, is more difficult than that of cambrick; and upon this article it is that we may negotiate with advantage to ourselves. But Portugal may be dissatisfied at the introduction of French wine under an easy duty, because they might beat the Port wine out of the market, Portugal, however, cannot be injured by any such measure; for let the duties on French wines be what they may, those on Port wines must, by treaty, be one third lower. The Port wines brought into this kingdom amount *communibus annis* to 14,000 tuns a year; consumption of what is called Port, but in fact sophisticated wine under that name, does not fall short of 50,000 tuns; so that let the French send 20 or 30,000 tuns of their wine into England, still there will be a vent for more Port than Portugal can well furnish; and the loss to the revenue by the lowering of the duties on the latter will be made up by the duties payable on the great quantities of French wines that will be then imported. But the great difficulty will be with respect to French brandy; for should the duty on that be lowered considerably, so must the duty on rum, or our own colonies, which ought and must have a preference, would be greatly injured, if not absolutely ruined, should the duties on rum be lowered in proportion; then the revenue would be very much diminished, and France would not think herself benefited, as the rum would be imported on such terms, as to be a successful rival in sale to brandy. Here then it is that the public has a right to expect that Mr. Eden will exert all his abilities to reconcile the interests both of the West-India islands and the revenue, with those upon which the French minister may think it his duty to stand out some time. In order to bring the negotiation to a happy conclusion, it will be necessary for both sides to make concessions, and certainly the lowering the duty on French brandy and wines, may be fairly balanced by a similar reduction on the part of France of the duties payable on the importation into that country of British goods, which are now subject to duties equal almost to a prohibition; and, if our ministers act wisely and judiciously, it is possible that the French cabinet may be induced not only to admit under easy duties, such articles of British growth or manufacture as are now imported into France under very heavy duties, but also to take off the prohibition on others which are now contraband. Perhaps even rum might be made importable into the French dominions, to the great benefit of our West-India planters.

Jan. 9. By the mails of yesterday we have the following summary of the answers made by the king of Prussia to the emperor's declaration relative to the exchange of Bavaria.

The emperor—At the conferences at Brenau, there was no mention made of the exchange of the Dutchy of Bavaria.

The king of Prussia—Refers to the declaration he made in October 1778, where it is proved, that Mons. Thougout made a proposal of that nature, in the name of his sovereign, and which the king of Prussia did not accede to—adds that the war continued, and at length terminated by the peace of Teschen, according to the terms of which the pretensions of the imperial court to Bavaria, and every idea of a future exchange was destroyed.

The emperor—According to the German historian Schmidt, the treaty of Pavia was not concluded by all the houses of Bavaria from that time, nor con-

cessed all the territory which they might possess at that time.

King of Prussia—The opinion of a modern historian proves nothing, if not supported by the evidence of contemporary writers; and the inferences drawn are absolutely false, in saying, that Lower Bavaria made a part of the patrimony of the house of Wittelsbach ever since, that the district of Brandenburg was a particular electorate, and that the house of Bavaria could alienate that without opposition, or infringement on the treaty of Pavia. Besides, granting these assertions to be just, the family compacts so often renewed, have extended the treaty of Pavia to all the possessions of the Bavaro-Palatine house, therefore no alienation can be made.

The emperor—Infers from the 13th article of the compact of 1771, that as an alienation is allowed in a case of necessity, an exchange may be justified.

The king of Prussia—From the same article draws an inference diametrically opposite, and shews that the motive of the contracting parties always to preserve the patrimonial estates to their house; and besides, in the present case, there was neither necessity nor advantage for such an exchange; that any one throwing his eyes over the map, may be convinced that a loss, and not an advantage, would follow—and that the empress of Russia had expressly said that the refusal of the presumptive heir of Bavaria was sufficient to overthrow the proposed exchange.

The emperor—Accuses the court of Prussia of having read report, that the emperor intended to take violent methods to effect the exchange.

The king of Prussia—Challenges the court of Vienna to mention one instance in which such a report was propagated by him.

The emperor—Cannot conceive, why the exchange of Bavaria should be contested, while there are many examples on record of exchanges of German territories formerly.

The king of Prussia—Answers, that any exchange is possible, when by the consent of the contracting parties, who are free to do it, but where that is wanting, any exchange is impossible.

The emperor—Presumes that the court of Prussia contradicts itself: in the declaration of 1778, the right of the house of Bavaria to alienate its estates is acknowledged, and in the declarations of 1785, it is contested.

The king of Prussia—Since the peace of Teschen, by which the family of the said house was guaranteed, he is engaged to support that guarantee, and therefore, must now hold a different language from that before the peace.

The statement of the dispute between the two courts proceeds farther, that as his Prussian majesty, in the treaty of Bade, promises not to oppose the exchange of any one of the states of Bavaria, the house of Bavaria is at liberty to make an exchange at pleasure and unlimited; but, according to the court of Prussia, this exchange is not understood to be total but partial. Besides the treaty of Bade does not disannul the family compacts of the house of Bavaria, nor the Golden Bull, nor the constitution of the empire. The emperor again says, that both by that treaty and that of Rastadt, the emperor and the empire can, in consequence of an united legislative power, grant a privilege to the house of Bavaria to make an exchange, notwithstanding the compacts, the bulls, &c. To this the court of Prussia agrees, but proves that the emperor and empire have not used the powers conferred in those treaties, and that therefore the house of Bavaria is always bound by the compacts, &c.

It is also alleged on the part of the emperor, as a justification of the projected exchange, that different divisions and diminutions have been made anciently of the states of Bavaria; and to this the court of Prussia answers, that Austria, Styria, the county of Goeritz, Tyrol, and the district of Inn have been taken from it, and that the manner in which those dismemberments were made is sufficiently well known. The court of Vienna wishes also to draw an argument from the separate letters of infodation from the several states of Bavaria, but it is answered, that as the family compact unites them, they are unalienable.

The court of Vienna proceeds to say, that Bavaria always was a Duchy, and not an Electorate, and that the electoral dignity was not extended to it until the year 1778; that this answers the court of Berlin, is contrary to history, and that from the earliest times the electoral was attached both to the Palatinate and Bavaria, consequently the latter is under the control of the Golden Bull.

As to what the court of Berlin advances relative to the peace of Teschen, being the guaranty of the family compacts, the court of Vienna observes, that Lusace was exchanged for Anspach and Bareuth, and therefore the house of Bavaria has an equal right to dispose of its estates—that the treaty of Bade having permitted an exchange of Bavaria, the safety and balance of Germany can be in no danger as since the date of that treaty, the house of Austria was much more powerful than at present, and that of Brandenburg has since increased in its expence. To this it is replied on the part of the king of Prussia, that with regard to the exchange of Lusace, the comparison is not just, nor the circumstances applicable to the present case, since while the house of Bavaria refuses its consent to that exchange, it cannot take place.

After some other arguments, *pro* and *con* to the same purpose, his Prussian majesty flatters himself that the emperor will no more think of a voluntary exchange similar to that which was the subject of the convention of Jan. 3, 1778.

There is not a syllable in the mail which arrived yesterday, relative to any prohibition of the emperor against English manufactures.

N E W P O R T, March 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newbern, North-Carolina, February 20, 1786.

"I now write you a piece of news.—When I was in Charleton, I sent my sails up to a sail-loft to have them overhauled: while the sail-makers were at work on the sails, one of them was taken very ill, and a doctor was sent for, and in a few hours one of the sail makers was delivered of a fine daughter in the sail-loft. She was a young lady, dressed in man's apparel, and came from Britain with a sail maker. She came away with him because her friends would not allow her to marry him; and when they arrived at Charleston they followed the sail-making business in partnership."

N E W - Y O R K, March 24.

We learn from Rhode-Island, that the rev. Dr. James Manning, and brigadier-general Nathan Miller, are appointed to represent that state in congress, until the next annual election.

It affords particular satisfaction to be able, from the best authority, to assure the public, that our troublesome neighbours the Cherokee Indians, have finally treated with our commissioners for Indian affairs, upon the most advantageous principles, the articles of which definitive treaty have not yet come to hand.—The Shawanees appear likewise convinced of their error, and it is not doubted the Delawares and Wyandots will soon shake off those ridiculous prejudices in favour of Britons, which individuals of that nation, as well as lurking enemies of this, have taken unweary pains to circulate among them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton, New-Jersey, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 20, 1786.

"Our assembly have rescinded their resolution of February last, which was hastily produced, and calculated to counteract federal measures, until your state should come into the general impost. Both branches of the legislature are seriously determined to counteract, as far as they can, every local system of New-York, until they come fully into the impost duty. It is not politically wise or just, to delay it for an hour. A bill is engrossed in council, to establish a free port at Powles Hook; and I presume an impost duty will be laid on all goods brought from New-York into Jersey. All the other states have come fully into this essential measure, and it is strange that New-York should now act to inconsistent with her former policy."

March 29. It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a gentleman of South-Carolina, has invented a machine so constructed, that it will raise water in quantity, from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per minute, from 26 feet in height to 200 perpendicular, also pumps that will fill an indigo vat in one minute; their construction simple, and easily worked; pumps to throw a most amazing quantity of water out of ships or vessels, so as to prevent them from sinking, should they unfortunately start a plank; pumps for stopping and putting out fires, in cities, &c. even when the wind blows high; this gentleman's turn of mind, aided by an indefatigable industry, promise great advantages in the improvement of agriculture, and if properly encouraged, will greatly advance the prosperity of the states.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Captain Dury of the ship —, bound from Philadelphia to Bilboa, in a letter dated the 16th of February, informs, that he arrived at Barbados in the greatest distress, with the loss of his mizzen-mast and quarter galleries; the ship at that time making three feet ten inches water in an hour. He at last got permission to rest, but before he had got his repairs completed, was ordered to sea, in as bad a condition as when he arrived. When at sea, he found the ship in so desperate a condition, that his hands were not willing to proceed on the voyage, he bore away for St. Eustatia, where he arrived after much difficulty, and landed his cargo to repair, after which he intends to return to Philadelphia.

April 1. A writer in a late London news-paper thus observes—"As it is from the progression of science and art that spirit which we all justly admire in the Americans originally sprung, so by the same means the same spirit is diffused, and will continue to be diffused over the world. Already we everywhere discern the influence of the great revolution across the Atlantic on commerce, on the balance of power, and the genius of nations."

Extract of a letter from Charleston (South-Carolina) March 15, 1786.

"Two persons dressed in the Moorish habit are now in this city, and are supposed to be the same men that were taken in custody in Virginia, on suspicion of their being Algerines. The singularity of their dress induced a young gentleman, a student of the law, to ask them some questions, which were answered with so much impertinence and vulgarity, that the gentleman proceeded to give the fellow a

little manual correction, by way of reforming his manners. A mob immediately assembled, and the men were taken up: being carried to the house of a lady on the Bay, who understood their language, they appeared to be two men of the Jewish nation, who had landed in Virginia from Algiers, and had travelled over land from that state to this.

"A deputation of Indians of the Chatta Nation, are arrived in this city, with the serious information that the Spaniards had furnished the Creek Indians with 40,000 wt. of gunpowder, in order to make war against the Chatta. The deputation have come here in order to solicit assistance from this state. They will perform a warlike dance after their national manner, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, before his excellency the governor's door."

Extract of a letter from a capital house in Jamaica to their correspondents in Charlston, dated Kingston, February 25, 1786.

"The late instruction, which arrived from Britain, directed to the different officers in the Bahama service here, have been such as will finally put a stop to all intercourse with the American states, except in real British bottoms, navigated according to law. Frigates and sloops of war, will be constantly kept cruising round this island and its dependencies. We have had two or three very disagreeable jobs in consequence of vessels coming to our address, masked with unlawful papers; and although they escaped, no hopes of the same kind, ever ought to induce you to risk your property to this island. A sloop of war with a custom-house officer on board, has seized a ship, three brigs, and a schooner, during her cruise round the island last week."

"The following vessels are sent into this port from the out ports, on account of their being American property masked with illegal papers, having contraband articles on board, or on account of their not being navigated according to law, viz.

"The Brothers, Rhode Island; brig Royal Midshipman, New-York; brig Friendship, Wilmington; schooner Aurora, New-York; sloop Conquer, New-London."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country, to his friend in New-Haven, dated Fort-Easy, near the Miami, December 22, 1785.

"The population of the country of Kentucky will amaze you; in June, 1779, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 176 only, and they now exceed 30,000: I have now been 39 days at this post, and there have passed 34 boats for the falls; and not more than one third the boats which come to this country with settlers, go as far down as this place: it is a moderate computation to number 10 to a boat, this gives an addition of 1000 at least in the last 40 days, and I am informed more than one half the settlers come through the wilderness from Virginia, I have not a doubt but 3000 men in arms might be paraded at this place in twelve days, if necessary."

"It will be as practicable to turn a torrent of water backward, as to prevent the amazing emigration to this country; and, they are of all nations, tongues and languages, from China, from all parts of Europe, from our own country, and every part of America, they are gathered."

"The whole of that country is located, some of 8 or 10 locations upon each other, that whoever purchases there, is sure to purchase a law suit, and a very uncertain title."

"The principal settlement is Lexington, 70 miles S. E. from this post, Louisville, at the falls of Ohio, consists of about 100 buildings, in three parallel streets, in an oblique direction to the river; it is in a beautiful situation, having the falls in front, and a view of the river in its course from the upper country. On the N. W. side of the falls, the earth, or waters issuing through it, possesses a petrifying quality beyond what I have seen at any other place, fish, birds, roots, vegetables, &c. &c. are petrified, and adhered to the flat rock at the bottom, many of which we have gathered."

"The big bones of an animal, now unknown, are also among the curiosities of this country; they are dug out of the earth at a Salt Lick about 30 miles from this place; we took up some seven feet under ground; a thigh bone of four feet one inch long, and a double tooth weighing five pounds and a quarter, are among them. Some much larger have been found."

"From every observation I can make, I have not a doubt this country will be speedily settled, and very great advantages may be made by those who are early in their adventures and speculations, and I have no more doubt that the United States will lose all the benefit they expect to derive from it, unless some more expeditious method for opening the settlement on this side the river should be speedily adopted."

ANNAPOLIS, April 13.

"On Tuesday morning last departed this life, Mrs. RACHEL HAMMOND, relict of Philip Hammond, Esq; in the 75th year of her age, after a long and painful illness which she bore with much Christian resignation; a lady of most exemplary piety and devotion, and whose goodness of heart, humanity and hospitality, justly endeared her to all ranks of people, and whose death is greatly lamented by all her relations, friends and neighbours."

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A Caution to the Public.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 11, 1786.

INFORMATION is given, that several counterfeit certificates for depreciation of pay to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, have been presented here. Those which have been produced are signed with the names W. Wilkins, and John Johnson, and there may be others abroad in the names Z. Turner, and C. Richmond, who succeeded Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Johnson. Some of the counterfeit are artfully executed, and may easily be imposed upon incautious persons.

Charles county, April 4, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2,500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; twenty or twenty-five acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and possession will be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds, will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indissoluble title will follow the land.

100/76 WALTER H. HARRISON.

Montgomery county, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Martly Hall, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, lately surveyed, and bounded round with stone; there are on the land, a very good dwelling house with three rooms below stairs, but not yet finished, two very good brick chimneys, and all other convenient out houses, a tobacco house 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, a large apple and peach orchard just beginning to bear fruit; this plantation lies about two miles from the mouth of Seneca, and on the most public road that leads from Leesburg to Baltimore; it is thought to be a most excellent place for a store or tavern, there being not a tavern from Leesburg till you get to the court-house, which is upwards of thirty miles; there is on the above land fine water, plenty of wood, and young timber.

100/76 BASIL MAGRUDER.

N. B. To be sold by the subscriber, a very likely negro girl, about fourteen years old, well grown, very handy, remarkable honest and sensible, has tended for some time in a gentleman's house in Alexandria, Virginia, and makes an exceeding good waiter. B. M.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

1 WILLIAM BROWN.

Calvert county, April 21, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifth day of May next, at the late dwelling house of Mordecai Smith, deceased, for ready money.

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

100/76 GEORGE SMITH,

PHEBE SMITH, administratrix.

COMPOSITORS.

TWO good JOURNEYMEN COMPOSITORS are wanted by the Printers hereof.

WILLIAM TUCK,

Painter and Glazier,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he carries on the above businesses in all their branches.

April 13, 1786.

Dancing School.

THIS is to give notice to my scholars in this city, that my school shall be opened as soon as I make up a subscription of thirty scholars, for that purpose I have left the subscription paper at Mr. Paul Richards's in this city, who will wait on the ladies and gentlemen who think proper to favour me with their custom.

100/76 LOUIS ROUSSELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Dunbar, who was born in the town of Portsoy, Banffshire, North-Kritain, and came to America about four years ago, that if alive and on the continent, upon his application to the printers hereof, he will be informed of something very much to his advantage.

100/76 THERE is at the plantation of James Nettle, in St. Mary's county, on Bird's creek, taken up as a stray, a red BULL, about four or five years old this spring, with an under keel in each ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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.

Bud's creek, St. Mary's county, April 4, 1786.
THIS is to inform the public, that Archibald D. Barber, of St. Mary's 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.

100/76 LUKE W. BARBER.

April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS we have been informed that Mr. Edward Crow, jun. of Montgomery county, hath maliciously and falsely endeavoured to injure our reputation, by circulating a libellous report, wherein he hath endeavoured to let forth to the public, that a villainous attempt was offered to his person by us on the road from Annapolis, which being utterly false, we take this public method to inform him of his base conduct, and call on him if in his power, to declare on oath, any thing injurious to our reputation, which should he not comply with, we shall reit ourselves contented, hoping that his malicious designs being frustrated will terminate on his own head when they shall be viewed by the public.

100/76 BASIL BROWN,
PHILEMON BROWN.

Calvert county, April 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the twenty-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.

March 21, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to move back early next fall, offers for sale a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-three acres, lying in Charles county, about nine miles from Piscataway, and six from Port-Tobacco, on the main road that leads from one town to the other; this place is allowed to be one of the first stands in the county for a public house, and has been occupied as such these nine or ten years past; this land lies very level, sixty or seventy acres are in wood; the improvements are, a good dwelling house 36 feet by 28, with brick chimneys, and four fire places on the lower floor, a passage through the house, and a good kitchen 16 feet square, with a good brick chimney, a passage 16 feet long, that leads from the house to the kitchen, with a plank floor, a corn house, two stables, a meat house, and some other houses; all the said buildings have been built within these eleven years past. Any gentleman inclined to purchase the said place may view the land and buildings, and know the terms of payment by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the place. Time will be given for payment of part of the purchase money, as can be agreed on by the purchaser and subscriber.

2 BENNET HANSON CLEMENTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the first quality, such as oak, poplar, and chestnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, railing, paling, and scantling of any dimensions.

2 RICHARD HIGGINS.

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.

3

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 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 3 inch,

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

w6 JAMES CHESTON.

3

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

3 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

March 21, 1786.

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

4 ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

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.

2

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 seventeen 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 seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, 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 not of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person to 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 intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen 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 intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen 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.

3

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 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 1786, 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, shewing 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.

3 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of 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 flock 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 shew unfriendly neglect to render an account.

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

3

ALL persons having claims against Jelle Doyne, a 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.

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 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 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 choose 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 once for one and the same cause.

The above abstract published for the information of all concerned,

THOMAS HARWOOD, treasurer
of the Western Shore.

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.

W. L. COX, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

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 English, and has a down look, the formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newark, 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 Bowersburg, 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 it brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

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

B. E.

DODEN, March 21, 1786.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named OONY, thirty five years of age, a foot thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, 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 Ariel, 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 nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM STEUART.

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,

6 w
BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, March 23, 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.

A GREEABLY 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 RIDGELEY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

A GREEABLY 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.

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 8 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.

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 woodland. 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 18, 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 Croft, of Bartherth, in Yorkshire, and got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shafro'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.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

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

JOHN PETTY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1786.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

WHEN you delegate to any of your brother citizens a power to legislate for you, or to execute any other public trust, it becomes the duty of those intrusted to give you every information in their power respecting public measures and public transactions, with the greatest candour, uninfluenced by any attachment to any party whatever. Impressed with this idea, I take the liberty to do my duty as far as my poor abilities will admit, hoping to be excused as writer, because I am conscious that I lack those qualifications necessary to command estimation in the literary world. I had the honour of a seat in the last general assembly of Maryland. Whether I did my duty as a faithful servant to my constituents or not, they are the judges who must determine on my conduct. The session was long, and consequently very expensive to the state, and I am sorry to observe, though a common case, that much time was taken up about trifling questions. This is unavoidable where members of the legislative body happen to differ in opinion, and it ever has been, and for ever will be the case, less or more, while legislation shall exist. To give an abstract of the whole proceedings would swell this address beyond the common bounds of a news-paper. I shall therefore confine myself to a few particulars that most immediately dwell in my memory, referring to the votes and proceedings for the rest. Much debate and cavilling took place respecting the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, and whether that office should be continued or not. It was carried in the house of delegates by a considerable majority, that the office ought to be continued for another year. The intendant's conduct in general met with the approbation of a majority of the immediate representatives of the people, though there were some who appeared by their conduct, to be rather persecutors than fair prosecutors, while on the other hand, some appeared to be strenuous defenders at all events, and determined to acquit, right or wrong. For my own part, considering the multiplicity of business done by the intendant in the course of last year, I was surprised to find that no more, and greater charges, were not alleged against him; the powers given him by law, being greater than ever were given to any one man, in any commonwealth or republican government. I was satisfied that he had not wantonly abused the trust reposed in him, though in many instances he might, if pleased, have done it with impunity. One part of that gentleman's conduct, though not made a charge against him, I disliked more than any other, on account of the precedent. He retained counsel in behalf of the state. The attorney-general, whose duty it ever was, and now is, to act for the state on all occasions, living too inconvenient to the metropolis to be consulted on every emergency, the intendant thought proper to retain two gentlemen of the greatest law abilities (the one a member of the senate, the other a member of the house of delegates,) at the moderate price of one hundred guineas each, to act in behalf of the state in the many disputes arising between the state and the purchasers of confiscated property. This might be right and proper, but were there no counsel learned in the law not members of either branch of the legislature, and residing in the metropolis, who might have been retained with equal propriety? To suppose this to be the case, would be doing manifest injustice to those who have long acted in that profession, to their own emolument and credit, and the satisfaction of their clients. But suppose for the sake of argument, that the counsel retained by the intendant were the only two eminent lawyers in the state, would it not be very natural for such citizens who were unhappily involved in disputes with the state, to complain that they were deprived of an opportunity of employing, at least, one of the two, and that in difficult cases they could not have an equal chance in the law way? The people at large who are not involved in disputes with the state, will naturally infer, that the intendant meant to secure one vote as well as one orator in each branch of the legislature in his favour. Gratitude at least, must oblige gentlemen thus retained, to speak in favour of the retainer, and supposing the most atrocious misconduct had been alleged and proved against him, the retained, in my opinion, ought to have retired, and not voted upon a question of that kind. It is a known fact, that the intendant left this advance of two hundred guineas before mentioned, to be determined on by the general assembly, and contracted with the counsel, that they should return the money, and only receive pay for their actual services, provided the general assembly did not approve of that transaction. A motion was made and seconded in the house of delegates, in order to bring that house to a question of approbation or disapprobation on this subject, but many members seemed rather shy of coming to a division, and the matter was postponed from time to time, under some pretext or other, and finally did not come on at all. Perhaps those members who did not wish their names to appear on the yeas and nays on such a question, might shelter themselves under the general vote of approbation respecting the intendant's conduct in his public station, looking on that vote as a sufficient voucher to empower the intendant to charge the two hundred guineas in his cash account against the state. If this was the opinion of some, they will find themselves mistaken, for a vote

of approbation respecting public conduct is no voucher for the expenditure of public money not warranted by law, or the particular approbation of the delegates of the people. It therefore remains, that the counsel must return the money according to contract, or that the intendant must pay it out of his own private purse.

The senate very wisely, in my opinion, hath at length abolished the office of intendant of the revenue. It was high time, when disputes respecting the conduct of that officer, (during the last session,) cost the state a very considerable sum of money, by delaying much time and procrastinating other public business, the purposes for which the office was first instituted being answered so far as to make a further continuance thereof needless. I know not what induced the house of delegates, I mean the majority, to wish a continuance of that office, with all the former powers given to the officer, unless a majority of them hath become debtors to the state by purchasing public property, and wished to have particular indulgences under the dispensing powers lodged in that office heretofore. I do not pretend to assert that this was actually the case, but it is a known fact, that some of the warmest advocates for continuing that office, are largely indebted to the state on account of confiscated property heretofore purchased. This leads me to a few words of advice respecting the choice of delegates in future. A certain English writer on this subject, which he treats of at large, begins thus, "Choose not men noted for nonattendance," &c. For the benefit of my fellow-citizens, to this I add, choose not men who are largely indebted to the state, nor men who have been noted speculators, nor men who are deeply interested in buying up your public funded debts with a view to their own private emolument. Such men must be self-interested in every public question, and of course will vote accordingly. Choose men of known integrity and honour; of sound judgment and good understanding, who dare avow their sentiments and principles to all the world as often as necessary, without having cause to blush, even if they should happen to be mistaken. At the same time they ought to be open to conviction, yet not to be put in leading-strings.

I must conclude this address with some advice to a set of men, who, perhaps, will not thank me for the trouble, and as rhyme is easier remembered than prose, I choose the former in preference to the latter in an epistle

To Great Patriots, or rather those who wish to be such.

Would you, your country's favour gain, and trust, Seem to her interest always true and just:

Act the loud orator on all occasions,

And, if you fail, use brow-beating persuasions.

Damn stories at the off-set, 'till your name

Sounds far and near, thro' the loud trump of fame.

Then speculator turn, to serve your ends;

In this, if you act wisely, you'll have friends.

Hunt up the stories, to conceal your aim;

"Send them to hell" (from whence assert they came,

In words of course) "then shut and lock the door."

Next "lose the key" (you scarcely need say more

Than promise this) "provided you had power."

If times should change (and changes will take place)

To change your tone, will ne'er be deem'd disgrace.

Acts of oblivion—politic and wise,

(Such as true statesmen never should despise)

When urg'd by you, may answer very well,

And to the world, your christian spirit tell!

An orator you must be,—loud and strong,

To captivate the gaping, list'ning throng.

All those you can't convince, call stupid fools,

Who know not how to act by certain rules;

Rank them in bulk, a set of stupid asses,

While what you say or do, all else surpasses;

This, once believ'd, will rank you great and high!

Great patriots you may live—great statesmen die.

PHILAGATHUS.

VIEENNA, December 18.

EVERY day we continue to be amused with fresh reports, relative to the exchange of Bavaria; but men of sense and reflection put little faith in the various political assertions which are so confidently propagated on this subject.—Among the fictions of this sort, is that which happened the other day, mentioning in positive terms, that the Due de Deux-Ponts was on his way to this capital, for the purpose of concluding an agreement for the exchange of his eventual dominions, for the sum of ten millions of florins. Not more truth is there in the reports, that an imperial commissary has already been appointed to go to Bavaria, and take possession of it; that an arrangement was formed for giving the government of it to the arch duke Ferdinand, who was to be succeeded in Lombardy by the arch duchess Maria Christina, and her consort the duke of Saxe-Teschen; that in fine (to crown all these mighty plans which appear so admirable upon paper) the king of Prussia, as the reward for acceding to them, was to be invested with the sovereignty of Dantick, Thoren, &c. &c. The intelligence is groundless also, that an officer of hussars has been

ordered to meet the pacha of Chozen on the frontiers, for the purpose of his undergoing the ceremony of baptism within the imperial dominions.

AMSTERDAM, December 27.

The directors of the company of merchants trading to the West-Indies, desirous to shew to Monsieur de Bouille, who recovered for the republic the island of St. Eustatia, a mark of their gratitude, as has been done before by the Dutch East-India company to Monsieur de Suffren, have applied for that purpose to the states general, praying their concurrence in voting to the above officer some mark of acknowledgment for his eminent services on the occasion. This, say the directors in their petition, they would have done sooner, and of their own accord, had they thought themselves justified in so doing, without a regular application to the sovereign. The fact is, that the East-India company being proprietors both of the trade and territories in those parts, have a right in themselves to act as they think proper in matters that concern them as a body or proprietors; whereas the company trading to the western parts, are to be considered as owners of the settlements only, and not exclusive proprietors of the trade thereto.

LONDON, January 7.

It is said that the empress of Russia draws too many advantages from her trade with Great-Britain not to encourage the sale of English goods in her dominions. But it is to be considered that her exports to us are of such a nature that we must have them at any price, or can be supplied nowhere but from her, whereas she can furnish herself with manufactures of the same kind as ours from several other nations; and by thus admitting a rivalship, she will find means to lower the prices of foreign goods and enhance the value of her own. At the same time that by offending her in a matter which she seems to have so much at heart, as procuring for the emperor possession of Bavaria, we shall probably cease to be the favoured nations, especially now that she has established a respectable navy. Her desire of this was the reason why she shewed so much favour to this nation, as without our shipbuilders, carpenters and sailors, she would have found it very difficult to become a maritime power. Yet we know the very first use she made of this accession of power was to conclude the armed neutrality, which proved a thorn in the side of Britain, during the greatest part of the late unhappy war. If such was her conduct at a time when she had received the most substantial favours from us, what must we expect it to be when she has a pretence to plead provocation.

A morning paper has remarked that before any decision can be given, whether it was proper or improper for his majesty to sign the German confederacy, "it must be shewn that an exchange of Bavaria would neither have infringed the Germanic constitution, nor aggrandized the house of Austria, so as to effect the necessary balance of power on the continent. If either of these cases would have happened, his majesty, in his electoral capacity, could not, consistently with common policy, be a neutral spectator of the measure; and if the measure be right, the consequence flowing from rectitude of conduct and sound policy is not to be dreaded."

That the elector of Hanover acted right will not admit of a doubt; the only question is—Whether the king of Great-Britain has not been led into an error by his ministers? If the writer of the above quoted paragraph will shew that the measure is not directly repugnant to the dictates of sound policy and of common sense, if the interests of this country are to be regarded, he will do something. But it is manifest, that in this case, the interests of the two countries are diametrically opposite, and what is sound policy for Hanover, is the height of folly for Britain; till therefore, the two can be entirely separated or entirely ruined, the one must be made a sacrifice to the emolument of the other; and which of the two is to be the victim, let every Briton judge. Were it possible, indeed, to separate the electoral from the royal capacity, much might be said; but that being impossible, it behoves us, above all things, to take care, that no ill consequences flow from the rectitude of conduct and sound policy of the Hanoverian ministry.

A letter from Germany says, "that the dispute between the king of Prussia and the emperor reduces itself simply into a difference of sentiment between the two potentates on a question of speculation, viz. Whether it is possible that an exchange of Bavaria could ever take place? a question which cannot be attended with any serious effects; while the Bavarian Palatine house remain in their present resolution.

And as the motives of the two courts have been made public, the world is to judge whether the king of Prussia has not sufficient reasons to give his opinion on the matter in a representation to the several courts of Europe, and the states of the empire, as well as to propose to the latter such an association as might preserve the system of the empire entire.

Jan. 9. A letter from Cadiz by way of France says, that they have received the disagreeable news of the Joseph, commanded by Don Antonio Miron-dola, being totally lost in the gulf of Mexico, and only the captain and five men were saved; her cargo was valued at 300,000l. sterling. The same letter says that the natives in South-America have revolted, and many of the Spaniards were cut off in a barbarous manner.

Matters in Holland begin to be very serious, and public tranquillity to be threatened with disturbances. The stadholder having left the Hague upwards of three months, on account of the command of the garrison there being given to a French officer, is determined not to return until that officer is superseded. The states of Holland, on the other hand, are as determined not to secede from their former resolution. The king of Prussia threatens—the people are divided, and as the time draws near, when business of the first consequence is to be agitated in their assemblies (which cannot be done without the stadholder) confusion must inevitably follow.

A letter from Alicant says, that an American vessel called the Union, loaded with wheat and flour, was taken off there after a hard contest, by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers. By this ship being captured, the inhabitants are deprived of the most necessary article of life, which they are much in want of.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, December 10.

"The whole conversation in this city is on the gallant and heroic Madame du Frenoy. This lady embarked with her husband a few days ago in a tartane for Genoa. They had scarce lost sight of the port, when they discovered a corsair making towards them, and finding it impossible to escape by flight, prepared to receive him. In vain did M. du Frenoy endeavour to prevail on his lady to go below; she absolutely refused, and seizing a sabre placed herself by his side, declaring there she was determined to abide her fate. M. du Frenoy finding all arguments vain, was obliged to consent. The Algerine advanced, and after a broadside, grappled the tartane, and threw a large party on board her. Our people received them gallantly; but none can describe the behaviour of Madame du Frenoy. She flew among them with her sabre, and with her voice animated and cheered the crew. Monsieur du Frenoy having fallen with a pistol bullet in his thigh, his lady stood over him, and levelled with one stroke of her sabre a young Turk who advanced to attack her. The pirates were obliged to retreat on board their own vessel, when they cut the grapplings and fell off. A smart action now engaged with the great guns. Madame du Frenoy, after assisting her husband down to the surgeon, returned upon deck, where she continued encouraging the men, until the corsair, tired of his reception, sheered off. We had fourteen men killed, and thirty wounded. The loss of the pirates must have been great; they left eighty men upon our decks. The tartane being much shattered returned to this port. The magistrates being informed of the action, waited on Madame du Frenoy, and invited her in their name to the theatre, where she was received with the loudest acclamations, and a crown of laurel placed on her head by the marquis de St. Christeau."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, December 22.

"Yesterday Mr. Lunardi performed his fifth aerial voyage in Scotland, and his second from Edinburgh. He took his flight from Heriot's Gardens a few minutes before one o'clock. The balloon ascended with great rapidity, passed over the city and the Calton Hill, at a great height, taking a direction much more to the eastward than the first time he ascended from Heriot's Gardens, and seemed to go towards the Isle of May. The day was very clear, and he was in sight from the Calton Hill at near two o'clock.

"This was apparently the most dangerous voyage he has hitherto undertaken, and the result proved it to be so. He was seen about two o'clock, through a telescope, by a gentleman of this city, to reach the sea, two miles N. E. of Gullane to the westward of Dunbar, and three boats very near him. This gentleman's observation has been since confirmed, by the arrival in town to-day, of some fishermen who picked up Mr. Lunardi. The account they give is, that he was floating in his car, about two miles from North Berwick, when they set off to his assistance, being themselves then at sea, and very near him; but that he was dragged through the sea by the balloon, at so great a rate, that though they were persuaded that their boat went at the rate of six miles an hour, it was three quarters of an hour before they came up with him, when they found him up to the breast in water, and very much benumbed with cold. When they got up with him he was six miles from land. He informed them that if he had not observed the boat was gaining fast upon him, for some short time before, he was determined to have cut away the balloon, and remain in his car till they came up, it being hung round with bladders and he himself having on a cork jacket, which would have kept him afloat for a considerable time; but observing

them fast approaching, he was unwilling to lose the balloon, and therefore did not cut it away. Unfortunately however, when Mr. Lunardi left the car and went into the boat, the balloon having thereby been eased of his weight, and not being properly secured, mounted with great rapidity, carrying along with it the car, Mr. Lunardi's great coat, his hat, and every thing in it, he having nothing along with him but the cloaths upon his back, and his sword, the latter of which Mr. Lunardi gave the fishermen to bring to town with them, as a token of their being his preservers. They accordingly presented it this day at the council-chamber, and were suitably rewarded for their pains and attention in delivering Mr. Lunardi from the perilous situation he had exposed himself to, in ascending with wind so very unfavourable, in order to please the public, though contrary to the engagement he originally stipulated with them, that he was not to go off in case the wind blew from the west. We are happy to inform our readers that, after Mr. Lunardi was brought on shore, he was safely conducted to Archerfield, the seat of Mr. Nisbet, of Dirleton, where there is no doubt he would be entertained with that hospitality which the possessor of that mansion is well known to be eminently distinguished for."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) January 22.

We hear from Georgia, that the Spaniards are building two entire new forts on the river Mississippi near Orleans, for what purpose, except to dispute the future navigation of the river, is difficult to guess.

Feb. 4. By the Mary Anne, Delarogue, from the Mississippi, but last from Cape François, we learn, there is a 74 gun ship and an armed brig stationed at the Cape, the latter of which, a few days ago, seized two American vessels.

Feb. 18. His majesty's sloop of war Bull Dog, is now at St. Anne's Bay, where Mr. Flowerdew, an officer of his majesty's customs in this island, with the assistance of the crew of the Bull Dog, has seized the ship Brothers, and a large schooner, both lately from America, for having fish and oil on board, being contraband articles, and for navigating with foreign seamen (Americans) contrary to law. Mr. Flowerdew has also seized, at Dry Harbour, the brig Star, captain Bowers, under the like circumstances. The Brothers is owned by Messrs. Wynns, Morton, and Co. of Montego-Bay.

HARTFORD, March 27.

Simsbury, (Salmon-Brook) March 23. Last Monday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a remarkable accident happened in this place; which for the uncommon circumstances attending it, and wonderful interposition of Divine Providence merits universal attention.

As Mr. Jeremiah Wright was descending a well of about 30 feet depth, to clear it out, he got down about 25 feet from the surface; and all of a sudden the stones caved in below him; he attempted to ascend, but in vain; for instantaneously it closed above him, and the unhappy man was interred in the bowels of the earth. The people above heard him groan and cry for help, which greatly alarmed them, for they supposed him crushed to death immediately. The adjacent country were soon called to his assistance, and went to digging and drawing up the gravel; and with united exertions and unequalled dexterity and alertness (which does honour to humanity itself) they came upon his head about eleven o'clock at night, and by one o'clock in the morning they relieved him from his subterranean vault, the eleven hours spent in digging him out were frequently interspersed with groans and cries that were sufficient to pierce the most obdurate soul. He was carried into a house with but small hopes of his surviving, but a physician being present, administered cordials and frictions, which soon relieved him from coldness, impending stupor and consequent death. There is but one bone fractured, which is a finger, although greatly bruised universally. He was the whole of the time oppressed with stones and gravel, and not room scarcely to stir a joint. He is now in a hopeful way to recover his usual vigour and health, and again be a useful member of society.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum on the Ohio, dated February 8, 1786.

"The treaty which is still holding with the Indians at the Miami, is the chief topic among us at present. Till that is over we shall not be able to determine what the general disposition of the Indians will be towards us. It is certain that war has been in contemplation among them, and that they have been exceedingly backward in coming to the treaty. There are two Indians now with us at the fort, who were sent express from the treaty; by them we have letters from general Parsons and the other commissioners. They mention that appearances were rather more favourable; four tribes of Indians had already come in, and they heard three more were on their way; and they knew of nothing which would prevent a favourable issue, unless it should be the fault of some white people, whose interest it would be to have an Indian war, and were using their influence to bring on one.

"The commissioners have given us a caution to be on the look out: for a party of Indians, who call themselves Cherokees, had positively refused

to make peace, and had actually gone out to war.

"The Indians have not been in to trade with us as yet; but we impute it to their being so busily employed in hunting.—we soon expect plenty of them in to trade; there is a trader at this post with plenty of goods, &c.

"Our fort is very commodious and completely finished—the gates are all shut at night, and we rest secure. If no hostilities should commence we shall have an agreeable tour in this part of the world. Our living is exceedingly good, and I never enjoyed a better state of health."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated March 22.

"Captain Freeman, who arrived here on Monday last, from Shelburne, informs, on the 9th instant, being about twenty leagues distant from Cape Cod, bearing east by north, he met with a wreck sloop, between eighty and ninety tons burthen, a high and short quarter deck plank sheered, round green stern and quarters, a new square-sail with a square-tuck, mast and spars gone, two ports on each side; loaded with lumber, and supposed to be bound to the West-Indies. Captain Freeman went on board with his boat, took from her a remarkable pair of tongs, marked B. C. a tiller made of rock-maple, painted red and black. Discovered no person dead or alive, and it being very rugged he was obliged to leave her."

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

R EBECCA ADERTON, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Bowers, Annapolis; John Bisset, Cambridge; Thomas Bourke, Eastern shore.

Henry L. Charlton (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (3), John Caliahan, Annapolis; John Henry Carey, Somerset county; capt. Charles Cook, Talbot county; William Carberry, St. Mary's county; Richard Carns, Thomas Crackles, Port Tobacco; Judith Chase, Charles county.

Thomas C. Deye, Annapolis; Thomas Deliby, Talbot county.

William Fitzhugh (2), Calvert county; Philip R. Fendall, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Bquires, Port-Tobacco; Edward Fenwick, St. Inigoes; William Fitzhugh, jun. Maryland.

Adam Greaham, Annapolis; Lansdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Graves, Somerset county; Samuel Gallo-way (2), Benjamin Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Alexander Hanon, Mary Hellelius, James Hutchings, Henry Harford, Mr. Harwood, John Hall, Clement Hollyday, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, West river; Robert Harrington, Cambridge; Anna Haynes, Queen-Anne's county; Rachel Harrington, Herring-bay; David Hay, Port-Tobacco; Lambert Heyland; Princess Anne.

William Johnson (2), Patuxent river.

David Kerr, Talbot county; Samuel Kelly, St. Mary's county.

John Lucas, Patuxent river; Abel Leatherbury, Elk-Ridge.

Mr. Mackubin, Annapolis; John Munr, St. Mary's county; Jeremiah Mahony (2), Port-Tobacco; Solomon Munrow, Patterson's creek.

Mr. Noble, Patuxent.

William Paca, William Pendleton, Annapolis; Archibald Patilon, Cambridge; John Page, Kent county.

Capt. James Reid, James Royston, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood (2), Oxford; Stephen Steward, West river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-work; James Stone, Lyon's creek; William Scott, Calvert county; Thomas Lit-tleton Saven, Maryland.

Capt. Truman, Charles Tipping, Richard Thompson, Annapolis; James Tilghman, Chester-town; Henry Tubman, Benedict; Raphael Thompson, Cob-neck; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county; Luke Thompson, Queen-Anne's county; John Turner, and Co. St. Leonard's creek.

John Welch, Annapolis; Abigail Wheeler (2), James Wood, Charles county; Joseph Wilkinton, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Prince-George's county, April 14, 1786. On Tuesday the second day of May, will be told, at the dwelling plantation of the late Mr. John Eversfield, near Nottingham,

A PARCEL of likely young country born slaves, a stock of all kinds, and some household furniture, upon a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in legally proved for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Barbara Eversfield, administratrix.

Annapolis, April 19, 1786. THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in cases of three dozen each, lately imported from Bordeaux; also a few cases, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will sell at a low price.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

April 12, 1786. ON Monday the third of this instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or sixty years of age. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CARL WRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

IN the press, and in a few days will be published, a pamphlet, entitled, *Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of Government, by ARISTIDES*

Annapolis, April 27, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisfall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON, **ROBET PAIN DAVIS,** executors.

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 pasture 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.

Calvert county, April 11, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifth day of May next, at the late dwelling house of Mordecai Smith, deceased, for ready money,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the stock of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, plantation utensils, the crop of tobacco, household furniture, two canoes, one scull, and part of another.

GEORGE SMITH, **PHEBE SMITH,** administratrix.

Charles county, April 4, 1786.

FOR SALE,

AVERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2,500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; twenty or twenty-five acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and possession will be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds, will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indubitable title will follow the land.

WALTER H. HARRISON.

Montgomery county, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Hartly Hall, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, lately surveyed, and bounded round with stone; there are on the land, a very good dwelling house with three rooms below stairs, but not yet finished, two very good brick chimneys, and all other convenient out houses, a tobacco house 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, a large apple and peach orchard just beginning to bear fruit; this plantation lies about two miles from the mouth of Seneca, and on the most public road that leads from Leesburg to Baltimore; it is thought to be a most excellent place for a store or tavern, there being not a tavern from Leesburg till you get to the court-house, which is upwards of thirty miles; there is on the above land fine water, plenty of wood, and young timber.

BASIL MAGRUDER.

N.B. To be sold by the subscriber, a very likely negro girl, about fourteen years old, well grown, very handy, remarkable honest and sensible, she has tended for some time in a gentleman's house in Alexandria, Virginia, and makes an exceeding good waiter. B. M.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

WILLIAM BROWN.

COMPOSITORS.

TWO good JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITORS are wanted by the Printers hereof.

WILLIAM TUCK,

Painter and Glazier, **2**

BE格 leave to inform the public, that he carries on the above business in all their branches.

April 13, 1786.

Dancing School.

THIS is to give notice to my scholars in this city, that my school shall be opened as soon as I make up a subscription of thirty scholars, for that purpose I have left the subscription paper at Mr. Paul Richards's in this city, who will wait on the ladies and gentlemen who think proper to favour me with their custom.

LOUIS ROUSSELL.

Bud's creek, St. Mary's county, April 4, 1786.
HIS is to inform the public, that Archibald D. Barber, of St. Mary's 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.

LUKE W. BARBER.

April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS we have been informed that Mr. Edward Crow, jun. of Montgomery county, hath maliciously and falsely endeavoured to injure our reputation, by circulating a libellous report, wherein he hath endeavoured to set forth to the public, that a villainous attempt was offered to his person by us on the road from Annapolis, which being utterly false, we take this public method to inform him of his base conduct, and call on him if in his power, to declare on oath, any thing injurious to our reputation, which should he not comply with, we shall rest ourselves contented, hoping that his malicious designs being frustrated will terminate on his own head when they shall be viewed by the public.

BASIL BROWN, **PHILEMON BROWN.**

Calvert county, April 4, 1786.

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

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

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ELEANOR IRELAND, administratrix.

March 21, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to move back early next fall, offers for sale a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-three acres, lying in Charles county, about nine miles from Piscataway, and six from Port-Tobacco, on the main road that leads from one town to the other; this place is allowed to be one of the first stands in the county for a public house, and has been occupied as such these nine or ten years past; this land lies very level, sixty or seventy acres are in wood; the improvements are, a good dwelling house 36 feet by 28, with brick chimneys, and four fire places on the lower floor, a passage through the house, and a good kitchen 16 feet square, with a good brick chimney, a passage 16 feet long, that leads from the house to the kitchen, with a plank floor, a corn house, two stables, a meat house, and some other houses; all the said buildings have been built within these eleven years past. Any gentleman inclined to purchase the said place may view the land and buildings, and know the terms of payment by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the place. Time will be given for payment of part of the purchase money, as can be agreed on by the purchaser and subscriber.

BENNET HANSON CLEMENTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the first quality, such as oak, poplar, and chestnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, railing, palings, and scantling of any dimensions.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Negroes for Sale.

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

ANUMBER 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 printer.

JAMES CHESTON.

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 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 3 inch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and a 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

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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.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

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

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

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.

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 seventeen 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 seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, 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 intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen 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 intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen 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 or 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 1786, the auditor being duly satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation or 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, shewing 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.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.
In consequence of an act passed at the last session of the assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 137 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

ALL persons having claims against Jesse Doyne, a 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 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 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 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 & 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, & 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**

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.

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

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward 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

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.

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 Ariel, 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 nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other accidents.

WILLIAM STEUART.

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.

Annapolis, March 21, 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, &c.

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 Chisler-town, Kent county.

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.**

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall 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.

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

March 7, 1786.

SWEeper,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, neat 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 Croft, of Barthferth, 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 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.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

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

JOHN PETTY.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1786.

MADRID, November 28.

HE nephew of the count d'Espilly, who acts as his secretary, is arrived here from Algiers to take care of the Spanish slaves, who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the infidels: they were both presented to the king. It is assured, that their dispatches do not make the least mention of a final accommodation of our court with the dey of Algiers; they only mention the suspension of arms, that was agreed on until the end of December.

LISBON, December 18.

Great preparations are making to get the men of war ready that are designed to cruise against the Algerines, who are now become so desperate and daring as to spread terror to the surrounding nations. Orders are also given to equip several stout frigates, which are to cruise two in company, as it is well known that those vindictive plunderers have a large number of vessels at sea; many of them are square rigged, which mount from 28 to 44 guns, and are manned with numerous crews of desperate ruffians; some of these large vessels have lately been seen upwards of 100 weit leagues of the Wester Islands.

PARIS, December 30.

It is said that the court of Versailles have remonstrated against accepting Mr. Eden in the capacity that this court meant he should appear in at the commercial treaty. The objections, we hear, are, that Great-Britain having already an ambassador at their court, they cannot see any necessity for a plenipotentiary to be added; especially as it will establish a precedent of having different ministers for every different measure that each court may think necessary to agitate.

VIENNA, January 4.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in conformity to the intentions of his late reigning father, has decidedly acceded to the Germanic confederacy. It is also reported, that another prince of the empire has signified his intention of taking the same part. All the movements of the king of Prussia to augment his federative league do not seem much to disturb his imperial majesty, who at present appears more employed on objects of interior administration than on those abroad. It is true, that all the officers are assiduously engaged in business, but nothing transpires in public except what relates to the changes to be introduced in the interior department.

It is determined by the court not to answer the last rescript published by the king of Prussia; however, a nobleman of great distinction hath, it is said, collected together all the illustrations that can be desired on the grand question respecting the exchange of Bavaria, and proposes to publish them immediately. The government will not check his zeal, but his productions will not be considered as a ministerial piece.

LONDON, January 6.

A military academy is now established at Amsterdam, for the encouragement of which the contributions are considerable. The states of Holland have assigned for the promotion of this establishment 10,000 florins, besides the annual sum of 4000 for the first six years. Mr. Hope, the celebrated merchant at Amsterdam, has presented the academy with a frigate of 60 feet in length, completely equipped, to be placed in the yard belonging to the school, on board of which the scholars are to be exercised in the nautical art.

The voyage round the world, undertaken by chevalier de la Peyrouse, has two objects—one to keep close to the southern coasts of Asia, and to endeavour to discover a passage between it and America, communicating with the European sea. The other object of his circumnavigation, is to visit the most dilatant shores in order to correct the present charts, which stand in the greatest need of it. When the vessels come to an anchor, the commander has received express orders to encourage the botanists to go ashore, and gather the most curious plants, and make other salutary discoveries.

Jan. 7. It being publicly asserted, that notwithstanding it was declared from the best authority, that the commercial adjustment would not be revived, unless called for by the Irish people, yet that an insidious report had been propagated, that the measure would be revived, it is necessary to see how the matter really stands. Mr. Orde, on the last day declared the matter was not dead, but sleeping, and that from the majority of the house of commons, he was alone to collect the sense of the people—from

hence sprung the doubt, whether well founded, a little time will determine.

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, November 18.

"The corsairs of Algiers, which were used to be admitted to anchor in this harbour, and were authorised to prevent the departure of other vessels from the harbour during their stay, have been refused both these privileges, on which account they express much discontent."

It is now generally believed that the East-Indies will be the theatre of the next maritime war, in which this country will be engaged; and consequently, that it will be the most ruinous in point of expences, on account of the immense distance, that England was ever cursed with.—The Dutch are so well aware that the bulk of our marine force will be employed in that quarter, that they are already taking every possible precaution for putting their possessions in that part of the world in a good posture of defence. For this purpose they have concluded a subsidiary treaty with the rhingrave of Salm, by which that prince has agreed to furnish no less a body of his troops than six thousand, to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Batavia, for the defence of these possessions.

A truce of thirty years with the Algerines, hath been at length happily accomplished by the count d' Espilly, and includes the Portuguese, also the Neapolitans, and some other Italian nations, as well as the Spaniards. The sum to be paid to the Algerines by the powers, is 2,800,000 dollars, in annual instalments of 200,000 each. The concluding this business was immediately followed by the release of several hundreds of christians, who had for many years been experiencing all the miseries and horrors attendant on wretchedness, want, and slavery. As a mark of royal approbation of the count d' Espilly's services on this occasion, his catholic majesty was pleased to appoint him consul-general to the regency of Algiers.

Jan. 9. Advices are received from Gibraltar, that governor Elliot had procured the release of fourteen English captives, who had been taken in a vessel from Lisbon to Malaga, laden with property belonging to some Portuguese merchants, and carried into Algiers by one of the dey's corsairs in February last; since which time to the 18th of November, they have been detained in slavery, in which they were obliged to work very hard for the first two months of their captivity; but afterwards on making it known that they were subjects of England, and only going as passengers in the Portuguese vessel, the work was considerably alleviated, and by means of Mr. Dyer, a merchant in a public capacity at Algiers, in concert with the application of the governor of Gibraltar, they were released by the dey's order, and sent back in an English sloop of war as a present to general Elliot, which was the dey's own expression. A very great interest was made to procure for them their effects, which were taken at the same time, and which they had identified in the most authentic manner; but this petition was refused, it being hinted that the release of their persons, considering they were taken on board a ship armed and belonging to a power with whom the Algerine regency were at open war, was a sufficient favour and compliment to the British crown, and the persons who had petitioned for their release. These persons say there are no fewer than 1200 christians at this time slaves in Algiers, who being Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians chiefly, were treated with the greatest severity imaginable; during their captivity they saw 150 persons, who died of an epidemic distemper, buried in one hole for several days together; but that this disease had entirely stopped in September last. The Algerines had fourteen men of war in their port, two of which were of forty-six guns; and they were still, at the time of these captives release, employed in fortifying the city and suburbs by land and sea.

Jan. 14. The weather last week was perhaps the most extraordinary for the season, that this part of Europe has ever been witness to. Thunder and lightning at the time of frost and heavy snow, are phenomena in our island: yet these absolutely happened at one and the same time. The Thibet frigate, which carried lord Keppel to Italy, on her return met with the same storm at the chops of the channel as proved so fatal to the Halswell East-Indiaman. The lightning came on with such violence as to strike the men down upon the deck, though luckily they soon recovered. The masts were split and the rigging torn from them, so as to make it necessary to cut them away to clear the wreck. At St. Ives in Cornwall the lightning and thunder was terrible; but they preceded the snow, which was afterwards remarkably heavy for several hours. In Mounts

bay several vessels were drove on shore. The damages at Falmouth and Plymouth have already been mentioned. On the East coast it was felt, but without thunder, and much less violent.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated May 8, 1785.

"The Hillsborough and Monte de Carmo arrived here two or three days ago, a Dutch vessel spoke with the Barrington more than a month ago, in lat. 27 south, so that she must have passed long since. The Dutch have been very unfortunate this season. They have this day received accounts of one of their China ships being lost on the coast; also three of their Batavia ships missing, which they suppose likewise to be lost, which has occasioned great scarcity here of rice, sugar, and other Batavia articles."

Extract of a letter from Ostend, January 9.

"Friday last the sea all about this part was a scene of the greatest distress ever remembered, being covered with wrecks and vast numbers of dead bodies floating. Two cutters which sailed from this place in the morning were totally lost in the afternoon, about three o'clock, and all on board except two persons perished."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, January 6.

"The king of Prussia is, notwithstanding the advanced season, pouring whole columns of troops into that part of the dutchy of East-Cleves, which makes a part of his sovereignty, where the garrisons are all filled and augmented. Such an unusual army on the frontiers of the states, cannot fail to rouse their attention, especially considering the critical situation of affairs with the republic and that monarch."

Jan. 22. Yesterday at noon, arrived his royal highness prince Frederick, the heir apparent of Denmark, on a visit to the British court, and with a view, it is said, to celebrate the nuptials with the princess royal.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, January 7.

"Yesterday it blew quite a hurricane, which drove every ship and vessel out to sea; two large ships from St. Domingo, it is apprehended, were totally lost; most of the small vessels were dismantled, and many shipwrecks and dead bodies have been seen floating."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated January 7.

"The Prussian minister at this court has received private letters from Berlin, by which he has been assured that his master's health was in so weak a condition, that it was not expected he would be able to get through the winter. Our ministers seem to be of the same opinion; for our military preparations have not been in the least relaxed since the conclusion of the treaty with Holland; on the contrary, they are carried on with the greatest possible activity; and new levies, not merely of recruits to complete old regiments, but of entire new regiments, are raising in Hungary and Transylvania. The acquisition of Bavaria, or a war with the Turks, and perhaps both, are the objects of these preparations."

Jan. 23. It now appears that this country has gained above one million by the alteration in the duty on teas; and it is now under consideration to reduce the duties on tobacco, spirits and wine; by which means smuggling will entirely be put a stop to, and very essential advantages derived to the revenue.

To-morrow his majesty will go in state to the right honourable the house of peers, and open the sessions of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne to both houses.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, December 18.

"The King Fisher sloop, captain Otway, is returned from Tenerife with two bullocks and thirteen sheep, for the supply of the garrison with fresh provisions, of which we have lately been in great want; and the captain obtained the promise of three tarts being immediately sent after him with cargoes of the same live stock, all of which are paid for in hard cash. The commodore is now here in the Treaty of 50 guns, with the Sphynx, captain Markham, and King Fisher, Otway, the Thetis and Andromache are on a cruise, as is also the Racer horse cutter. Trade is tolerably brisk, though it labours under many inconveniences. The merchants are not so numerous, nor are there so many shops as before the late war. The new town is more convenient and regular, though not so large and extensive as the old; this is in regard to the expectation of future troubles. One of the cruisers touched lately at Cadiz, where the Spaniards are indefatigable in building new ships of war, and repairing the old ones. They have seven up there, one thought to be a three decker, and very large.

The Spaniards have also a ship of 80 guns moored as a guard ship off the Poids Puntale, beyond which they permit no vessels, but those carrying their own flag, to anchor."

Within a few days some of the first mercantile houses in the city have refused to execute any more orders for America, except for ready money and good bills, till an arrangement of commerce between the two countries has taken place.

Jan. 27. The marquis of Carmarthen, on being closely asked by lord Stormont, informed the house of peers yesterday, that a treaty of commerce was in so much forwardness with Russia, that she had named commissioners on her part.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 24.

Yesterday about a quarter before three, his majesty came to the house, and being seated on the throne, Sir Francis Molineux, usher of the black rod, was commanded to order the attendance of the house of commons; the speaker of which, with several of the members attending, the king was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My lords and gentlemen,

Since I last met you in parliament, the disputes which appeared to threaten an interruption to the tranquillity of Europe have been brought to an amicable conclusion; and I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

At home my subjects experience the growing blessings of peace in the extension of trade, the improvement of the revenue, and the increase of the public credit of the nation.

For the farther advancement of those important objects, I rely on the continuance of that zeal and industry which you manifested in the last session of parliament.

The resolutions which you laid before me, as the basis of an adjustment of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, have been by my directions communicated to the parliament of that kingdom; but no effectual step has hitherto been taken thereupon which can enable you to make any further progress in that salutary work.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the present year to be laid before you: It is my earnest wish to enforce economy in every department; and you will, I am persuaded, be equally ready to make such provision as may be necessary for the public service, and particularly for maintaining our naval strength on the most secure and respectable footing. Above all, let me recommend to you the establishment of a fixed plan for the reduction of the national debt. The flourishing state of the revenue will, I trust, enable you to effect this important measure with little addition to the public burdens.

My lords and gentlemen,

The vigour and resources of the country, so fully manifested in its present situation, will encourage you in continuing to give your utmost attention to every object of national concern, particularly to the consideration of such measures as may be necessary, in order to give farther security to the revenue, and to promote and extend as far as possible the trade and general industry of my subjects.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

His excellency the governor of South-Carolina, hath received a letter from France, signed by Mons. Chateaufort, informing, that his most christian majesty was content with the terms offered by that state, relative to the French debt, and proposing a mode of payment. This business having been laid before the house of representatives of the said state, was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

We learn from Charleston, South Carolina, that Tinkimog, or the Red Wood Pecker, a head man of the Chactaws, and Spokahomo, a son to the head warrior of all the Chactaws, are now in that city; that on the 17th ult. they were admitted to talk with his excellency governor Moultrie, wherein they expressed themselves in terms of the greatest friendship, offering to take up the hatchet for the Carolinians whenever desired, asserting that the Chickasaws and they were friends, and that, in the name of the two people, they came to take them by the hand. They complained greatly of having been molested by the Creek, who disturbed them (in their way) to join them against the Virginians. They courted assistance in ammunition in case of a rupture with the Creek, begging advice how to proceed. To which his excellency gave an answer exceedingly satisfactory.

April 12. An English paper of January 11, unfolds the following scene of villainy, in an extract of a letter, dated the 22d of December, from Penzance in Cornwall:

"On Saturday last about seven o'clock in the morning, a large ship was seen about two leagues west of the land's end, in apparent great distress; the wind then very hard at east. Thirty people from a small village called Sunning, went out in two boats to her assistance. Between the ship and the shore, they were met by two boats from the vessel, who told them they were from Port-au-

Prince, bound to Dunkirk; that they had been out fifty-six days, and had met very hard weather. The ship was very leaky, and when they quitted her, she had six feet water in the hold, and they supposed she would go down in less than a quarter of an hour: this did not stop the Cornishmen; they boarded her and found very foul play had been used, and great pains taken to sink the ship. Three augers were found, with which they had bored holes under the cabin floor, also the rigging cut away the more to disable her, and the principal pump gear hid away: they stopped the holes as soon as possible, and in a few hours got her safe into St. Mary's, Scilly, where they are now discharging her cargo, which is coffee, sugar, and indigo; and she is worth ten thousand pounds. The person who calls himself the captain, says his name is Francis Cardon, the ship called the Sarah; and that they left the real captain sick in the West-Indies. But the story gains very little credit here. They brought a great quantity of specie on shore with them, which is safely lodged in this town; it is said fifty cheifs of dollars."

CARLISLE, March 29.

On Tuesday evening and Wednesday last generals Butler and Parsons, two of the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern and middle department of the United States, arrived in this town after a tedious and difficult passage of thirty-four days between the Big Miami and Fort Pitt, and six days from thence to this place. We are authorised to inform the publick, that they have concluded a treaty of peace with the Shawnee nation of Indians, from whom they have received hostages for the delivery of all the prisoners white and black, which have been taken by that nation through the late war; also, that they have renewed the treaties concluded in 1785, with the Wyandots and Delawares, and settled some matters of great public utility between the United States and all these nations respecting the boundaries and surveying the lands; of which events one of the commissioners has proceeded to inform congress; and that matters wear a pleasing aspect on the frontier, notwithstanding the machinations of a neighbouring power, who still endeavours to keep up the jealousy of the Indians against the people of the United States by personal insinuations, and the assistance of base emissaries who reside in their towns and on our frontier.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10

The Leyden Gazette of December last, gives the following account of the extraordinary interference of Heaven in favour of a widow and her family, near Dordrecht, in the province of Holland:—This industrious woman was left by her husband, who was an eminent carpenter, a comfortable house, with some land, and two boats for carrying merchandise and passengers on the canal. She was also supposed to be worth ten thousand guineas in ready money, which the employee on a hempen and sail cloth manufactory, as the means not only of increasing her fortune, but of instructing her children (a son and two daughters) in those useful branches of business. One night about nine o'clock, when the workmen were gone home, a person dressed in uniform, with a musket and broad sword, came to her house, and requested lodging. I let no lodging, friend, said the widow; and besides have no spare bed, unless you should sleep with my son, which I think very improper being a perf. & stranger to us all. The soldier then shewed a discharge from Diebach's regiment, signed by the major, who gave him an excellent character, and a passport from the comte de Mallebois, governor of Breda. The widow believing the stranger to be an honest man, as he really was, called for her son and asked him if he would accommodate a veteran who had served the republic thirty years with reputation, with a part of his bed. The young man consented, and the soldier was hospitably entertained, and withdrew to rest.—Some hours after, a loud thumping was heard at the street door, which roused the soldier, who stole softly down stairs, and listened at the hall. The blows were repeated, and the door almost broke through by a fledge or some heavy instrument. By this time the affrighted widow and her daughters were running about in their shifts, and screaming murder! robbers! but the son having joined the soldier with a pair of loaded pistols, and the latter screwing on his bayonet, and fresh priming his piece, which was well filled with slugs, desirous the women to retire, as bloody work might be expected in a few minutes. Soon after the door was burst in, and two fellows entered, and were instantly shot by the son, who discharged both his pistols at once. Two more returned the favour from without, but without effect; and the intrepid veteran, taking immediate advantage of the discharge of their arms, rushed on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilst the other was running away as fast as possible, lodged the contents between his shoulders, and he dropped dead on the spot. They then closed the door as well as they could, re-loaded their arms, made a good fire, and watched till day light, when a number of weavers and spinners came to resume their employments; we may guess their horror and surprise on seeing four dead men on a dunghill, where the soldier had dragged them before they shut the door. The burgomaster and his syndic attended, and took the depositions of the family relative to this affair. The bodies were buried in a cross road, and a stone erected over the grave with this

inscription:—"Here lie the wretched carcasses of four unknown ruffians, who deservedly lost their lives in an attempt to rob and murder a very worthy woman and her family. A stranger who slept in the house, to which Divine Providence undoubtedly directed him, was the principal instrument in preventing the perpetration of such horrid designs, which justly entitles him to a lasting memorial, and the thanks of the publick; John Adrian de Vries, a discharged soldier of the regiment of Diebach, a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand, and upwards of seventy years of age, was the David who slew two of these Goliaths; the other two being killed be the son of the family!"—The widow presented the soldier with one hundred guineas, and the city have settled a handsome pension on him for the rest of his life.

The greatest modern traveller perhaps in the world is the count d'Anhalt, adjutant-general of all the emperors of Russia's forces. His voyages, undertaken at the express command of his sovereign, are to ascertain the extent and limits of that immense empire, the most extensive that ever was under one head since men began to form societies. His orders were, that he should penetrate into the most distant part of it, however wild, &c. the inhabitants; and he is now actually employed in fulfilling these orders. Since the beginning of last year he has travelled from Petersburgh to Archangel, distant from each other 4000 versts; he thence took his departure on another journey of 2000 versts; and on the 30th of June last he set out on a third, to a place at the distance of 8000 versts. He is now travelling to the source of the Wolga, and is to follow that river through all its meanders to the place where it falls into the Caspian Sea; thence he is to continue his journey to Kislar, and on to Derbent in Persia;—thence to Mosdock, in the country where the mountains of Cuban began to rise; he is next to ascend the summit of Mount Caucasus to Tefis in Georgia; and thence sailing back by the borders of the Black sea, he is to return by Afoph of Moscow to Petersburgh, after having travelled round a country infinitely larger than all Europe.

The following is an extract from the *Abbe Raynal* to the independent citizens of America.

"People of America!—Let the example of all nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the mother country, instruct you. Be afraid of the affluence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners and contempt of laws; be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shews a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery; whence arises the insolence of the one, and the disgrace of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms to defend yourselves, and have none to attack. Seek ease and health in labour, prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in good manners and virtue, make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

"It is from public schools, be assured, that skillful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitutions, and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is everywhere innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted; and let your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world."—*men.*

April 14. In the English house of commons on the 27th of January last, an order was past, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for confining the trade between the ports of the United States of America and Newfoundland, to bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, imported in British built ships only."

A letter from Alicante, dated December 19, mentions that a Maltese armed vessel about six leagues from that place, fell in with an Algerine frigate of nearly the same force, when an engagement ensued, which began about ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted till half past two, in which the captain of the Maltese ship, who was one of the knights of Malta, and the Algerine captain, were both killed, and by some accident the Maltese vessel took fire and blew up, and every soul on board, except one person, was lost; the Algerines had only twenty-five men saved out of three hundred and sixty, and their vessel so much shattered, that it was with great difficulty she got to Algiers.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 17. "Some merchants of the first eminence paid a visit to Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, on Thursday, at his house in Grosvenor square, and yesterday they had a conference with the secretaries of state: in consequence whereof some regulations respecting the commerce of America are now on the tapet, in which these gentlemen have been consulted."

It is a pity that the powers of Europe do not act with as much activity and spirit as the Venetians do against the Barbary states: Venice is the only christian state that has really made them tremble for their depredations. Since the chevalier Emo's visit to Tunis, the day of that regency has been

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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 seventeen 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 seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, 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 intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen 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 intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen 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 1786, 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, shewing 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.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.
IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of the assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

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

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

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

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

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

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eallern 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 faint, 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

BASIL EDELEN.

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

B. E.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

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

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 16 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.

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

JOHN PETTY.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the month of January, 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.

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 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 3 inch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and a 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.

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 or take, 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,

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

REBECCA ADERTON, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Bowers, Annapolis; John Bisset, Cambridge; Thomas Bourke, Eastern shore.

Henry L. Charlton (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (3), John Callahan, Annapolis; John Henry Carey, Somers county; capt. Charles Cook, Talbot county; William Carberry, St. Mary's county; Richard Carns, Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, Charles county.

Thomas C. Deye, Annapolis; Thomas Delihay, Talbot county.

William Fitzhugh (4), Calvert county; Philip R. Fendall, Thoinas Stone, and John Rogers, Esquires, Port-Tobacco; Edward Fenwick, St. Ihigoem; William Fitzhugh, jun. Maryland.

Adam Greaham, Annapolis; Lanfale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Graves, Somerset county; Samuel Gallo-way (2), Benjamin Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Alexander Hanson, Mary Hesselius, James Hutchings, Henry Harford, Mr. Harwood, John Hall, Clement Hollyday, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, Wiff river; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Anna Haynes, Queen-Anne's county; Rachel Harrison, Herring-bay; David Hay, Port-Tobacco; Lambert Heyland; Prince-Anne.

William Johnson (2), Patuxent river.

David Kerr, Talbot county; Samuel Kelly, St. Mary's county.

John Lucas, Patuxent river; Abel Leatherbury, Elk-Ridge.

Mr. Mackubin, Annapolis; John Munr, St. Mary's county; Jeremiah Mahony (2), Port-Tobacco; Solomon Munrow, Patterson's creek.

Mr. Noble, Patuxent.

William Paca, William Pendergast, Annapolis; Archibald Patison, Cambridge; John Page, Kent county.

Capt. James Reid, James Roylston, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood (2), Oxford; Stephen Steward, West river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-work; James Stone, Lyon's creek; William Scott, Calvert county; Thomas Lit-tleton Saven, Maryland.

Capt. Trumon, Charles Tipping, Richard Thompson, Annapolis; James Tighman, Chester-town; Henry Tidman, Benedict; Raphael Thompson, Cob-neck; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county; Luke Thompson, Queen-Anne's county; John Turner, and Co. St. Leonard's creek.

John Welch, Annapolis; Abigail Wheeler (2), James Wood, Charles county; Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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.

January 25, 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 pasture at two billings 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.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river.

Timber of the first quality, such as oak, poplar, and chestnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, railing, paling, and scantling of any dimensions.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

ELLICOTT'S ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786.

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.