

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 2, 1784.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

HAVING, for many years, devoted much of my attention to the consideration of public affairs, I may be allowed to suppose that I better discern what will be beneficial or injurious to the State, than the greater part of mankind, whose contemplation and studies are seldom diverted from their private pursuits. I feel an irresistible impulse to disclose my sentiments on every occasion, which I esteem deeply interesting to the public. But, as I possess not the honour of a seat in the great national council, I have no better way of communicating my ideas, than by availing myself of the liberty of the press. To the weight of personal influence, to the extreme force and elegance of language, to the almost magic power of action and speech, I having nothing to oppose, and what appears to myself to be plain solid reasoning; and if my arguments have not the utmost intrinsic weight, I must fail in the attempt, and perhaps forfeit some part of the little reputation I have acquired, by always pursuing the dictates of an unbiassed judgment. However, as I never meanly courted the favour of one great man, or dreaded the displeasure of another, as I am proud of despising mere and popular applause, I shall proceed under every discouragement to make some remarks on a recent motion in the house of delegates for another emission of bills of credit.

That an emission should at this time be thought the primary object of the legislature, I confess astonished me. I do not imagine the experience we have had, would have left a single man of reflection ignorant of a science, which might be easily attained, without uncommon talents or an extraordinary depth of penetration. But this is not the first time I have been deceived in my estimates of mankind. For my present mistake I account in this manner. When we have long meditated on a subject, and formed what we fancy unerring conclusions, we are too apt to suppose that every rational being must entertain the same ideas. For the benefit of those who have never reflected much on the subject, to disclose the plain uncontrovertible principle of the science of paper money, and to save myself the trouble of inventing different phrases, to express the same thing, I present some extracts from an essay published about a twelvemonth ago. It is now scarcely extant, because it was published in a news-paper. It nevertheless had some influence with the members of the late house of delegates. A project for paper money was conceived at the last session. Happily it was stifled in embryo. If the present scheme can likewise be rendered abortive, the public will perhaps escape great and manifold mischiefs, which I think, must be inevitable, if this monstrous conception should proceed to a safe birth, and be suffered to attain the age of maturity.

The main support of paper money is opinion; which indeed is the grand foundation of all power in government. It is unnecessary to recite those ill judged acts of the legislature, which have destroyed all confidence between individuals, and that faith which men are naturally disposed to place in a government, constituted by themselves; but it may not be improper to explain what is meant by opinion, when applied to paper money—it is a firm belief, that paper is equal to, and will answer all the purposes of specie. If that opinion exists, the plan is smooth and easy; that it does not exist at present, and that there should be a certainty of its establishment, before we venture on an expedient which has been so often before productive of ruinous consequences, I think no disinterested man will deny.

If we reason from the success of paper money under the old government, and thence form conclusions in favour of the plan, a much juster inference might be drawn from the prejudices occasioned by the ill state of the various recent emissions. But, say the advocates for the measure, How can you reason from the prejudices of the people, when almost all orders of men, even the merchants of Baltimore, are clamorous for an emission? With me, this consideration has not the least weight to demonstrate the existence of opinion. I can account for the wishes of these men. A dishonest debtor may entertain the fond hopes of another tender law, or another association. An honest man may suppose, that by introducing an abundance of money, he will be enabled with more ease to discharge his debt. Interest may be so strong a bias on the most upright man, as to make him willing to try all experiments. The people find themselves uneasy from the weight of taxes, and would undoubtedly be extremely well pleased to be furnished with the means of paying, with as much ease, as when red money, which they procured at the rate of two for one, was taken at par. As for the merchants, who have experienced the gains arising from the fluctuation of paper to be the most profitable part of their business; as for those who would be willing to give thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. for the use of money for one year, I am not surprised if the plan has their warmest approbation, and if they even consent to borrow it from the State as specie. To come to the point at once. Is there a planter or farmer, who would sell the whole of his crop, at the present price, for this paper? Is there a gentleman, who has just placed his specie at interest, with good security, who would be willing to take it? Would a merchant take it, for an assortment of saleable goods, at the current price? If these questions must be answered in the negative, the legislature should adopt some very effectual measure, to supply the want of opinion, if they expect bills of credit to serve

as a circulating medium, to comply with the just requisitions of congress, and, in every respect, to be equal to gold and silver.

"I believe, the wit of man can devise no method for the support of paper, where opinion fails, except by creating uses and demands. To talk of ample funds for their redemption at a distant day, betrays a total ignorance of the subject. The truth is, that bills of credit, which have neither opinion, nor demand, for their support, can be considered on no better footing than the notes or obligations of a private person. Let the wealthiest, most reputable man in the State, pass his bond for 100 pounds, or any smaller sum, payable in five years, and it would sell to very few men for more than one half; but only contrive, that this bond shall fulfil every purpose that specie can do, and it will immediately be equal in value. It will be just the same with public bills of credit. If the debtor knows, that he can, without injustice, discharge therewith specie debts; if the merchant is satisfied that he can dispose of it in other States, as specie; if government will receive it as such for taxes; if it can at any time be exchanged without difficulty for gold and silver; then is it, to all intents and purposes, equal to gold and silver. If there is a single material use which it will not answer, then will a difference be made between it and specie. The government may provide, that it shall be taken for taxes and debts due to the State; it may make it a legal tender between individuals; but as the payment of debts and taxes does not comprehend the greatest uses of money, these provisions will be found inadequate. By creating a single demand, you might indeed make paper of any value you please. For instance—the taxes to be levied in any one year amount to 120,000 pounds specie; you afterwards emit bills of credit to the amount of 30,000 pounds, and ordain, that one dollar shall discharge as much of the tax as two silver dollars. Here then is a hot and pressing demand for 60,000 pounds, to discharge 120,000 pounds specie, and there is but just half enough to answer it fully; there will be a competition among the purchasers, and, probably, about 12/6 specie may be had for a dollar bill. I do not learn that such a plan of emission as this is in contemplation. I do not think the State could afford to adopt it. It must nevertheless be a scheme somewhat similar at this time, which can make paper equal or superior to specie. To make it exactly equal, would require a nicety of political calculation, not to be found in more than one man belonging to the State.

"An attention to the history of red money, will illustrate every position. In the campaign of 1781, the community was deluged with a proper circulating medium, and the State wanted the means of carrying on the war. The sum of 200,000 pounds was directed to be issued in bills of credit, redeemable within four years; (it is needless to mention, how they came into the hands of the people, and how long it was before the whole were emitted.) British property, to the amount of a much greater sum, was appropriated for their redemption, and great part of it immediately sold; private property was likewise mortgaged; to crown all, there was a general association, and men pledged their sacred honour to receive them as specie. Was it possible for a plan so well concerted to fail? To the eternal disgrace of the people of Maryland, and more particularly the merchants of Baltimore, some men will exclaim, it did fail. But I say, that neither the people, nor the merchants, were to blame; it was impossible for it to succeed; opinion was wanting, and the legislature did not create uses and demands to supply the defect. Notwithstanding every provision they had made, it scarcely passed as specie at all between individuals. Some few creditors indeed, who could not violate to recent and solemn an engagement, received it with reluctance. A few merchants, or more than common public spirit, sold goods for it at the old price; others, more prudently, either raised the price, or laid up their most saleable merchandise; and the farmers and planters generally would not sell their commodities at all. After a very little time, the signers of the association considered themselves as absolved from their engagement; there was then but one immediate use for the bills, and that was to pay for the confiscated property already sold for their redemption; and no body would touch them, except a very few speculators, who calculated on the present value of money, payable at a future day, or those who wanted to sell them to the purchasers themselves. This demand fixed the price for a little time at two for one, and at that rate they passed, sometimes, as a medium of barter, the uncertainty of the rate, at which they might be received at the treasury, undoubtedly having influenced the price. The memorable dissent of the tenable soon took away the only immediate certain use, and they instantly ceased to circulate. Another use was created—a dollar in these bills was to go as far in the payment of taxes as a bushel of wheat, the price of which was between four and five shillings; or twenty shillings would discharge as much as 100 pounds of tobacco, the price of which was between 12/6 and fifteen shillings. The price then of the bills being regulated by the demands of the people, who would not speculate but for advantage, they were again sold at no higher rate than two for one. As the time for collecting the tax approached, or, as wheat and tobacco rose in value, they also rose, and were sometimes sold at the rate of three for two. They are now taken by the treasurer at par, and, as there is a very inconsiderable sum in the

hands of the people compared with the demand, they have at length attained a value within 10 per cent. equal to that of specie.

"The principles here laid down were more briefly explained by a writer two years ago; they were considered, by some very profound politicians, as the crude notions and wild dreams of a visionary projector. I have, in this essay, endeavoured to be as full and distinct as possible, and I flatter myself, that experience hath set its seal to every one of my positions. By some discerning men, I may probably be thought too prolix, and to have laboured to demonstrate self evident truths; but if other gentlemen of respectable talents and reputation have proposed a paper emission; if a majority of the people are clamorous for the measure; and if the assembly are already deliberating on the proposition, I conceived it my duty, as well as my right to offer my opinion. A little reading, with a great deal of reflection, has given me some insight into the nature of public credit; and, without vanity (for I have gained nothing by the science) I have never materially erred in my predictions, respecting that amazing variety of paper money, with which this State has amused and cajoled its citizens; it has enriched men without merit or industry; and impoverished men without a fault. During the war it might be necessary; but it is, at this time, the business of a wise and honest government to repair, not multiply, mischiefs; to restore public credit; to conciliate the affections of its people; and, as far as possible, to do justice to all. When these things are brought about; when obstinate prejudices shall be removed, and injuries totally forgotten; if the exigencies of the State should absolutely require it; there is a possibility, that bills of credit may again become money. Until that period, I confess myself, and I believe every other man, unequal to the task of devising a safe and eligible plan of an emission."

So far the Reviewer of last year.

If these principles be true, this State of facts just, and these remarks unanswerable, it must task human invention to suggest plausible arguments for adopting an expedient, which, even in the time of our greatest difficulty and distress, scarcely served a temporary purpose. It may, however, be deemed arrogant to decide, without hearing all that may be said, or waiting to see whether, in the delineation of the plan, there may not be something material to discriminate it from all others. But should I wait for this, I may not have an opportunity of being heard. It is my business therefore to anticipate.

The arguments used last year on a similar occasion, were these. "The community deeply feels the want of a circulating medium. Creditors cannot collect debts. Merchants cannot procure money to carry on their business. The people have not wherewithal to pay the tax. And a thorough conviction of the necessity of removing these evils will engage every man in the support of a paper emission, and then it cannot fail." All these positions, except the last, I might admit, and still it would remain to prove, that a paper emission would remove the evils. The last position I can never admit, because the sense of a general evil was never known to bind the generality of mankind to act contrary to the dictates of private interest. I appeal again to the history of red money, with its association, private security, and what not. Even the sincere endeavours of every individual in this single State would not, without defeating the very end for which paper is to be introduced, give it equal value to that of specie, because they could not make it answer all the purposes of specie. That the community feels the want of a circulating medium is much to be questioned, because every man, who has commodities to sell, may find a ready market and a better price, than was given before the war. That creditors cannot collect debts is very true; and yet this scheme would not better their condition, because if this paper should be money in the true sense, a greater quantity of it will not find a way to the pockets of debtors, than they could by the same means procure of gold and silver; and no man would risk a proposition of so deep damnation, as that of a tender law. That merchants cannot procure specie to carry on their business, should be fairly understood. That a great number of men without capital want this paper, to launch forth into a business, which already employs too many of our citizens, readily believe. This scheme would not be beneficial to them, and a true merchant will perceive no advantage in it to either himself or the State. He will tell you, that if there is a necessity for increasing the medium of commerce, that it cannot be done by bills of credit; and that the only paper, which can effect this purpose, is bank notes. Again, if the people have not wherewithal to pay the tax, when they can command specie for every kind of produce, they would not have wherewithal to pay, if the scheme should be adopted, and should answer the avowed expectation of its advocates. If indeed it be said, that we ought to ease the people, by taking from them what may be more easily procured than specie, let us in the name of common sense rather lower the tax, if it be too high; but let us not burthen them to pay that, which cannot answer the true purposes of government.

It has been triumphantly said, that this emission will "stand on the firm basis of private security." Is not the security for the redemption of red, black, and continental State bills, as ample as the heart of man can wish, provided the public can at all be relied upon? Is not the same outstanding extremely moderate? Are not

the periods of redemption very near? And yet are not these bills inferior to specie? And do they in the slightest degree serve as a circulating medium?

To reason from the success of the paper emissions before the war is as ridiculous as it is common. Circumstances are totally changed. There is as great a revolution in the minds of men respecting paper money, as there is in government. I will make one plain observation which is equal to a thousand volumes. Paper was good before the war because the people thought it so. And it will be bad now because the people think it bad. To make good paper money, therefore, you have no less to do than to give them precisely the same ideas on the subject which they had before the war.

It is contended by some, that an emission is necessary for the benefit of certificate holders. I have had the honour of suggesting a far better method of satisfying our creditors. For this I appeal to the creditors themselves; but it seems politicians know better than the creditors themselves. That method has been condemned in the gross; but no attempt has been made to answer the argument. I still confidently expect that the good sense of my countrymen will at last adopt it in substance. There must surely be magic in the management of paper, or I must want common apprehension. I cannot conceive, that if a creditor should call upon me, it would be any satisfaction to him for me to take back my bond and give him another; unless indeed the old bond were nearly out of date.

There is another argument for an emission, which to me is more hateful than all the rest. By exchanging these bills for certificates, we prevent the further accumulation of interest, whilst we may still receive interest from our debtors. Or by lending these bills we may receive a sum that will considerably diminish the weight of taxes. In plain English the argument is this. It is high time for the state to speculate, and, like other speculators, it must avail itself of the wants and follies of mankind. It is easy to perceive that the state, in truth, can neither gain nor save. The state is composed of its citizens. The state is a republic, and all its citizens have equal rights and are entitled to the same consideration and guardian care. The revenue of the state, collected by what method you please, must be furnished by its citizens. There is indeed a distinction between the various methods of obtaining it; but that, which is the most equal and productive of least evil, is on every account to be preferred.

The limits of a news paper will not permit me to descend on the various subjects, which might be involved in the discussion of this question. Enough, however, I trust, has been said for the purpose of exposing the plan. I cannot conclude better than with the words of the aforementioned essay.

"Is it fair and honest, by not paying creditors their interest, and denying them the right of discounting the principal, to compel them to relinquish both for this trashy paper? Would you court rash enterprising men to embark in the most extravagant ruinous plans? Would you give speculators—the men you have abused so long—would you give them another fair field to display their talents? Will you commit the most flagrant injustice? Will you thrust daggers into the hearts of your creditors? Will you, if it be possible, reduce public credit to a more deplorable state? And will you do all this on the principle of benefit to the public? No project, which is big with so many complicated evils, can be salutary to the state; and if instead of 90,000 pounds, it could gain a million, the scheme deserves to be damned."

A REVIEWER.
Annapolis, November 30, 1784.

BOHEMIA, July 30.

The Carthusian convent at Prague, one of the richest in this kingdom, has been lately suppressed by order of the emperor; and 30 other institutions of a like kind will be immediately abolished in Bohemia and Moravia; not excepting even the celebrated abbey of Hraditch: it is estimated that the produce of these suppressions will amount to 30,000 florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3. The Montenegrims beat last month, near Schullis, the pacha Scuta, who had cut off their communication. The loss of the Turks is 400 killed, and the like number made prisoners. Besides an immense booty; they have carried off five Begterbegs. Those mountaineers being in want of provision and ammunition, they had no other cause to take but either to conquer or die.

LONDON, September 16.

Our last night's dispatches from Paris, assure us, that a continental war is now inevitable; the prince of Orange, at the immediate instigation of his royal uncle of Prussia, having, through the court of Versailles, peremptorily refused to accede to the demands of the emperor; and his Imperial majesty having given orders for an immediate movement of 40,000 of his troops to the Dutch frontiers.

The prince of Orange is using all his endeavours to induce the states of the different provinces, to withstand the emperor's demands; and in doing this he is pursuing his own interest. In case of a war, his commissions of admiral and captain-general of the Union will throw such a weight of influence and power into his hands, that he will be able to crush the party that has given him so much trouble and vexation, on the score of the duke of Brunswick. The prince's object however is by no means to injure the state; for in so doing he must injure himself; but the many lucrative places he will have to bestow, will give him a decisive influence in the election of burgomasters, and other magistrates of the different cities; he will then be able to settle his own authority on a sure foundation; and he can soon get rid of the war, by consenting that the navigation of the Scheld shall be free; if the emperor should rise in his demands, the prince may make him tractable by the means of French and Prussian armies.

A daily paper says, that the States General have come to a strong resolution on the last declaration of the emperor. They have unanimously agreed to give a direct refusal to his requisitions, as repugnant with the treaties, and, in case of violence, to repel force by force. Vice admiral Reynst is already arrived from Middleburgh, and has taken the command of the squadron. He has hoisted his flag on board the Liberty of Seventy-

four guns. The respective commanders, nevertheless, are charged industriously to avoid any aggressive acts of hostility.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, August 22, 1784.

"We are now as comfortable as we can wish, every thing in profound tranquillity, and, if I judge right, I think the Dons will never again attempt to reduce this inestimable fortress; the works are completed in so masterly a manner. We have a number of genteel families arrived from Minorca, they not wishing to be under Spanish rulers; at first they were obliged to put up with indifferent houses, but now are accommodated to their wishes, and I assure you are no small acquisition. The new town is almost completely built, and houses cheap enough. An excellent house, of six rooms, renting for 25l. per ann. and to each a pleasant little garden; the situation is most delightful, and we abound in every kind of provisions at a moderate rate, as also in wines of the best kind; from Barbary we have been chiefly supplied, but now have, in addition, all the luxuries of Andalusia; till within these few days, a communication with Spain has been prevented; but now the Dons begin to forget their disgrace, and freely supply us, as before the war. Our brave general does not wish us to go far; he, however, allows us every possible indulgence, and is as careful as in the midst of the siege; every man here must do his duty, he has but to do that, if he wishes the veteran's favour.

"Your merchants seem slow in mixing with us, and our greatest inconvenience is sending to England for what we want. A considerable fleet is with us from the different parts of the Mediterranean, and silks which we do not want, plenty and moderately cheap. The ships under commodore Lindley, winter with us, and doubtless we shall be gay enough. As to the garrison, they are to a man, in perfect health. I set out to-morrow with a party on an excursion into Spain, and in my next, shall give you a full account, &c."

Extract of a letter from a person who was saved when the Antelope India packet, captain Wilson, was cast away upon a rock in the South Seas, August, 1783.

"I have unfortunately been one of the fifty who have suffered an unparalleled shipwreck on a savage coast in the South Seas, on the 10th of August, 1783. At midnight, the ship Antelope, under a pressing sail, struck on a reef of rocks, five leagues distant from the land called Paline. Her dangerous situation instantly put us under the necessity of hazarding our lives on a raft on shore to the mercy of the savages. It pleased God we landed safe the following evening, with the loss of only one man, on a small uninhabited island, some little distance from the main. Three days after we had secreted ourselves in a small cave, the natives discovered us, and at first intended to make us their slaves, as we saw they had done some Malays, from a pirate sloop, wrecked on the same rocks ten months previous to our disaster; but seeing the muskets we had brought, and knowing them to be our protection, from the report the Malays had given of their use and execution when in English hands, they were fearful of attacking us. On the 5th day their king brought near 2000 men in arms. He secreted the major part of them at the back of the island and entered the cove with about 700 unarmed. After a few hours stay in great admiration (having never before seen white men) he returned to the back of the island for the night, leaving many of his subjects with us, who alarmed us the whole night with their war songs.

"Next morning he again entered the cove with some of his people to make the attack; in about an hour he took his canoe in haste, at the same time we saw many coming through the woods. We now expected the war hoop to be given; every Englishman was ready with his musket, and Chinck with cutlafs and pike, in military order; this struck them with terror how to proceed. The king harangued a long time to his people, then paddled out of the cove, and sent for captain Wilson, demanded to know if we were friends or enemies; he answered "Friends;"—"Then you must go to war against our enemies, who are more numerous than I am, or take the chance of war with me." It was well known that we were entirely in the king's power, and could not water without his permission; that he might besiege the island, and make us glad to surrender, therefore the issue of consultation was to acquaint him we would take up arms against his enemies, and we engaged in four horrid actions, in which a vast number of poor souls were killed. Our king fortunately gained every battle, and before we left the island, the whole country was subject to his government. Their wars are truly bloody; they fight with darts and spears, thrown by a sling, and do great execution, engage a tide, and give no quarters; several of the enemy were taken prisoners, and put to death immediately in a most cruel manner. I will give instances of two; the first had his arm chopped off at his elbow with a hatchet, and beat about the head with it till he died, and was then paddled along shore to show others their fate; the other, a man of family, called a Ronpack, wore a white polished bone on his wrist (a mark of rank) this bone they attempted to take off, which he resisted, by expanding his fingers; they then chopped off his hand at the wrist, and the bone was worn by the person who committed the act, and he was promoted to the rank which the prisoner was entitled to; after his body was pierced through in several places with a sword of iron wood, they cut off his head, tied it to a bamboo, and placed it in the king's palace. After the first victory the king granted us leave to build a vessel with the tools we had saved for that purpose to carry us to China, our desired port, but always to be ready to go to war when he demanded it. In thirteen weeks after our misfortune, we completely built a schooner, which by great providence, carried us safe to Macao, a Portuguese settlement near China, in eighteen days, a very quick passage; there she sold for 700 dollars at public outcry, which was divided amongst the crew. The Walpole Indiaman arrived soon afterwards and conveyed us to China. We suffered greatly during our fatigue for want of provisions, existing on a short allowance of boiled rice and water, dreadful in a climate so near the equator. Had any accident attended the launch of our schooner, we must have remained on the island with the king; for what tools we had kept from the Indians were now rendered useless, and our provisions expended. The great contrivance hit on to complete such a vessel, and management of the crew, do much honour to our commander, who is an ingenious, enterprising, and wor-

thy man. Our conferences with the king, till we acquired the language, was by our linguist in Malay to the king's Malay slaves. The king much wishes to establish the English customs among his people, and has sent one of his family to England with us, who is now arrived by the Morfe Indiaman, and lives at the captain's house, at Rotherhithe. One Englishman remains till this young chief returns."

Sept. 17. From the situation of the French finances all ideas of their intruding the late peace, for some years at least, are improbable; and both the French king and the cabinet are so pacifically inclined, that, from the appearance of politics, there is more reason to expect a closer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has subsisted between Great-Britain and France for many years.

Letters from Scotland, by the last post, advise, that the inhabitants of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and several other burghs, have joined the general association at Edinburgh, for the purpose of bringing about a parliamentary reform, and signified their intentions of enforcing it by every legal and constitutional measure. The Scotch look now on a more equal representation, not only as a privilege to which they have a legal and indisputable claim; but as the touchstone of the present ministerial system of government, and as one of the first conditions on which the minister will be entitled to their confidence and support.

Sept. 18. The fish-convent of Prague, which has been suppressed by the emperor, was magnificently situated in the old town, built on seven mountains, commanding a most beautiful prospect. Near it the Jesuits have a very grand college; and not far from it are nine synagogues, in which were 98,000 Jews, before the king of Prussia drove them away, when he besieged the city; in the lower part of which grows the famous poplar tree, said to be 1000 years old!

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Stanwix to his friend in this city, dated October 24, 1784.

"Yesterday peace was concluded to the very great advantage of the United States and also to the satisfaction of all the Indians, between the commissioners and the six nations. Our business being fully settled here, we shall set out from hence, on Tuesday next for Cayahoga, our rout will be down the Susquehanna, as far as to Harris's ferry, where we shall take horses and cross the country to Fort Pitt."

Extract of a letter from London, August 30.

"Since the adjournment of parliament, our young premier and several of the leading members of administration have had frequent meetings, digesting such plans and regulations for the full establishment of our commerce, as appear most eligible. Those meetings, it is said, are to be continued occasionally during the recess, which, it is generally believed, will not be of long duration.

"The first business that will come on, after the meeting, is reported to be the critical situation of Ireland. How far Mr. Pitt, and the rest of the cabinet, will agree to the numerous and momentous requests, made by the different bodies of the people of that kingdom, is yet unknown; but it is a certain fact, that the affairs of Ireland will engross the early attention of parliament, when it is hoped, for the honour and prosperity of both kingdoms, all reasonable matters of dispute will be finally adjusted, by which the common enemy in both countries, the French, will be disappointed in their hopes of sowing a dissension between the two kingdoms."

Nov. 20. Notwithstanding the 31st day of October last, was appointed for the honourable the congress of the United States to meet at Trenton, no more than four states are yet represented, to wit, Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia and New-Jersey.

ALEXANDRIA, November 25.

On Monday the 15th instant, at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the gentlemen of this state and Maryland, convened by public advertisement at Mr. Lomax's tavern, to deliberate and consult on the vast, great, political and commercial object, the rendering navigable the river Patowmack from tide-water—it was unanimously resolved, That every possible effort ought to be exerted to render these waters navigable to their utmost sources. In consequence petitions to the respective honourable assemblies were prepared, praying to form a company, with such immunities as might seem meet to them to grant. The patriotism and zeal of the meeting, make it a matter of little doubt, but that the respective honourable assemblies will most cheerfully grant the prayer of the petitions, and render every possible assistance to complete so great a national concern.

The opening of the navigation of Patowmack is, perhaps, a work of more political than commercial consequence, as it will be one of the grandest chains for preserving the federal Union, the western world will have free access to us, and we shall be one and the same people, whatever system of European politics may be adopted.—In short, it is a work so big, that the intellectual faculties cannot take it at a view.

The company in their plan, have engaged to accomplish the navigation from the source to the upper falls in three years, about two hundred miles from us, and to make it complete to tide-water in ten years.—The commerce and riches, that must of necessity pour down upon us, are too obvious to mention.

ANNAPOLIS, December 2.

On Monday last our late illustrious commander in chief arrived in this city, accompanied by the marquis de la Fayette. And on the day following the general assembly, to exhibit a small token of their gratitude and attachment to those extraordinary personages, directed an elegant ball to be provided for their entertainment. The evening was crowned with the utmost joy and festivity, the whole company being made happy by the presence of two most amiable and all-accomplished men, to whom America is so deeply indebted for her preservation from tyranny and oppression.

The honourable Henry Laurens, Esq; formerly president of congress, and late one of the commissioners of the United States for negotiating the peace,

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likewise arrived in town; but to our great regret did not arrive in time to partake of the entertainment. The honourable Charles Wallace, Aquila Paca, John Davidson, John H. Stone, and Samuel T. Wright, Esquires, are chosen members of the council of this state for the year ensuing.

S C H E M E O F L O T T E R Y,

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

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

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

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

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.
Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lettbrury, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.
Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;
Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;
Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.
Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;
Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;
Cecil county, Rev. William Thomson.

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

November 8, 1784.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable court of chancery of Maryland, will be set up to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, at Elk-Ridge landing,

PART of a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called Taylor's Forest, containing 800 acres, laid off into convenient lots from one to two hundred acres; this land is rich and abounds with a variety of valuable timber, is situate about two miles and a half from Elk-Ridge landing, and six from Baltimore-town, and may be seen at any time previous to the sale, on applying to Mr. Caleb Owings adjoining thereto.

Also one undivided sixth part of the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Of Moore's Morning Choice, containing 100 acres, on which stands the Elk-Ridge furnace, with sundry other valuable improvements. Of the First Discovery, containing 235 acres. And of the Grecian Siege, containing 412 acres. Those lands are advantageously situated within a few miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and enjoy a number of other advantages, which may be seen at any time before the sale, by application to the subscriber, near the premises.

EDWARD DORSEY, son of Caleb, guardian to Edward Dorsey, son of Samuel.

N. B. At same time will be sold, on three years credit, a number of valuable negroes, by E. D.

Annapolis, November 10, 1784.

LOST some time in August last, my discharge from the continental army, bearing date at Frederick-town, some time in May 1783, signed by captain Henry Gaither; this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment on the same, as I shall receive full satisfaction from the state of Maryland as if I had the said discharge in possession. I will give any person ten shillings who will deliver it to Mr. Benjamin Ward, who lives in Annapolis.

SAMUEL NEVILLE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th of December instant,

ONE hundred and thirty acres of LAND, contained in Lot No. 15. of the Monocacy Manor, and joining old George Devilbiss's plantation, about five miles from Frederick-town. There are about forty acres of it cleared, on which are 100 young apple-trees; the rest is exceedingly well timbered, and the whole of the land, when sold by the state, was much noticed for its goodness. It is clear of lease or any claim whatever. One third of the money to be paid the first of March 1785, one third the first of June 1785, and the balance the first of September following.

10/7/84 WILLIAM D. BEALL.

November 29, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the last will and testament of Dennis Stevens, late deceased,

ALL his personal estate of every kind; the sale will be on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at his late dwelling, on the north side of Severn, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted; the terms of sale will be made known between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that all persons having claims against the said estate will bring them to me legally attested, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, or otherwise settle their balances by note or bond.

VACHEL STEVENS, administrator.

N. B. Persons indebted to the estate on the blacksmith's book, may pay their balance to Thomas Richardson, and his receipt shall be their sufficient discharge against

10/7/84 V. S.

Annapolis, November 8, 1784.

Just imported and to be sold at the house of John Shaw, opposite the south end of the Stad-house,

A GREAT variety of looking glasses, tea chests, billiard balls, pictures framed and glazed, maps of North-America, divided according to the preliminary articles, signed at Versailles the 20th day of January 1783, in which are particularly described the boundaries of the United States; general Atlas, describing the whole universe, being a complete and new collection of the most approved maps extant, engraved in the best manner on sixty-two copper plates, corrected with the greatest care, and augmented from the latest discoveries down to 1782.

3w SHAW and CHISHOLM.

St. Mary's county, November 22, 1784.

WHEREAS several persons have for some years past made a practice of trespassing on the subscriber's land, by hunting thereon with guns and dogs; notice is hereby given, that he is determined to prosecute any person or persons, who may in future enter into and pass through his lands either to hunt or fish, without leave first had from

w 3 10/7/84 JOHN COODE.

Prince-George's county, November 23, 1784.

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

SINGLETON WOOTTON, } administrators.
RICHARD BURGESS, }

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

6w GEORGE PLATER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Mount Pleasant, November 23, 1784.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, a slave called HESS, (alias Hezekiah Scott) a very fair mulatto, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, with a large mole on his right cheek, dark red or sandy hair, sometimes tied in a club, and sometimes queued, by trade a tailor, and a very good waiter; his dress two blue suits, one edged with red, the other lined with white, and yellow metal buttons on both, white linen overalls, white stockings, and shoes with large white metal buckles, a large fantail hat with a black ribband and buckle, with many other cloaths unknown. I have great reason to think he is in Annapolis, as his mother lives with Mr. George Mann. Whoever will secure the said slave so that I get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN WARING.

THERE are at the plantation of Anne Tilly, living at South river ferry, taken up as strays, four yearlings, two of them bulls, one of them black and white, no perceivable mark; the other a brindle; the two others are heifers, one a black with a white streak on her back, the other a red and white with a piece off each ear. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

3 By order,
R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stad house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

3 By order,
A. GOLDR, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, to pass a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his stead.

OX ALEXANDER CATLETT.

November 15, 1784.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready cash, at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE effects of John Chattam, deceased, being in Upper Cedar point, Charles county, for the purpose of discharging his debts, those who are indebted are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, that they may be settled as far as the estate will admit of, by

2 ELIZABETH CHATTAM, administratrix.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

I M P O R T E D.

In the ship Iris, and brig Commerce, from London, and to be sold reasonable, by

WILLIAMS and NEIH,

At their store on the Dock, for coin, bills of exchange on London, goods wheat or corn delivered at Annapolis,

An assortment of good suitable to the season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse broad cloth; mill'd drab; fine beaver coating, cuffs, half-thicks, fearnoughts, negro cottons, hannels, infleys, green brize, great coats, pea jackets, green, blue, and mottled rugs, soft and striped blankets, calimancoes, curants, shalloons, plain and striped camlets, bombazets, crapes, silk and striped poplins, silk and stuff quilted petticoats, cotton coats, Siberian cords, honey combs, royal ties, plain and spotted velvets, worsted denims, mens and womens silk, thread, and worsted hose, childrens worsted ditto, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, German dowels, shawls, table clothes, clouting diapers, fine Flanders bed ticks, common ditto, checks, womens slays, mens and boys shoes, womens silk, stuff, Morocco, and black leather ditto, boots, draw boot legs and vamps, ben soals, calf skins, mens and boys hats, ladies riding ditto, stationary, white and coloured threads, calicoes and chintzes, cambricks and lawns, black and white lace, ladies feathers, rich white satin, fashionable, figured, and plain lutestrings, modes, sarfnets, persians, satin florentine, rich striped satin for jackets, ribands, tiffany, gauzes, spring lawn and gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, muslins, muslin handkerchiefs, gloves and mitts, best hogskin and common saddles, saddlery, powder and shot, raifus, basket salt, ground ginger, mustard, spices; pearl barley, sago, saltpetre, double and single loaf sugar, fine hyson, congo, and bohea tea, bottled porter, fig and powder blue, Poland starch, Glauber and Epfom salts, Jesuits bark, Anderson's pills, Godfrey's cordial, balsam of honey, British oil, elegant brass pillar fire-dogs, polished iron ditto, shovels and tongs, copper and new-made iron tea-kettles, warming pans, chafing dishes, bell metal skillets, mortars and pestles. An assortment of ironmongery, hardware, and cutlery, with various other articles not enumerated.

They have also for sale, Jamaica spirit, West-India and New-England rum, taffia, Weston, Philadelphia, and Muccabo snuff, chocolate, white, Havana, and muscovado sugars. 2 3w

November 3, 1784.

I T is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

3

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement, published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gustavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

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

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

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

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

J. WHITE, assist. com.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE subscriber having just returned to this state, after a seven years service in the American army, finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly, for a law to enable him, in a summary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as sheriff of Cecil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.

JOHN HAMILTON.

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

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

August 13, 1784.

To be SOLD,

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

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

To be SOLD,

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, October 24, 1784.

By virtue of a decree in the high court of chancery, dated the 28th day of June, 1784, in favour of Nicholas Maccubbin against Henry Bennet Darnall, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the premises, for ready money only, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONE moiety of a tract of land called the Land of Promise, lying in Baltimore county, upon the head of Gunpowder river, and on the north side of the south branch of the said river, containing one thousand acres more or less, and also sundry negroes, men, women, and children; which land and negroes were mortgaged the 5th of December, 1764, as a security for money lent Mr. Darnall, and now sold to discharge the debt. The negroes are young and healthy, and the land is of the best quality, and is situated between 12 and 15 miles from Baltimore-town. A more particular description of it would be needless, as it is not probable any one will purchase, without having first viewed the premises, which may be done by applying to Mr. Darnall, who lives on the land. The sale will be under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the chancellor for the purpose, and purchasers will receive effectual deeds of transfer under and by force of the decree, from

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Resurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; also part of a tract of land, called the Resurvey on Limestone Rock, containing 38½ acres. These two tracts lye within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling house, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the soil is good.

To be sold also, the certificate of a survey of 610 acres of land, lying westward of Fort Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The person who made the survey will give the necessary information respecting the quality of the soil and the title.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.

A. C. HANSON.

October 12, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cecil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requested to shew cause why he should not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

WANTS a place, to wait on a lady or gentleman, a young man, lately arrived from England, who can dress hair well. Enquire at Mr. George Mann's.

3X W3

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, November 3, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the subscribers, at the house of captain Robert Morris, in Frederick-town, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next,

THE following tracts of land, lying on Monocacy manor, in Frederick county, and are described by numbers on the plat of the said manor. The terms allowed the purchaser will be five equal annual payments, with interest, and giving bond with good security.

Lots 21, 22, and 71, contain 210 acres, and are joining; 21, Jacob Beaver living thereon, and contains 114 acres; improvements a good log house and kitchen, log barn, apple orchard. 22, Jacob Hale late tenant, and contains 85 acres; improvements a log house, barn, and apple orchard. 71, contains 11 acres all woods. The whole together will make a pretty farm, having sufficient wood for fencing, &c.

Lots 48, 49, and 70, containing 328 acres, and are all joining; 48, John Hooft living thereon, and contains 111 acre; improvements a good log house, barn, and apple orchard. 49, George Shanks living thereon, contains 128 acres; improvements log house, barn, and apple orchard. 70, contains 89 acres, all in fine timber fitting for saw mills, &c. These three lots together will make a pretty farm, and will have a great sufficiency of wood for many years. Crops of wheat, &c. are put in the ground. Possession will be given to the whole by the first of January next.

JAMES TOOTELL, JOSEPH DOWSON.

N. B. The above tracts will be sold separate or together as may be most convenient for the purchasers. If not sold will be rented to the highest bidder.

J. T. J. D.

To be SOLD,

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

JAMES STEUART.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

Prince George's county, Sept. 9, 1784.

RAN away on the 2d of this instant from the subscriber, living three miles from Bladensburg, on the road leading to George-town, a negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a young luffy fellow; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket, an old cotton shirt, old light coloured wool hat, and a pair of old trousers; it is likely he may call himself Butler if he goes to any strange place; as he is a little a-kin to that family; he has a good coat of wool upon his head, the top of his head is cut short, and all the other part of the wool is left pretty long, turned up before in the fashion. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward and travelling charges paid by the subscriber. If not convenient to bring him home, secure him in some gaol as I may get him.

GARRARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Axel David, deceased, agreeable to his intention.

TOMSEY DAVIDG.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 9, 1784.

L O N D O N, September 2.

IT is remarkable, that the acquisition of territory in the East-Indies, though eagerly longed for by every European power, since the time they were first discovered, has always been fatal, sooner or later, to its possessors. The Portuguese led the way, their success at first was brilliant, and their profits immense; but the illusion quickly vanished, and what they thought the foundation of their prosperity accelerated their ruin. The Spaniards succeeded to most of their insular possessions, and quickly saw them wrested from them by the Dutch. These used their utmost caution, and took every method that human prudence could suggest, nay, practised every crime that cruelty, treachery, and rapacity could prompt, to acquire territory, to secure it, and to render it profitable, yet their company is even in a worse state than our own: as to its condition, nothing need be said. The French, from their rage for territorial acquisition, never gained a livre by their East-India trade; on the contrary, it was to them a continual drain of money. How far the other European powers, who now seem all eager to share in this commerce, will profit by these examples, and avoid the errors their neighbours have fallen into, time only can discover.

As the question whether juries are judges of law as well as of fact is now revived, the following instance of the effects of limiting them entirely to the latter, may not be unacceptable to our readers: In the reign of James II. the earl of Argyle being obnoxious to the court, his house was searched, when among his papers was found one, containing a list of grievances under which the country laboured, with a plan for their redress. Though there was nothing in it that contained a shadow of criminality, though it had been kept dormant in his closet, and the passage construed to be obnoxious, was interlined, and in a different hand, he was brought to his trial, the jurymen were instructed that their only business was to determine, "whether that paper was really found in the earl's closet?" The evidence for that was clear, and the jury found accordingly. The judges then proceeded to pass sentence, and determining that the earl had in that paper, been guilty of what by the Scottish law is called leaf-making, he was condemned to lose his head, and his estates were confiscated. It will be said that judges are now, by being secured in their places *quandiu se bene gesserint*, rendered independent, and therefore, under no temptation to swerve from the rules of justice: but while hope remains, fear will always attend it, and to be freed from the latter a man must give up the former.

The spirit of rodomontade seems to be coeval with the Spanish nation. Their late accounts of the attack on Algiers, and the wonderful relations they recently published with regard to the siege of Gibraltar, tho' sufficiently ridiculous, are yet inferior to the following related by a cotemporary historian:—"When the Spanish armada was in the Channel in the reign of queen Elizabeth, king Philip's ambassador at Paris, one day entered the church of Notre Dame, and flourishing his sword, cried out three times, *"Victoria!"* after which he knelt down at the high altar, and with a loud voice returned God thanks for the conquest of England by the Spanish arms. A few days after, the news of the total destruction of the armament arriving, the king's pages, who were pleased with so excellent an opportunity of ridiculing the Spanish insensate, never failed, when the ambassador appeared at court, to present to him, with all the grimace of ironical respect, petitions, craving his interest with his master for some trifling government, in the newly conquered country. In consequence of his useless rodomontade, being unable longer to support their mortifying raillery, he was obliged to confine himself to his house till he obtained his recall.

Sept. 22. Accounts from Leghorn, dated August 15, say, that a large Maltese galley had been taken, after a bloody engagement, a few days before, off Port Mahon, by three Algerine corsairs. The Maltese was commanded by the chevalier d'Esperti, who was barbarously shot, after jumping overboard amid the massacre of his crew.

The above advices mention, that the Algerines had, since the late attack upon their capital, given no quarter to any Spaniards, or Maltese who fell into their hands; even the women and children of Spain and Malta, were inhumanly destroyed by those barbarians.

The censures passed upon the *compte de Grasse*, is received with universal dissatisfaction all over France,

(particularly by those concerned in the marine departments) who are unanimously of opinion, that the *compte* did every thing possible, within the scale of human prudence.

Sept. 24. No less than fifteen carriages of different kinds have been set down by the failures of the last month; to such a false and fatal pitch has the luxury of the times arrived.

The celebrated hymeneal Dr. Graham has again experienced the fickleness of fortune. A few months back he was in a prison without a shilling, and now he is living in splendour, and rolling in his chariot at Manchester.

Holland is at present the grand focus of politics in Europe, towards which, all the eyes of surrounding nations are turned, and firmly fixed in steady observations of the upshot of the contest, subsisting between the emperor and that republic. We really think that it is drawing very near to an awful crisis, which must soon terminate in actual war, or overtures of accommodation from one side to the other. One of them must lower their tone, or words will end in blows.

The garrison of Gibraltar is now completely exchanged; the transports lately arrived in the Downs, have brought home the two Hanoverian battalions, which are the last foreign troops to be discharged from the service of this country. The garrison is now wholly composed of regiments on the British establishment, amounting in the whole to 6400 men, including officers and the corps of artillery, which last are, by the advice of general Sir George Elliott, the governor, increased to 1200 effective men, divided into two battalions of 600 men each, including the officers, bombardiers, &c.

Sept. 25. The invention of navigation is variously attributed to various causes or accidents: the poets have given the honour to Janus, Jason, Hercules, Neptune, &c. whilst history ascribes it to the Phoenicians, Tyrians, and ancient inhabitants of Britain; and sacred writ refers us to the ark of Noah! but it is the present age which has the honour of inventing balloon flying! and as the machine of Lunardi, when high in the air, appeared obviously to descend, as to its course, on the oars which he had, it is impossible to say to what perfection this sublime mode of travelling may be brought. Whether it should ever be of any use or not, it is worthy of encouragement and applause, if genius be deserving of patronage.

According to letters received yesterday from Brussels, they were in hourly expectation of seeing matters between Austria and the States General of the United Provinces brought to a crisis. Two imperial ships from Ostend were daily expected to enter the Scheld on their way to Antwerp. The emperor has upwards of 35,000 troops in Flanders, who, upon news of an insult being given to the imperial flag, are to march into the Dutch territories and take possession of such places as are not in a condition to oppose them. The prince of Liege, who is a colonel in the emperor's service remains at Bruges, where he has been to review the ten regiments (two of which are hussars) lying there ready to give such orders for the marching of the forces as may be necessary. At Sluyce, which is the sea-port of Bruges, there are 4000 soldiers, who are daily exercised and accounted in such a manner as evinces that they expect soon to be called into another kind of business. From these preparations it is no difficult matter to perceive, that the Dutch dominions may be overrun by the imperial forces, before any power with whom they are in alliance, can have determined to come to their assistance.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, August 9. "Numerous troops of Spahis, from the interior provinces of the Ottoman empire, are filing off toward Sofia, where, according to public rumour, an army of 100,000 men is to be assembled, destined to act against the revolted Albanians."

"The Porte appearing to have forgotten the engagement lately entered into of regulating the boundaries, the internuncio of his imperial majesty has made heavy complaints of it in a memorial presented to the divan, and in which M. de Herbert proves that this affected delay is contrary to reciprocal good understanding, and may be attended with disagreeable consequences."

According to letters from Lisbon, Mons. Bordiere, the French consul, has represented that the Portuguese governor of Angola had seized two ships that were slaving on that coast, under pretence of their being concerned in illicit and contraband traffic, contrary to the law of nations. Mr. Bordiere has to these representations, joined a memorial from Paris, couched in very strong terms, and desiring the Por-

gueuse to make an immediate inquiry, that redress may take place as soon as possible.

They write from Genoa, that a decree has lately been issued there, in respect to criminals taking refuge in churches: this privilege is now limited to four churches, two in the city, and two in the suburbs.

A letter from Brest says, that orders are come there from Paris, not to admit any ships into that port from any of the ports of Spain, till they have performed quarantine for twenty days; the occasion of this order is, that a report prevails in France, that the plague is broke out among the crews of those ships that were at the bombardment of Algiers, by bringing home some Moors whom they took prisoners.

The same advices say, that an union will soon be formed among a number of the states and princes of Germany, similar to that adopted above a century ago, for the purpose of maintaining their privileges and independence; this confederacy probably arises from the very numerous armies kept on foot by Prussia and the emperor.

Mr. Crauford, in negotiating the commercial intercourse with France, will certainly procure us the comfortable and pleasant wines of France, in lieu of some of our manufactures. We have been sentenced, in favour of Portugal, to drink her coarse wines, instead of the pleasant and less hurtful light wines of France, and to pay between 2 and 300,000l. annually more than we should pay for the same quantity of wine from France. The prime cost of French wine is about 20l per ton cheaper than that of Portugal. In Languedoc good wine may be had at 6l per pipe, of two hogheads, or 12l per ton. The prime cost of the Portugal wine is 10l per pipe on account of the British duties on French wines.

It is recorded in an ancient Greek author, that Ptolemy selected a number of the most respectable young men of Greece, Italy, Carthage, &c. for travel into foreign countries, and directed them to bring back three of the wholesomest laws out of each country which they visited. Being returned, they related, that in the Roman republic a most singular veneration was had for the temples, a punctual obedience to the governors, and an unavoidable punishment inflicted upon malefactors.

In Carthage the senate commanded, the nobles executed, and the people obeyed.

At Athens the rich were not suffered to be extortioners, the poor idle, nor the magistrates ignorant.

In Rhodes old men were venerable, young men modest, women solitary and silent.

In Thebes the nobles fought, the plebeians laboured, and the philosophers taught.

In Sicily justice was impartially administered, commerce honestly carried on, and all men enjoyed equal privileges and interest to the state. Among the Sicilians they admitted neither physicians to hinder the operations of nature, nor strangers to introduce innovations, nor lawyers to multiply contentions.

These men did not go out to see feathers fly in the air; they did not go to tip the tongue with a little language only; but they searched into the most solid and useful parts of human knowledge.

Sept. 26. Col. Tarlton is talked of for one of the aerial voyagers; we give this gentleman credit for an hotspur spirit, and have no doubt but he would pluck honour from the moon, if he could reach it.

Before the first ascension was made in a balloon at Paris, many experiments were made with ropes which kept it confined; Lunardi, however, with a superior spirit, disdained all such trials, and soared for the first time with the courage of an Icarus to the sun.

Lunardi was so well received by the ladies at Ware, that he means, in compliment to them, to have the great bed fitted up on the principles of a balloon, and deliver a lecture in it on the nature of aerial suspension, to a select number for several evenings.

It is not at all a circumstance of surprisè, that the ladies of France should be found ready to go upon excursions in air balloons. The clouds have lent their aid to intrigues of old, Jupiter made them useful to his amours, and deities and nymphs, with whom he gambled, found them serviceable in concealing their blushes.

The friends of the coalition are ind fatigable, says a correspondent, in paraphrasing Mr. Pitt, they pry into his very amusements, to find out something to torture into a crime; but what an exalted opinion must be entertained of a man, when his enemies are obliged, for want of other matter of abuse, to make his going to Brighton, his walking in the

fields, or his talking to Mr. Steele, a capital crime. Then his going to see the balloon launched was boyish in a prime minister, and a sin never to be forgiven.

An additional secretary has been appointed by the minister in the department filled by lord Sydney, who is to have the entire direction of the plantation business, in the office established for that purpose by lord North a few weeks before he went out of office. This new secretaryship is given to Mr. Elliott, who had been some years in the board of trade office, and is acknowledged to understand the business of the plantations better than any person who had been in that department since the death of Mr. Bradbury.

A correspondent informs us, that upon a tour lately made by him through the French and Austrian Netherlands, he was astonished at the great quantities of raw silk in the hands of a few merchants at Ostend and Brussels, waiting an opportunity to be smuggled into Ireland, and sold upon such terms as must prove very detrimental to the English manufacturer. He says this silk is brought from Italy, and through Germany, by the Rhine, which saves to the importer the expence of bringing it from Leghorn to Ostend, which was the usual way of getting silk during the war, on board neutral ships; but the enterprising count Rhomberg having established the conveyance by the Rhine, it has been found of so much importance, that it has received the protection of the emperor, who is guided in all his commercial regulations by Rhomberg, on whom he conferred the title of knight of the Roman empire upon his first interview with him.

Sept. 27. It is a circumstance not a little extraordinary, that so light and becoming an ornament as feathers should be taken by the different sexes in so contrary a way. Present the ladies with a bunch of feathers, and the present is received with becoming gratitude and complacency; the beloved fair one places them on her head, and seems to rival in plumage the gaudy peacock; but let a gentleman try to be feathered in whatever manner the sportive fancy may dictate—whether the light majestic coronet adorns his brows or the full sober dress of down covers his athletic limbs, and laid on too with all the nicety and embellishment of art, yet man, ungrateful man, thinks himself no better than a goose; he treats his generous benefactors with curies and indignation, flies from his friends with all possible celerity, and never wishes again to visit a place where he has received raiment gratis.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury.

"The following remarkable circumstance may be relied on as a fact: On Sunday se'night, in the duke of Dorset's park, at Knowle, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, a man and his wife, who came into that country hopping, quailed: and being somewhat in liquor, they came to blows. After the heat of passion was over, the man was so vexed with what he had done, that he hung himself from the arm of a tree, with a cord which he had about his waist. The wife perceiving this, jumped up from the ground, and going to her husband said, "By the blessing of God I'll do part of the hangman's office," and she pulled the legs of her dying husband will all her strength, ever and anon saying, "You shan't be disappointed, ceary." The force with which she pulled, broke the cord, and down he tumbled. After lying some time on the ground, he recovered, and his wife having related to him the assistance she gave, he knocked her down, tied the cord together which his neck broke, and putting it about hers, he tied her up to the arm of the very same tree, where she hung until she expired. The man has since been taken up, and confessed the fact. Now the question of law is, whether the attempt made on his life, did not justify him in the act of retaliation."

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes) October 24.

We are sorry to announce to the public the following awful and melancholy circumstance! and which according to the best information yet received is as follows: Early yesterday morning, Mr. Reynolds Philips, manager on Wolcott's plantation, now in the possession of William Morris, Esq; heard a distant noise, and on his looking out perceived the earth from Hackleton's Cliff, move downwards in amazing large bodies; being much alarmed he removed his family from the dwelling house, and in a few hours after the whole buildings of the plantation, being nearly under the hill, were entirely covered, the mill excepted, which could only be perceived from the eves of the round house upwards. What renders this dreadful phenomenon more extraordinary is, that there had not been any rain for many hours before, and that no undulation or motion of the earth was felt where the buildings stood, or on the plain beneath the hill.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

Last monday evening, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate, La Nymph, captain Grandchain, of forty guns, was, owing to the ignorance of a coaking pilot whom they had on board, run ashore on the West bank, but it is expected will be got off.

Nov. 29. A late Bolton paper informs us, that captain George Young, in the ship Mary, 260 tons burthen, with a very valuable cargo from Bristol, in England, bound to Bolton, was unfortunately cast away, on Saturday night the 23th instant, off Plymouth. The people were all happily saved, but the ship and most of her cargo are lost. She left Bristol the 4th of October.

ANNAPOLIS, December 9.

The honourable William Smallwood, Samuel Chase, James McHenry, Thomas Johnson, Guitavus Scott, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress for the ensuing year.

The ship Willing Tom, captain Stewart, is arrived at this port in six weeks from London.

The ship Pennsylvania Packet, captain All, from London and Lymington, in England, bound to Philadelphia, having sprung a leak on the passage, the captain and crew were obliged to leave her, and about the beginning of November got on board the Peggy, captain Thoma, from Rhode-Island, bound to Hispaniola; who carried them to Bermudas, where they arrived the 13th of November.

The following are the addressees presented by the executive and legislative bodies of this state to the marquis de la Fayette, with his answers.

Annapolis, November 30, 1784.

In COUNCIL.

SIR,

WE, the governor and council of Maryland, beg leave with the most entire respect and heart-felt satisfaction to embrace this first opportunity of your presence in the metropolis of this state, since the establishment of our peace, to offer you our warmest congratulations, and to express our high and grateful sense of the illustrious share which you bore in the accomplishment of that happy event.

The early and decided part which you took in the cause of American liberty and glory, your generous services for us in the court of your august monarch, our great and good ally, and your wise and magnanimous conduct in the field upon many of the most arduous occasions of the war, have endeared your name to America, and enrolled it high in the list of patriots and heroes, the supporters of her liberty and founders of her empire.

May, Sir, your future days be as great and honourable as the past, and may Heaven take under its peculiar care and protection, a life so eminently distinguished for its attachment and devotion to the rights and liberties of mankind. With every sentiment of regard and respect, we have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

WILLIAM PACA.

The Honourable the Marquis de la FAYETTE.

To his Excellency the GOVERNOR and the Honourable COUNCIL of the state of MARYLAND.

SIR,

IN the polite attention of your excellency and council, I find myself equally obliged to your attachment, and honoured by your approbation.

To have been early adopted among the sons of freedom, to have seen French and American standards united in the cause of mankind, to have so peculiarly shared in the confidence and friendship of the United States, are ideas the more pleasing to me, as I am assured, when I reflect upon the difficulties this country overcame, that she will attend to the means of splendour and happiness, which now, thank God, are in her disposal.

I beg, Sir, your excellency and council will accept the warmest acknowledgments, and sincerest wishes that an affectionate heart can most respectfully bestow.

LA FAYETTE,

SIR,

November 30, 1784.

THE General Assembly of Maryland are happy in having an opportunity of personally testifying the grateful sense they and their constituents entertain of the important services which you rendered these United States during the late war. The strong attachment which you have manifested to its interests in situations the most trying and difficult, still continues to actuate your conduct; to this attachment and predilection we partly attribute the commercial arrangements lately adopted by his Most Christian Majesty, which bid fair to perpetuate and extend the friendly intercourse and connexions between his subjects and the citizens of these United States. May the great Ruler of the Universe long preserve a life which has been so early dedicated to the service of humanity, and engaged in the most useful and brilliant actions.

GEO. PLATER, Prof. Sen.
THO. C. DEYE, Sp. Ho. Del.

The Marquis de la FAYETTE.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

ON this opportunity, so pleasingly anticipated, of my respectful congratulations to your General Assembly, I meet such precious marks of your partiality, as most happily complete my satisfaction.

Amidst the enjoyments of allied successes, affection conspires with interest to cherish a mutual intercourse; and in France you will ever find that sympathizing good will which leaves no great room for private exertions. With the ardor of a most zealous heart, I earnestly hope this state, ever mindful of the public spirit she has conspicuously displayed, will to the fullest extent improve her natural advantages, and in the federal union so necessary to all, attain the highest degree of particular happiness and prosperity.

While you are pleased, gentlemen, to consider my life as being devoted to the service of humanity, I feel not less gratified by so flattering an observation than by your friendly wishes for its welfare, and the pleasure I now experience in presenting you with the tribute of my attachment, respect, and gratitude.

LA FAYETTE.

At a convention of clergymen and lay deputies, of the protestant episcopal church in the United States of America, held in New-York, October 6th and 7th, 1784: Present as follows:

Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M.

Connecticut, Rev. John R. Marshall, A. M.
New-York, Rev. Samuel Provoost, A. M. Res.
Abraham Beach, A. M. Rev. Benjamin Moore,
A. M. Rev. Joshua Bloomer, A. M. Rev. Leonard
Cutting, A. M. Rev. Thomas Moore, Hon. James
Duane, Marinus Willet, John Alsop, Esquires.

New-Jersey, Rev. Uzai Ogden John De Hart,
John Chetwood, Esquires, Mr. Samuel Spragg.

Pennsylvania, Rev. William White, D. D. Rev.
Samuel Magaw, D. D. Rev. Joseph Hutchins, A. M.
Matthew Clarkson, Richard Willing, Samuel Powell,
Richard Peters, Esquires.

Delaware, Rev. Sydenham Thorn, Rev. Charles
Wharton, Mr. Robert Clay.

Maryland, Rev. William Smith, D. D.
N. B. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, from the state of

Virginia, was present by permission. The clergy of that state being restricted by laws yet in force there, were not at liberty to send delegates, or consent to any alteration in the order, government, doctrine, or worship of the church.

THE body now assembled, recommend to the clergy and congregations of their communion in the states represented as above, and propose to those of the other states not represented, that as soon as they shall have organized or associated themselves in the states to which they respectively belong, agreeably to such rules as they shall think proper, they unite in a general ecclesiastical constitution, on the following fundamental principles.

I. That there shall be a general convention of the episcopal church in the United States of America.

II. That the episcopal church in each state, send deputies to the convention, consisting of clergy and laity.

III. That associated congregations in two or more states, may send deputies jointly.

IV. That the said church shall maintain the doctrines of the gospel as now held by the church of England, and shall adhere to the liturgy of the said church as far as shall be consistent with the American revolution, and the constitutions of the respective states.

V. That in every state where there shall be a bishop duly consecrated and settled, he shall be considered as a member of the convention, ex officio.

VI. That the clergy and laity assembled in convention, shall deliberate in one body, but shall vote separately; and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to every measure.

VII. That the first meeting of the convention shall be at Philadelphia, the Tuesday before the feast of St Michael next; to which it is hoped, and earnestly desired, that the episcopal churches in the respective states, will send their clerical and lay deputies, duly instructed and authorized to proceed on the necessary business herein proposed for their deliberation.

Signed by order of the convention,

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. president.

At a convention of clergy and lay delegates of the protestant episcopal church in the state of Maryland, held at Chester on the 4th Tuesday of October, 1784. in pursuance of the 4th constitution made at Annapolis June 22d, 1784.

THE following additional constitutions or rules, respecting the future discipline and government of this church, in annual conventions, &c. were agreed upon, in conformity to the recommendation from New-York, &c.

I. General conventions of this church, consisting of the different orders of the clergy and laity, duly represented (agreeably to the fourth constitution aforesaid) shall have the general cognizance of all affairs necessary to the discipline and good government of the church; including particularly—

The power and authority necessary for reclaiming or excluding from church privileges scandalous members whether lay or clerical, and all jurisdiction with regard to offenders; the power of suspending or dismissing clergymen (of all orders) from the exercise of their ministry in this church; the framing, approving of or confirming all canons or laws for church government, and such alterations or reforms in the church service, liturgy or points of doctrine as may be afterwards found necessary or expedient by our church in this state, or of the United States in general conventions. And in all matters that shall come before the convention, the clergy and laity shall deliberate in one body; but if any vote shall be found necessary, or be called for by any two members, they shall vote separately; that is to say, the clergy in different orders, according to their own rules, shall have one vote; and the laity according to their rules shall have another vote; and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to any measure or rule.

II. Future conventions shall frame and establish rules or canons for receiving complaints; and shall annually appoint a committee consisting of an equal number of clergy and laity (including the bishop, when there shall be one duly consecrated, among the number of the clergy;) which committee shall have standing authority, government and jurisdiction (agreeably to such rules as may be given them for that purpose) in all matters respecting the discipline

and government necessary to be put in force at the adjournment of the convention, shall be framed conformity to the constitution.

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and government of the church, that may arise or be necessary to be proceeded upon, during the recess or adjournment of general conventions; all which rules shall be framed, and jurisdiction exercised in conformity to the constitution and laws of this state.

Signed by order of the convention,
WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. president.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling house of Sarah Elliott, on the Head of South river, on Friday the 17th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

A TRACT of land called Chance, containing 202 acres more or less. Also some horses, &c. &c. One year's credit will be given upon all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with security on interest, and for any sum under five pounds, the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.
10/16 THOMAS ELLIOTT, executor.

To be SOLD, for cash or specie certificates, **A** N excellent blacksmith with his wife and three very likely children, the woman is a good cook, washes and irons well. Three years credit will be allowed on giving bond with security and paying interest. A striker who has been two years at the business, will be given gratis for three years. Apply to Dr. Jenifer at Port-Tobacco, or the subscriber in Annapolis.
10/16 DANIEL JENIFER.

Annapolis December 8, 1784.
SOME time in September 1783, several turlows belonging to soldiers of the 5th regiment were left by an officer of said regiment with me, I hereby request such soldiers to call for the same, as no furlows will be delivered to any soldier's order, only to the soldier himself.
10/16 JAMES FOOTELL.

Port-Tobacco, December 1, 1784.
THE subscriber is desirous of taking an apprenticeship to surgery and physic.
10/16 JAMES CRAIK, sen.

Annapolis, December 9, 1784.
I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment from Thomas Duffey, sergeant of the Maryland line, for the pay and land due to him from the state of Maryland, or the United States, as I purchased said pay and land in Pricatoway-town, Prince-George's county, on the 24th day of February last.
10/16 BENJAMIN WARD.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.
8 w SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

November 8, 1784.
In pursuance of a decree from the honourable court of chancery of Maryland, will be set up to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, at Elk-Ridge landing,

PART of a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called Taylor's Forest, containing 800 acres, laid off into convenient lots from one to two hundred acres; this land is rich and abounds with a variety of valuable timber, is situated about two miles and a half from Elk-Ridge landing, and six from Baltimore-town, and may be seen at any time previous to the sale, on applying to Mr. Caleb Owings adjoining thereto.

Also one undivided sixth part of the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Of Moore's Morning Choice, containing 100 acres, on which stands the Elk-Ridge furnace, with sundry other valuable improvements. Of the First Discovery, containing 235 acres. Of the Second Discovery, containing 110 acres. And of the Grecian Siege, containing 412 acres. These lands are advantageously situated within a few miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and enjoy a number of other advantages, which may be seen at any time before the sale, by application to the subscriber, near the premises.
2 EDWARD DORSEY, son of Caleb, guardian to Edward Dorsey, son of Samuel.

N. B. At same time will be sold, on three years credit, a number of valuable negroes, by E. D.

November 15, 1784.
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready cash, at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE effects of John Chattam, deceased, being in Upper Cedar point, Charles county, for the purpose of discharging his debts, those who are indebted are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, that they may be settled as far as the estate will admit of, by
ELIZABETH CHATTAM, administratrix.
3 X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th of December instant.

ONE hundred and thirty acres of LAND, contained in Lot No. 15, of the Monocacy Manor, and joining old George Devilbiss's plantation, about five miles from Frederick-town. There are about forty acres of it cleared, on which are 100 young apple-trees; the rest is exceedingly well timbered, and the whole of the land, when sold by the state, was much noticed for its goodness. It is clear of lease or any claim whatever. One third of the money to be paid the first of March 1785, one third the first of June 1785, and the balance the first of September following.
2 WILLIAM D BEALL.

November 29, 1784.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the last will and testament of Dennis Stevens, late deceased,

ALL his personal estate of every kind; the sale will be on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at his late dwelling, on the north side of Severn, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted; the terms of sale will be made known between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that all persons having claims against the said estate will bring them to me legally attested, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, or otherwise settle their balances by note or bond.

VACHEL STEVENS, administrator.
N. B. Persons indebted to the estate on the blacksmith's book, may pay their balances to Thomas Richardson, and his receipt shall be their sufficient discharge against
2 X V. S.

Annapolis, November 8, 1784.
Just imported and to be sold at the house of John Shaw, opposite the fourth end of the West-hoile,

A GREAT variety of looking-glasses, tea chests, billiard balls, pictures framed and glazed, maps of North-America, divided according to the preliminary articles, signed at Versailles the 20th day of January 1783, in which are particularly described the boundaries of the United States; general Atlas, describing the whole universe, being a complete and new collection of the most approved maps extant, engraved in the best manner on sixty-two copper plates, corrected with the greatest care, and augmented from the latest discoveries down to 1782.
3 w 2 SHAW and CHISHOLM.

St. Mary's county, November 22, 1784.
WHEREAS several persons have for some years past made a practice of trespassing on the subscriber's land, by hunting thereon with guns and dogs; notice is hereby given, that he is determined to prosecute any person or persons, who may in future enter into and pass through his lands either to hunt or fish, without leave first had from
w 3 2 JOHN COODE.

Prince-George's county, November 17, 1784.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of a captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto
8 w 2 SINGLETON WOOTTON, } administrators.
RICHARD BURGESS, }

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by;
6 w 2 GEORGE PLATER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Mount Pleasant, November 23, 1784.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, a slave called HESS, (alias Hezekiah Scott) a very fair mulatto, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, with a large mole on his right cheek, dark red or sandy hair, sometimes tied in a club, and sometimes queued, by trade a sailor, and a very good waiter; his dress two blue suits, one edged with red, the other lined with white, and yellow metal buttons on both, white linen overalls, white stockings, and shoes with large white metal buckles, a large fantail hat with a black ribbon and buckle, with many other cloaths unknown. I have great reason to think he is in Annapolis, as his mother lives with Mr. George Mann. Whoever will secure the said slave so that I get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.
2 JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.
IM P O R T E D,

In the ship Iris, and brig Commerce, from London, and to be sold reasonable, by
WILLIAMS and NETH,

At their store on the Dock, for cash, bills of exchange on London, goods wheat or corn delivered at Annapolis,

An assortment of good suitable to the season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse broad clothes, mill'd drab, fine beaver coating, duffels, half-thicks, fearnoughts, negro cottons, flannels, linseys, green baize, great coats, pea jackets, green, blue, and mottled rugs, rose and striped blankets, caddoes, calimancoes, durants, shalloons, plain and striped camblets, bombazets, crapes, silk and striped poplins, silk and stuff quilted petticoats, cotton corduroys, Siberian cords, honey combs, royal ribs, velvets, plain and spotted velverets, worsted denims, mens and womens silk, thread, and worsted hose, childrens worsted ditto, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, German dowlas, ofsnabrigs, table clothes, clouting diapers, fine Flanders bed ticks, common ditto, checks, womens stays, mens and boys shoes, womens silk, stuff, Morocco, and black leather ditto, boots, draw boot legs and vamps, ben soals, calf skins, mens and boys hats, ladies riding ditto, stationary, white and coloured threads, calicoes and chintzes, cambricks and lawns, black and white lace, ladies feathers, rich white satin, fashionable, figured, and plain luteistrings, modes, fairsnets, persians, satin florentine, rich striped satin for jackets, ribbands, tiffany, gauzes, sprig lawn and gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, muslin, muslin handkerchiefs, gloves and mitts, best hogskin and common saddles, saddlery, powder and shot raisins, basket salt, ground ginger, mustard, spices, pearl barley, sago, saltpetre, double and single loaf sugar, fine hyson, congo, and bohea tea, bottled porter, fig and powder blue, Poland starch, Glessner and Epson salts, Jesuits bark, Anderson's pills, Godfrey's cordial, unisam of honey, British oil, elegant brass pillar fire dogs, polished iron teapots, shovels and tongs, copper and new-make iron tea-kettles, warming pans, chafing dishes, bell metal skillets, mortars and pestles. An assortment of ironmongery, hardware, and cuttlery, with various other articles not enumerated.

They have also for sale, Jamaica spirit, West-India and New England rum, taffia, Weston, Philadelphia, and Muccato snuff, chocolate, white, Havana, and muscovado sugars.
3 X 3 w

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

THERE are at the plantation of Anne Tilly, living at South river ferry, taken up as strays, four yearlings, two of them bulls, one of them black and white, no perceivable mark, the other a brindle; the two others are heifers, one a black with a white streak on her back, the other a red and white with a piece off each ear. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.
2

TO B E S O L D,
A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Resurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; also part of a tract of land, called the Resurvey on Limestone Pock, containing 38 1/2 acres. These two tracts lie within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling house, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the soil is good.

To be sold also, the certificate of a survey of 610 acres of land, lying westward of Fort Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The person who made the survey will give the necessary information respecting the quality of the soil and the title.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.
X 2 A. C HANSON.

THE subscriber having just returned to this state, after a seven years service in the American army, finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly, for a law to enable him, in a summary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as sheriff of Cecil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.
X JOHN HAMILTON.

LOST some time in August last, my discharge from the continental army, bearing date at Frederick-town, some time in May 1783, signed by captain Henry Gaither; this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment on the same, as I shall receive full satisfaction from the state of Maryland as if I had the said discharge in possession. I will give any person ten shillings who will deliver it to Mr. Benjamin Ward, who lives in Annapolis.
w 3 X SAMUEL NEVILLE.

LOTTERY

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Dollars, and another Dollars column. Lists prizes from 1 to 1000 and ticket counts.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes...

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than two blanks to one prize...

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

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

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

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

His executors of the rev. Mr Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; avoid a pretage of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guitavus K. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis. Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

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

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

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

J. WHITE, assist. com.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with five springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

August 13, 1784.

To be SOLD,

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

To be SOLD,

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

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

WANTED, a single man that understands taking care of a stud horse; the best price will be given to one who will come well recommended to.

GEORGE NAYLOR, jun. living at Magruder's warehouse, opposite Lower Marlborough.

FOR SALE, November 2, 1784.

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

P. W. THOMAS.

To be SOLD,

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

JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis: November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Azel David, deceased, agreeable to his intention.

TOMSEY DAVIDG.

October 12, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cecil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requested to shew cause why he should not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order, A. GOLDR, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

By order, BENJAMIN WARD.

Annapolis, November 15, 1784.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment on the pay and land belonging to James Isaacs, Samuel Neville, and Emanuel Farauer, soldiers of the Maryland line, who have lately assigned their pay and land to me.

BENJAMIN WARD.

Port-Tobacco, November 10, 1784.

To be sold by vendue, at the subscriber's plantation, on Nanjemoy, on Thursday the 16th of December next,

FROM ten to thirteen slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, and sundry other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, on granting bond on interest with approved security.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

WANTED, a clerk who writes a good hand, and is master of accounts, and who can be recommended for his industry, fidelity, sobriety, and honesty. Such a person will meet with good encouragement and generous wages, by applying to the printers.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 16, 1784.

The following is the Draught of a proposed AB, submitted in public consideration, for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and for constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge and useful literature are of the highest benefit to society, in order to raise up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of life both *civil* and *religious*, with usefulness and reputation, and such institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated states:

And whereas it has been represented to this general assembly by that they are earnestly desirous to promote the founding of a college or seminary of general learning on the western shore of this state; and for that good purpose have subscribed and procured subscriptions to a considerable amount, and are well assured of obtaining very general subscriptions and contributions throughout the different counties of the said western shore, if they were made capable in law to receive and apply the same towards founding a college upon such salutary plan, and with such future legislative assistance, as the *general assembly* in their great wisdom and liberality may think fit; and have therefore prayed, that the present favourable season of peace and prosperity may be embraced for making a beginning of this good work, and that a law may be passed accordingly.

Now this general assembly taking the premises into their serious consideration, and being desirous to promote and encourage all useful knowledge and *literature* through every part of this state, have agreed to enact, and be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,

First, That the said intended college shall be founded and maintained for ever upon the most liberal and catholic plan for the benefit of the youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education and to all the literary honours of the college according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the content and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend; nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a principal, vice-principal, or any professor or master in the said college on a religious score; but merely on account of his literary and other necessary qualifications to fill the place, for which he is chosen.

Secondly, There shall be a subscription opened in the different counties of the western shore for founding the said college; and the several subscribers shall class themselves according to their respective inclinations; and for every thousand pounds, which may be subscribed and secured to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the western shore, by any particular class of subscribers, they shall be entitled to the choice of one person, as a visitor and governor of the said college.

Thirdly, When any of the first visitors and governors, chosen by the subscribers as aforesaid, shall die, or remove out of the state; or absent himself from four succeeding quarterly meetings, without such excuse or plea of necessary absence, as shall be deemed reasonable by a legal and just quorum of the said visitors and governors duly assembled at a quarterly visitation of the said college; such quorum so assembled, shall proceed by a new election to fill up the seat and place of such deceased, removed, or absenting member.

Be it further enacted, That the reverend John Carroll, William Smith, D. D. and Patrick Allison, D. D. together with Richard Sprigg, John Steret, and George Digges, Esquires, be agents for soliciting and receiving, and they are hereby authorized and made capable to solicit and receive contributions and subscriptions for the said intended college or seminary of universal learning, of any person or persons, who may be willing to promote so good a design; and when any classes of subscribers shall have subscribed and secured to be paid as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore, in three equal yearly payments, to commence from the first day of June 1785, the sum of one thousand pounds; and shall have deposited or lodged their original subscription papers in the hands of any one of the agents aforesaid, such agent shall take a copy of the same, and shall deposit the original subscription lists with the said treasurer, taking his receipt for the same; and such agent shall then appoint a time and place for the said class of subscribers to meet and choose one person as a visitor and governor of the college, agreeably to the foregoing fundamental articles, and shall cause six weeks notice of the time and place of such election to be given in the Annapolis and Baltimore newspapers; and shall attend, at the time and place of such election, with a complete list of the subscribers; and all persons having subscribed nine pounds or upwards shall be entitled to free suffrage for one person as a visitor and governor, according as he may be classed; but shall not be entitled to vote for another visitor and governor among any other class and denomination of subscribers, unless he shall have made a second subscription of nine pounds or upwards in the said class, by and with their approbation.

And be it enacted, That when thirteen visitors and governors shall be chosen as aforesaid, the said agents, or any three of them, shall cause six weeks notice to be given in the Maryland newspapers, appointing a time and place for the said visitors and governors to meet and take upon them the discharge of their trust; and the said thirteen visitors and governors, and such persons as may be afterwards added to their number by any new elections, made as aforesaid, by subscribers of a thousand pounds, within three years after the first of June 1785; and their successors duly chosen according to the tenor hereof, shall be and are hereby declared to be one community, corporation, and body politic, to have continuance for ever, by the name of

provided nevertheless, that the whole number of visitors and governors of the said college shall never at any time be more than twenty-four, nor less than thirteen, seven of whom shall always have their usual residence within twelve miles of the said college; and provided further, that if in three years from the first day of June 1785, there shall not be twenty-four visitors and governors chosen as aforesaid by classes of subscribers of one thousand pounds, each class; the other visitors and governors being not less than seven duly assembled at any quarterly visitation, shall proceed by election to fill up the number of twenty-four visitors and governors, as they shall think most expedient and convenient; provided nevertheless, that seventeen of the said visitors and governors shall always be residents on the western shore of this state, but that the additional visitors and governors (to make up and perpetuate the number of twenty-four) may be chosen from this or any part of the adjacent states, if they are such persons as can reasonably undertake to attend the quarterly visitations, and are thought capable, by their particular learning, weight, and character, to advance the interest and reputation of the said seminary.

And be it enacted, That the said thirteen or more visitors and governors shall have full power and authority to call for and receive, out of the hands of the treasurer of the western shore, all such subscription papers and monies, as may have been deposited with him, or may in any wise have come into his custody and keeping for the founding and carrying on the said intended college; and to appoint their own treasurer, who shall give sufficient security for the faithful discharge of his trust, and shall thereafter have the care and custody of all such subscription papers and sum or sums of money, as may have been collected thereon; and the receiving and keeping of all outstanding subscriptions, subject to the order of the said visitors and governors. And the said thirteen or more visitors and governors shall, at their first meeting, or at some other meeting within one month thereafter, fix and determine upon some proper place or situation on the said western shore for erecting the said college, which determination shall be by a majority of the whole number of visitors and governors so met, such number being in the whole not less than thirteen; and if such majority shall not, or will not, within one month after the first meeting as aforesaid, agree upon any one place or situation for the said college, it shall be left for the general assembly of this state, at their first ensuing session, to determine upon the place for building the said college, upon the application of any three or more of the said visitors and governors, setting forth, that they could not agree on the premises. And a complete list of the subscriptions for founding the said college shall at the same time be laid before the general assembly.

The remaining clauses of the proposed Charter or Act of Incorporation are not thought necessary to be published, they being only of common form, and the same as in the act of the general assembly for the establishment of Washington college, viz.—Power to sue and be sued—to have a common seal—to constitute a faculty, viz. Principal, vice-principal, professors, and tutors—to hold quarterly and other meetings for the making laws, examination of the students, and the ordinary government of the college, conferring degrees and other literary honours, &c.

N. B. By the title of the act above proposed, the idea is held forth of a future union of the two COLLEGES, as one UNIVERSITY. This is to be done by common consent, and is founded on the following clause in the charter of Washington college, viz.

“That it might tend most to the advancement of literature in this state, if the inhabitants of each shore were left to consult their own convenience in founding a college, &c. for themselves, under the sanction of law; which two colleges, if thought most conducive to the advancement of learning, religion, and good government, may afterwards by common consent, when duly founded and endowed, be united under one supreme legislative and visitatorial jurisdiction, as distinct branches or members of the same STATE UNIVERSITY, notwithstanding their distance of situation.”

The senate or meeting of the university, for a general government, would consist of a representative body from both colleges, to meet alternately in each college from the commencement day, with the governor of the state, as chancellor of the meeting; and to exercise such jurisdiction as might be agreed upon by both colleges, for increasing a connexion and cultivating uniformity in manners and literature, between the two shores, as members or branches of the same commonwealth.

This senate or general body might also have the superintending care of the county schools, commonly called free schools, and the power of erecting such of them, as they may think proper, into academies or colleges, subordinate to the two mother colleges on each shore, for the common benefit of those counties which may be too remote to derive such immediate benefit, as they might wish, from either of the colleges.

Annapolis, December 3, 1784.

AT a meeting of many of the gentlemen concerned in promoting this undertaking, it was ordered as follows:

That the reverend John Carroll, William Smith, D. D. and Patrick Allison, D. D. together with Richard Sprigg, John Steret, and George Digges, Esquires, be a committee to complete the heads of a bill for founding a college on the western shore, and to publish the same immediately, with a proper preamble for taking in subscriptions; and that they, and such persons as they, or any two of them, shall appoint in the different counties of this shore, proceed immediately to take in subscriptions, upon the plan to be published as aforesaid.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, approving the liberal principles upon which, by the foregoing plan, a college is proposed to be founded on the western shore of this state, and desirous to promote the speedy execution of the same, for the benefit of our country, DO hereby promise to pay, or cause to be paid, into the hands of the treasurer of the western shore, or any person appointed by him, or to the visitors and governors of the said college, when they shall be duly authorized to receive the same, the sums annexed by us to our respective names, to be applied towards founding and carrying on the said college; which sums so subscribed we bind ourselves severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay in three different instalments or payments, viz one third part of the sum subscribed, to be paid on the first day of June 1785, another third part on the first day of June 1786, and the remainder on the first day of June 1787; provided that no essential alteration be made in the proposed draught of the law aforesaid.

B O S T O N, November 24.

WE learn by captain Roberts, in the ship Lydia, who lately arrived here from Bourdeaux, that on his outward passage, the 21st of May last, in latitude 34. 23. north, longitude 71. 20. he discovered the wreck of a white bottomed brigantine, her bows only above water, from which they saw a small figure head, newly painted. By which it appears to have been the brigantine Lively, captain Chourot, that failed from this port, for Port-au-Prince the 12th of April last. It is probable the crew and several passengers that were on board, must all have perished, as they never have been heard off.

N E W P O R T, November 13.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in a neighbouring state, to his friend in this city.

“Our assembly is now sitting, where we have again taken into consideration the necessity of carrying into effect the continental impost; and after a large discussion of the subject, have this day passed a bill enabling congress to collect an impost, if twelve states agree; provided they annually require a payment from the non-agreeing state, of their proportion of the sum, within the year, according to their ability within such year.

“This you will say is designed for Rhode-Island; it is true; and we conceive it is just, that every state which does not agree to defray the expences of the war from a general treasury, should be precluded from any particular advantages from a sister state to aid them in payment of their taxes. It is clearly the opinion of this assembly, upon this measure's being adopted by twelve states, to lay such imposts on every importation from the non-agreeing state, as will prevent any advantage from the consumption of their merchandise by our citizens; in which case, leaving such state to import for their own consumption, merely, we do not apprehend we shall suffer from a refusal of the impost. We still adhere to our system adopted last May, and we are endeavouring by other regulations to build ourselves up.”

H A R T F O R D, November 16.

The general assembly of this state at their present session, have passed an act for granting the continental impost, whenever twelve of the United States shall have adopted it.

Died at her house in East-Hartford, the 8th instant, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Esther Pitkin, relict of the honourable Ozias Pitkin, Esq; who was the son of the honourable William Pitkin, Esq; the first of the family in New-England; he departed this life December 16, 1694. Mrs. Esther Pitkin now deceased, at the time of her death, stood in the relation of parent, grand-parent, and great-grand-

parent, to 262 persons, of whom are now living 214, and 48 are dead.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

We hear that the vessel which was said to be on shore, a little to the southward of Cranbury Inlet, proves to be a schooner from Cape-François, one part of her is owned here and the other at that port.

A young gentleman who went passenger in the sloop from Baltimore, captain Copeland, which was wrecked on Cohasset rocks, in the severe gale, of wind on the 18th ult. has given the following particulars respecting that unfortunate event.

That after a tedious passage of 21 days, during which they suffered much, as well by the stress of the weather as from accidental scantiness of provisions, they arrived at the fatal spot on the 18th instant, in the evening. Land was not perceived till within a very small distance: what step would prove most expedient, for a moment they were undetermined; imminent danger pressing a decision, they concluded to bear away; but owing partly to their confusion, and partly to the amazing weight of the boom, inclosed by the main sail, which was lodged in the crutch, this was not effected till too late. Their endeavours to avoid did but hasten destruction; for the main-sail being partly raised, instantly filled, and forced them with inexpressible violence, on a ledge of rocks, which they had but just discovered to the leeward. The vessel sustained three successive shocks, tremendous as they were, before our informant left her: when, as fate would have it, hanging by the rigging of the bowsprit, he was by this last surge, forced upon the rocks, leaving behind him a young lady from Baltimore (whose name he forgets) and her negro male servant, of 7 years old, both of whom were drowned, together with the mate, Mr. Wright, who, after getting safe upon the rock, was prevailed upon, by the distressed shrieks and entreaties of the young lady, to re-embark, that he might effect her deliverance; but, alas! death intercepted, and even those friendly efforts were rewarded with sudden dissolution; but

That GOD who full well knew all claim to life, Had death decreed.

Our informant immediately proceeded to ascend the rock; with much difficulty he gained the summit, where, though in the midst of impending ruin, he could not but rejoice on being rejoined by the captain and the remainder of the crew consisting of five. Notwithstanding it was now low water, the violence of the sea was such as frequently to reach and sometimes pass over them; and though at first no more than an inconvenience, they feared it would, as the tide rose, ripen to a danger, so it proved—from eleven in the evening till day break the tide increased, and with it their dreadful apprehensions of ruin, the sea incessantly breaking over them, till at length despair was pictured on even the most hardy countenance, death on every side staring them in the face. However, far beyond expectation, their lives were prolonged to see another ebbing tide and approaching morn; hope again seemed to gladden the hearts of all—they with pleasure discovered the land not far distant, and about ten o'clock before noon, by hailing a person on the adjacent beach, made known their situation, when they were not only safely conducted to the shore, but kindly entertained. The sloop, with her cargo, consisting of 500 barrels of flour, were entirely lost.

On the night of the 23d ult. the house of the honourable James Lovel, Esq; in Boston, continental receiver of taxes for the state of Massachusetts, was broke open, and an iron chest, containing a sum in interest certificates of the loan officer of upwards of 25,000 dollars, some specie, a number of notes of hand and other valuable papers, taken therefrom.

Dec. 3. Air-balloon dress is so much the fashion in this city, and so generally fancied, that some ingenious sempstresses have it in contemplation to establish a balloon petticoat, so constructed, as that every person may go up in it with safety.

A report prevailed in London, at the sailing of the packet, that Tippo Saib having ordered that general Matthews should be brought into his presence (which general, the Indian had detained prisoner, contrary to the faith and laws of nations, and in violation of articles of capitulation) spoke to him in a very haughty tone, which compelled the general to upbraid him with a breach of faith, at which Tippo was so provoked, that he drew his sabre, and cut the general to pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

Extra of a letter from Trenton, dated Wednesday, December 1.

“On Monday last the congress of the United States assembled here, and on Tuesday they proceeded to the choice of a president, when the honourable Richard Henry Lee, Esq; of Virginia, was elected.

“This is the gentleman who first made the motion in congress, for declaring the states of America independent, in the year 1776.”

By captain Budden, from Amsterdam, we learn that a war between the States General and the emperor of Germany was looked upon as inevitable; that in consequence thereof, the sailing of the East and West-India fleets was postponed till proper convoys were appointed.

We are assured from good authority, that the petition from the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, which was presented to the British house of commons by Mr. Powis, before the prorogation of parliament, contains the three following requests. In the first place, it desires that the Quebec act passed in the year 1774, immediately before the late American war, (of which it

was conjointly with the act, for altering the charter of the Massachusetts-Bay, a principal cause) may be immediately and totally repealed.

And secondly, it desires that the province may be governed for the future, by an assembly of the freeholders thereof, in the manner as Nova-Scotia, and the late provinces of North-America, that were governed by virtue of the king's commissions under the great seal of captain-general and governor in chief, without a charter, and were therefore called royal governments, were governed before the late troubles; instead of being governed as it has hitherto been, by the governor and legislative council only, consisting of members appointed by, and removable at the pleasure of the crown, and suspendible even at the pleasure of the governor. This request of an assembly they ground upon the king's promise in his proclamation of October 1763, to such of the subjects of his British, and other ancient dominions of the crown, as should resort to, and settle in the four new civil governments thereby erected, viz. Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada. “That so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, the king's governors of the said provinces shall with the advice and consent of the members of the council of the said provinces, summon and call general assemblies, within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America which are under the king's immediate government.”

And in the third place, this petition requests that certain improvements (which are specified in the petition, and are thirteen in number) may be made in the government of the province over and above the repeal of the Quebec act, and the establishment of a house of assembly; and that all these things may be done by the authority of parliament in the most permanent and effectual manner possible. These improvements seem for the most part, to be very judicious, and likely to prove very beneficial to the province, if they should be established. One of them is to transfer the ultimate jurisdiction, or right, of deciding appeals from the highest courts of justice in the province in civil matters, from the king's privy council, or rather the king in council (to which it now lies) to a court consisting of the lord chancellor of England and the twelve judges.

This petition is signed by about two hundred and thirty persons, mostly of the British inhabitants of the province, and is said to contain the sentiments of that whole body, who are now increasing to the number of six thousand. It is also signed by some few of the French, or Canadian inhabitants of the said province; and Mons. Adhemar, and Mons. de Lisle, two Canadian gentlemen of Montreal, who have been deputed by their countrymen to represent their sentiments to his majesty's ministers, and of whom, the former is still in England, have declared that the Canadians, their employers, have no objection to the establishment of government and regulation prayed for in the above mentioned petition by their British fellow subjects; but only desire, that whatever mode of government be established in the province, the Roman catholics may be admitted to all the privileges of it (such as seats in the house of assembly, capacity to hold judicial and other offices, &c.) indiscriminately with the protestants; so that the above mentioned petition may be justly considered as an expression of the general wishes of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, Canadians or French, as well as British, with respect to the regulation of their government.

Extra of a letter from Dominica.

“The dissensions between the governor and the inhabitants of this island, have arisen to an unhappy crisis. The assembly is dissolved, and another summoned; yet the same opposition, headed by lieutenant-governor Stewart, constantly maintains its ground. Our ports are thin; the captains complain of the extraordinary charges of them, and the abandoned estates make the island a melancholy spectacle. Most of the troops from hence, are sent up by order of general Matthew, to St. Vincent's to suppress the Caribs, who begin to be a formidable enemy, amounting to 1200, and well supplied by the French, who are very vigilant in each island, straining every nerve to keep an interest, in case of another war, which, in the West-Indies, is the constant discourse.”

Extra of a letter from Bermuda, dated November 6.

“A subscription is going to be set on foot immediately, for establishing a whale fishery, in order to obtain a valuable export from these islands.”

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city, dated October 20th, 1784.

“I expect you are desirous to be informed of this happy land; happy indeed, if the Indians would not disturb us. A few days ago, they surprised a number of emigrants in the wilderness, killed nine men and one woman, and took a number of horses; which is the only mischief of consequence that has happened for some time. I suppose this account would electrify thousands of your timorous citizens; but here, I find it take little effect: The inhabitants of this country, are certainly a brave people, and not easily intimidated; in many parts they are safe from the depredations of the Indians, and not under the least apprehension of danger.

“I must confess I am greatly delighted with this country; nature here displays her ingenuity, and exhibits a scene unparalleled on this globe, the face of this country is so agreeably situated, that any description I can possibly give, would fall infinitely short; but I expect before this reaches you, a complete history and map of this country will be published in your city by a gentleman who went from this place with that intention: to that publication I refer you for a particular description. The fields of corn here are amazing, I believe about one hundred bushels will be the common produce of every acre of well cultivated land; wheat, rye, and other small grain grow exceeding fine, and far exceed any production I ever saw before. The spirit of emigration continues;

numbers are daily flocking into the country. This great country is rising fast from obscurity, and in a short time will number more inhabitants than some of the states.”

ANNAPOLIS, December 16.

The honourable George Gale, Esq; is elected a member of the senate, in the room of Josias Polk, Esq; deceased. And

The honourable William Hemley, Esq; elected a senator in the room of Robert Goldsborough, Esq; resigned, has declined accepting the appointment.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 3, 1784.

ON reading and considering the several letters to his Excellency the Governor from Samuel Chate, Esq; respecting his agency,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this House, that the said Samuel Chate, Esq; in conducting and negotiating the affairs of this state, lately entrusted to his care, as agent, hath manifested great zeal, fidelity, diligence, and ability, and a vigilant attention to the honour and interest of this government; and that his said conduct merits, and therefore hath, the approbation of this General Assembly.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the Senate, Dec. 14, 1784: Read and assented to.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Extras from late London papers received by the *Wilmington*, Tom, captain Stewart.

BREAST, September 24.

This day a ship of war called *Les Deux Freres*, was launched here, and another to be called *Le Dauphin Royal*, is to be built on the same stocks. Government has ordered the works in the dock to be continued till fifteen ships of the line shall be completed, for which purpose we have a sufficient number of workmen. We shortly expect a supply of timber for ship building from the Baltick, which together with the stock already in this port will be sufficient for constructing above forty ships of the line.

PARIS, Sept 30 They write from Bourdeaux, of the 25th of this month, that there is a great stir in our ports; that it is believed as a certainty, among the officers of the marine, that the English took from two frigates on the coast of Coronandel, after a very brisk engagement; and that they took a ship from Nantes, on the coast of Ireland. It has been debated in the merchants company, whether an embargo shall not be laid upon all ships which anchor before Pouillac. It is certain, that orders have been given for a great number of carpenters, and seamen, to depart directly for Rochfort, where they are busy in repairing vessels and frigates. Letters from Brest assure us, that the same activity prevails there.

HADWE, Oct. 6. Sunday last a courier arrived with dispatches from the court of France, and from the ministers of the states General at the court of Brussels. The day before yesterday a messenger also arrived with advices from count de Wessenaar-Twickel, envoy extraordinary from this republic, at the court of Vienna. The contents of these expresses are not yet known, but they are supposed to be of the last importance.

Little is wanting now to complete the unanimity of the different provinces for the dismissal of the field marshal; they differ only in the matter of dismissing him from the country. The states of Guelderland wish that matter to be left to the duke, thinking that he himself will be very willing to leave a country where he has been stripped of all his dignities. The majority incline to give him a pension, and to accommodate this by an amicable and respectful conference with him on the subject.

LONDON, October 9.

A letter from Brest by Thursday's French mail says, that a frigate is ordered to be got ready for sea as fast as possible, and to take on board three months provision; and, according to accounts received, it is to carry Dr. Franklin and his domestics to America; and that he was expected there by the 12th of October, to embark, part of his baggage being come to the hotel taken for him in that town.

The ivory bed, chairs, and furniture, which were presented to the queen by Mrs. Hastings, are not so valuable as they are uncommon, being the first of the kind ever brought to England. They were made at Marshadabad, in Bengal, where the artists work in ivory superior to any part of the world, and upon very reasonable terms.

There are at this time upwards of fourscore ships up at the Jamaica coffee house for that island, and as many more at the New-York and Carolina, for different parts of America. No very unpleasant demonstration this, of the revival of the British commerce.

Oct. 11. David Hartley, Esq; arrived on Thursday at his house in Golden-square from Paris, where he has been for some time as the commissioner on the part of the British court, to negotiate a commercial intercourse with America. It has not transpired what progress he has made in the treaty, or whether any treaty at all is likely to take place. He is now confined with the gout.

We hear that the French are at this instant employed in instituting a new East-India company; and that they have communicated the matter formally to our court, in consequence of which, after several interviews between the minister and the court of directors; a merchant of eminence has been sent to France for the purpose of negotiating a commercial intercourse between the British and French companies, as the latter have proposed to purchase from the English company 500,000l. worth of Bengal goods annually in Bengal, to be paid for in Europe. This is not only interesting in regard to the positive advantage of the sale of so much property, but as it serves to demonstrate the pacific system of our political rival.

A circumstance of week brought to party of gentlemen a pair of Benedicts since paid a visit to as they proposed for their abode all put up, it was concealed that the room the mar to repose themselves flew merrily round apartments with the pection of their kept it up. and whing, one of the comdoubt on't, took dies room, who ha of sleep, and very ing apparel from gentlemen, upon beds, each of them being unwilling to into bed; and in nued all night; a getting up in the covered. The crier to be conceiv transtufed into b ther resource bu had decamped t mily and attenda ia every fly corn some revenge fo indcement was demeanor: but blade of refined threw out the b

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“About a w experiment was Detrichstein; having tied th they then open him bleed till owned there w near the sheep- out of the calf the great alto began to move sheep was tho the vein was t mediately begi flock which w Gazette.

Oct. 12. T ing on at Pari commercial ev among the fir sent recels.

Oct. 13. So on all pursui many parts of probable that natic establish revenue to th government fairly and in great resource land-tax.

An evening lately taken Bear; an illi William and the present S proper perso ing an Engli

A few mo Jane, captai Madeira by fosed to give might be i power of th glish justice it possible constable; i executed th originality tion; an

Oct. 15. yesterday w peror's mi vious conf a war inu High Migh unavoidable of Europe, stocks tell

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A bidding ad of war, powers. ing paper

A circumstance of a most singular nature was last week brought to public view at the quarter-session held at Kingston, for the county of Surry. A select party of gentlemen and ladies, amongst whom were a pair of Benedicts and their spouses, some little time since paid a visit to a certain town in the county, and as they proposed spending the evening, and taking up their abode all night at the inn at which they had put up, it was necessary to secure beds. It so happened that the company could not be accommodated without making use of a two bedded room, and in this room the married gentlemen and ladies agreed to repose themselves. After a joyous supper the glass flew merrily round, and the ladies withdrew to their apartments with the door unlocked, no doubt in expectation of their beloved partners. The gentlemen kept it up, and whilst they were quaffing and carousing, one of the company, a wag of the first class, no doubt on't, took an opportunity to slip into the ladies room, who had resigned themselves into the arms of sleep, and very dexterously interchanged the wearing apparel from one of the beds to the other. The gentlemen, upon their approach to their respective beds, each of them seeing his wife's habiliments, and being unwilling to disturb her, immediately jumped into bed; and in this situation they actually continued all night; and it was not until the usual time of getting up in the morning, that the mistake was discovered. The confusion that ensued is infinitely easier to be conceived than described. The ladies were transfused into blushes, and the gentlemen had no other resource but the brandy bottle, whilst the wag had decamped and the rest of the company, the family and attendants were seen laughing and tittering in every fly corner of the house. In order to obtain some revenge for this extraordinary trick, a bill of indictment was preferred against the party for a misdemeanor: but here again fortune favoured this blade of refined fun and humour, for the grand-jury threw out the bill.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, September 12.
"About a week ago the following extraordinary experiment was tried at the hotel of Baron de Dietrichstein; they took a sheep and a calf, and having tied their legs they were laid upon a table, they then opened a jugular vein of the sheep, and let him bleed till the physicians and other spectators owned there were no signs of life left; they then opened the same vein of the calf, which was placed near the sheep, and by means of a quill let the blood out of the calf into the sheep, and in a short time, to the great astonishment of the spectators, the sheep began to move, and shew signs of life, and when the sheep was thought to have received blood enough, the vein was tied up, and the sheep loped; he immediately began to run and eat grass, and joined the flock which were in a neighbouring field.—*Utrecht Gazette.*

Q. 12. The event of the negotiation now carrying on at Paris, by our commissaries, involving in it commercial events of the very first moment, will be among the first business of parliament after the present recess.

Q. 13. So much more activity prevails in France on all pursuits of political reform, that bigotted as many parts of that country still are, it is more than probable that the world will see an abolition of monastic establishments, and an appropriation of their revenue to the purposes of state, achieved by the government of France, long before England will fairly and in good earnest resort to her equivalent great resources, in the waste lands, and an equal land-tax.

An evening paper says, that the Portuguese have lately taken possession of Trinidad, in the South Sea; an island which was legally granted by king William and his royal consort to the ancestors of the present Sir Hungerford Hobkyns, who employed proper persons to take the regular steps of establishing an English colony there.

A few months ago several sailors belonging to the Jane, captain Blake, were put into a dungeon at Madeira by the consul, because the honest tars refused to give their oaths to some facts to which they might be ignorant. They likewise opposed the power of the consul, who said he acted as an English justice of the peace: the sailors did not think it possible for an English justice to act without a constable; in the room of which, Portuguese sailors executed the warrant. This affair has not only originality, but the utmost consequence in its operation; and will be litigated in Westminster-hall.

Q. 15. The prevalent rumour upon 'Change yesterday was, that the Dutch had fired on the emperor's ships, and taken some prisoners. The obvious construction of the rumour was, that, if true, a war must ensue between the emperor and their High Mightinesses; and as such a war would almost unavoidably tend to disturb the general tranquillity of Europe, fatal consequences were predicted; and stocks fell nearly one per cent.

A letter from Mr. Jasper Atkins, jun. dated Oxford, October 9, says, "This instant we have an account, that the vessel which sailed down the Scheld from Antwerp, a few days ago, was fired upon three times by the Dutch men of war, after the captain struck his colours, and surrendered himself prisoner of war."

A decree is issued by the French court, forbidding all seamen discharged from the several ships of war, entering into the service of any foreign powers. La Capriceuse, of 40 guns, (says an evening paper) was launched at Rochfort last Sunday

se'night in the afternoon. They are building several floops from eighteen to eight guns, the largest of which will carry six pounders.

An evening paper says, that the ship which lately sailed down the Scheld under the imperial colours, was fired upon by three Dutch frigates who stopped her; upon which she struck her colours, and surrendered, but was afterwards permitted to return to Antwerp.

The same paper adds, that it is generally believed that the emperor will consider this conduct of the captains of the Dutch frigates as a declaration and commencement of hostilities on the part of their High Mightinesses.

The affair between the Dutch and the emperor, or rather the emperor and the Dutch, (as the republic have by their follies and their faults, certainly fallen far behind the rank of Austria) is, says a correspondent, at this moment terminating peaceably; though from the tardy-gaited forms of Holland, with more delay than necessary.

As far as favourable acceptance, and friendly intercourse between the two courts may be supposed to operate, the trade of England will be much advantaged by the emperor's accomplishing his object on the Scheld.

According to letters received by the last mail from Lisbon, the finishing hand has been put to the treaty between the Portuguese and the government of the United States of America, by virtue of which the American and Portuguese vessels are to be entirely exempted from the extra port duties in the harbours of each other. The Americans are freely to use and trade to all Portuguese settlements in Asia and South-America, where they are to pay the accustomed duties; the ships of each nation are to salute the flag of the other reciprocally. An American consul is to reside at Lisbon, another at Oporto; and they are to have an agent in the Brazils and at Goa. The Portuguese are to have a consul in America (to choose their port) and agents in two other of the principal cities. Persons in public character are to be treated with the usual respect, and the Americans are to establish a factory at Lisbon at pleasure.

Tuesday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one of the most curious balloons that ever went off in this country was launched out of Mr. Wilson's garden at Chelsea, for the amusement of his friends. It had sixteen beautiful variegated stripes, made of paper, and filled with rarefied air, twelve feet diameter; and to try the experiment, it took up a large white Pomeranian dog, fattened on a car. About four o'clock the same afternoon it was taken up by a labourer, in a vale near Epping, in Essex, about eighteen miles distance, and was brought back the next morning for the reward of one guinea, paid by the gentleman. The dog was in perfect safety; but in his aerial flight he received a few drops of volatile spirits on fire, which makes him look as if he had been beautifully spotted.

December 10, 1784.
FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colchester, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large stream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill seats. Also about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Washington county, and state of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-six from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in soil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or sold otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers, who shall have a good and sufficient title. A very small part of the purchase money, not exceeding one sixth, will be expected in a short time after the sale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the sale.
10/7/6 PEREGRINE FITZHU

December 16, 1784.
Agreeable to the last will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Wednesday in January next,
ALL the real and personal estate of the deceased.
A The land is very good, and a mill seat on part of it. The personal estate consists of negroes of different ages and sexes, stock of various kinds, household furniture, &c. All persons who have claims are requested to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforesaid.
10/7/6 THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Anne-Arundel county, December 14, 1784.
To be SOLD, on Thursday the 30th instant, at the plantation of the late Mr. Thomas Watkins, sen. for cash, or credit till the first day of August next,
Sundry articles of household furniture, and also some horses, cattle, &c. &c.
10/7/6 TOBIAS BELT, executor.
10/7/6 LUCY ADDISON, executrix.

Annapolis, December 16, 1784.
THE subscriber has just imported, in the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, an excellent assortment of European goods, which he will sell either wholesale or retail, on very moderate terms.
JOSEPH CLARK.

Anne-Arundel county, December 10, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,
THE effects of Seaborn Birkhead, deceased, on Holland's Island, consisting of several valuable country born negroes; some fine blooded horses, mares, and colts, and the stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and household furniture. Likewise a valuable schooner boat, burthen about four hundred bushels. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with approved security.
NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD, son of Samuel, executor.
10/7/6

Baltimore November 3, 1784.
TO BE RENTED,
A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.
10/7/6 RICHARD BURLAND.

Anne-Arundel county December 15, 1784.
ALL persons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are desired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and also by power of attorney from William Worthington, Esq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the estate of Dr. Kennedy) I am sufficiently authorized and empowered to collect all sums of money and settle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such persons will please to be prepared for an immediate settlement of their respective accounts, as they will thereby be benefited upon by
10/7/6 THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 13, 1784.
BY virtue of resolutions passed the honourable the general assembly, the 11th instant, I am authorized and directed to pay the interest due agreeably to the act of May session 1781, "to adjust the debts due from this state;" also the interest due on certificates issued agreeably to the act of November session 1781, proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of congress on loan office certificates, to accept this state for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewise to pay the subscribers for the bills of credit issued in 1781, (vulgarily called red money) the principal and interest due thereon, unless they will take certificates for the principal, at six per cent. interest, in which case certificates may be issued to them as to other creditors of the public.
DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Bennett Cusick, living near Chaptin, St. Mar's county, a small dark bay m^o col, about eleven hands high supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.
10/7/6

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse, about four or five hands high, six or seven years old, is a natural trotter, and branded on the near buttock B. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.
10/7/6

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling house of Sarah Elliott, on the Head of South river, on Friday the 17th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day after,
A TRACT of land called Chance, containing 202 acres more or less. Also some horses, &c. &c. One year's credit will be given upon all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with security on interest, and for any sum under five pounds, the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.
2X THOMAS ELLIOTT, executor.

November 8, 1784
In pursuance of a decree from the honourable court of chancery of Maryland, will be set up to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, at Elk-Ridge landing,
PART of a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called Taylor's Forest, containing 800 acres, laid off into convenient lots from one to two hundred acres; this land is rich and abounds with a variety of valuable timber, is situate about two miles and a half from Elk Ridge landing, and six from Baltimore-town, and may be seen at any time previous to the sale, on applying to Mr. Caleb Owings adjoining thereto.

Also one undivided sixth part of the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Of Moore's Morning Choice, containing 100 acres, on which stands the Elk-Ridge furnace, with sundry other valuable improvements. Of the First Discovery, containing 235 acres. Of the Second Discovery, containing 116 acres. And of the Grecian Siege, containing 412 acres. Those lands are advantageously situated within a few miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and enjoy a number of other advantages, which may be seen at any time before the sale, by application to the subscriber, near the premises.
3X EDWARD DORSEY, son of Caleb, guardian to Edward Dorsey, son of Samuel. N. B. At same time will be sold on three years credit, a number of valuable negroes, &c. &c. E. D.

Port Tobacco, December 1, 1784.
THE subscriber is desirous of taking an apprentice to surgery and physic.
JAMES CRAIK, sen.

**S C H E M E
L O T T E R Y,**

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

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

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

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

- Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chafe, Esquires.
- Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peigrine Lethbruy, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.
- Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;
- Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;
- Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldborough, Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.
- Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;
- Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;
- Carroll county, Rev. William Thomson.

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

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and labors both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of every gentleman for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expense of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gustavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis. Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

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

November 2, 1784.

F O R S A L E,

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

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JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Azel Davidg, deceased, agreeable to his intention.

TOMSEY DAVIDG.

October 12, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cecil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requested to shew cause why he should not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadthouse, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order, A. GOLDR, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

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

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

Port-Tobacco, November 10, 1784.

To be sold by vendue, at the subscriber's plantation, on Nanjemoy, on Thursday the 16th of December next,

FROM ten to thirteen slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, and sundry other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, on granting bond on interest, approved security.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

WANTED, a clerk who writes a good hand, and is master of accounts, and who can be recommended for his industry, fidelity, sobriety, and honesty. Such a person who will give good encouragement and generous wages, may apply to the printers.

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

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

J. WHITE, assist. com.

August 13, 1784.

T O B E S O L D,

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

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

T O B E S O L D,

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

GEORGE PLATER.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

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

SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, administrators.

Annapolis, December 8, 1784.

SOME time in September 1783, several furlows belonging to soldiers of the first regiment were left by an officer of said regiment with me, I hereby request such soldiers to call for the same, as no furlows will be delivered to any soldier's order, only to the soldier himself.

JAMES TOOTELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1784.

H A G U E, October 10.

THE last dispatches from Vienna mentioned, that his Imperial majesty was unalterably determined upon opening the Scheld. Another courier arrived on Monday from Brussels, at the Imperial ambassador's, with dispatches upon the above important subject; immediately after the perusal of these dispatches, that minister gave notice to the president of the States-general, that about the 7th or 8th of this month, a vessel would sail from Antwerp, down the Scheld, into the sea; and that his Imperial majesty should look upon any obstacle to the free passage of the said vessel as a declaration of war. A courier also arrived from Paris with dispatches for the French ambassador, in which we hear the French court still recommends moderation to this republic, and advise them to give way to the circumstances of the times, to avoid a war, and wait for a favourable opportunity to invade their rights. Upon this their high mightiness dispatched a courier to Brussels, with their resolutions, taken in consequence of the above advice of the French court, and fresh instructions were also sent to vice-admiral Ruyss, commander of the Dutch fleet at the mouth of the Scheld. It is reported that these orders were to let the vessel in question pass under a protest, but this is not credited here.

Couriers have been dispatched to Vienna, Brussels and Paris, and messengers to all the frontier towns.

Oct. 11. Our accounts from Brunswick, dated the 17th, mention, that 90 artillery men are set out from Antwerp, towards which place two battalions marched on the 9th; 60 pieces of cannon are expected to arrive in that city, and the troops of Bergen and other places have all received orders to be in readiness to march.

Government have issued orders for twelve armed brigs and galiots to repair to appointed stations, with all possible expedition, for the purpose of defending the ports of Flanders.

According to letters from Bergen op-Zoom, the Austrian troops are in motion in the neighbourhood of Zandvielt, and in the adjacent villages; quarters are ordered to be provided for two thousand men.

Antwerp, says a correspondent, about which the public curiosity is at present so powerfully excited, was once the emporium of the European continent, though now reduced to a mere tapestry, or thread lace shop, with the houses of a few Jews, bankers and jewellers adjoining. This ancient store house, or granary of the north, has no longer either ships in its harbour, or commodities in its market. Before the civil wars, under the infatuation of Philip the second, desolated the country, it was said to do more business in one month, than even Venice in its most flourishing state in two years. Its form is orbicular, or rather a bow, of which the river is the string. Its quay is four hundred yards wide, and said to be not less than twenty-two feet deep. No town can be conceived more commodious for trade, as it is intersected by no less than eight canals, cut out of the Scheld, some of which, in its flourishing condition, are said to have contained a hundred loaded vessels at a time. It contains two hundred public buildings, peculiarly beautiful and magnificent. The streets are all large and regular, the cathedral is a structure of great elegance and liberality, the town house has not perhaps for the most exquisite architecture, a superior in the world, and the citadel is esteemed one of the finest fortresses in the Low Countries.

Nothing can be finer than the country adjacent, or contiguous to Antwerp. Every gentleman's seat in the neighbourhood, is a sort of castle or chateau. A circumstance, which powerfully reminds us of those hostile and sanguinary times, when no man was safe in his own house, but no proportion to its strength. The dissipation, however, which takes place, in consequence of a total decay of trade, is strongly marked by the scarceness of money, which prevails among the inhabitants. All sorts of provisions are consequently so very cheap, that a stranger may dine in Brussels, on seven or eight dishes of meat, for less than an English shilling. Travelling is very safe, reasonable and charming, where the country, though solitary, continues to please, where the means of luxury almost within every one's reach, and where the roads, which are generally a broad causeway, and much broader than ours, run for several miles in a straight line, and terminate with the view of some noble palace or building. So deeply impressed were the rest of Europe with the superior excellence of this country in the view of its prosperity, that it was vulgarly said of it, that its bread was better than bread, its fire hotter than fire, and its iron harder than iron.

L O N D O N, October 6.

Lord Chatterfield and his suite still remain at the prince of Wales's hotel in Paris, waiting the arrival of an ambassador from Madrid. It is extraordinary that the nation should be hurried with the expectation of this embassy, no long before it can even in appearance be of any service. Would it not be time enough to send an ambassador when we feared that the Spanish minister had appointed a successor to our court, there would not be some pretence to send an ambassador to Paris; but as the case now stands, we are treated with a supercilious contempt. Query, would the late lord Chatham submit to this indignity?

The trade to India, says a commercial correspondent, considered in a national point of view, is less worthy the attention of Great Britain than the fisheries upon her own coasts. Our trade to the Indies is carried on

merely by the means of the silver and gold we send thither; it is nature herself that produces this effect; our luxuries cannot be theirs, nor theirs our wants; their climate neither demands, nor indeed permits, hardly any thing that comes from ours. Such cloaths as they have the country furnishes; they want therefore nothing but our bullion to serve as a medium of value, and for this they give us merchandise in return, with which the fragility of the people, and the nature of the country furnish them in great abundance. This kind of traffic must always leave the balance against us, as we import a great deal, and export but very little; whereas, if we turn our attention to our fisheries, we shall not only enrich our country at the expence of our neighbours, but always have at command a body of seamen ready to man our ships of war, to resent insults, and protect our commerce from any attempt to circumscribe its limits.

The unexampled cruelties which have been exercised in India by a certain nameless tyrant, were such, that a dervise had the courage to present a writing to him conceived in these terms: "If thou art a God, act as a God; if thou art a prophet, conduct us in the way of salvation; if thou art a king, render the people happy, and do not destroy them." To which the monster, with a great readiness and vivacity, replied, "I am no God, to act as a God; nor a prophet to shew the way of salvation; nor a king to render the people happy; but I am the scourge whom your prophet sends to the nations whom he has in his wrath devoted to ruin."

There is an excellent law in the city of Geneva, that marks their wisdom, and if introduced into our code, might have a very good tendency. This law excludes from the magistracy, and even from the great council, or parliament, the children of those who died insolvent, except they have discharged their father's debts in a given proportion to their opulence. Few instances, it is said, have occurred, where the creditors of the deceased, have not received some compensation, which could not be recovered by any legal process.

Extract of a letter from Naples, September 9.

"As there has been much talk about the 1500 men sent to Malta, to quell the disturbances there, it may not be improper to explain the rise of the dissensions."

"Some time ago a priest assassinated his uncle and his nephew, and took refuge in the hotel of the bishop; the judge demanded the assassin to be given up, which the bishop refused; the authority of the then grand master, hurt by this refusal, ordered a detachment with all possible circumspection, to take the delinquent from his asylum; the clergy outrageous at this pretended infringement of their privileges, sought for nothing but to be revenged of the grand-master; and the dearth of provisions soon furnished an opportunity. The priests raised the people, and a sedition was formed, and their plan was to assassinate the grand-master, and bring the island under clerical government; but the grand-master fought the rebels in person, imprisoned the ecclesiastics who fomented the discord, beheaded some, and exposed their heads on poles. This irritated the clergy the more, who complained to the pope; but all the representations of the Holy See, could not convince the grand-master that he was wrong; and it is generally believed his inflexibility cost him his life, as a violent dose of poison ended his days, since which, there has been no harmony between the order and the clergy; and the present grand-master, a Frenchman by nation, of the illustrious family of Rohan, is faithfully attached to the principles of his predecessors, and in the present disturbances, has punished several of the insurgents, and narrowly watches the clergy. This is the cause of his requesting our court to send him 1500 men, that he may put an effectual end to the sedition."

Oct. 16. The volunteers of Ireland are by no means universally disaffected; many of the more respectable characters among them for property and understanding, are sensible of the value of their present constitution, and of the views of those who wish to destroy it.

There is a little appearance of discontent in some parts of Scotland; but as more than nineteen twentieths of the people are in opposition to this seditious spirit, it will infensibly die away, and leave no traces behind it.

Oct. 19. A paper of the 9th says, letters by the French and Dutch mails contain no positive information. In Paris there is a report that the Dutch will agree to the opening of the Scheld, and thus the contention will end between them and the emperor without bloodshed. On the other hand, there are letters from Flushing, which say they look upon war as certain, and accordingly are fitting out four large frigates, to protect the trade on their coast from imperial privateers, which are expected to be very numerous; and in the postscript of a letter from Offend, they say that news has arrived there by express of an open rupture, the Dutch having actually taken possession of Sluys, and a small imperial fort in its neighbourhood. Though we can by no means suppose the latter to be true, a war is probably at no great distance, if we believe the emperor's sentiment in that part of his declaration, where he says, "that he should consider the obstruction of the imperial flag in the Scheld as a declaration of war." Undoubtedly that has taken place; but well-informed politicians still think that France will interpose as a mediator, and matters will be accommodated. In either case a little time must determine.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, October 6.

"I can only briefly inform you, that the Scheld will doubtless be opened very shortly. Count Proli,

whose renown as a merchant here you cannot be unacquainted with, had lately a small brig arrived at Offend from Africa, which afterwards made a trip here round by the canal to Bruges, Brussels, &c. and has laid in the roads about 12 days. The Dutch have, in the interim, had ample information, that "she is intended to be the first vessel that will sail through the Scheld by way of opening it," and she is to try "what they mean to do," after the memorial presented from the emperor, that "he shall consider any affront given to this vessel (even the firing of a single gun) as an immediate declaration of war, and shall proceed accordingly." Now this is perhaps, the most critical moment this city has experienced for upwards of a century! The brig sailed yesterday down the Scheld, and every body here was impatient last night to know the event; some expecting her to be suffered to pass quietly, while others seemed certain that she would be stopped at Fort Lillo; or, if not, that she will certainly be captured by the admiral lying in Flushing roads, with an 80 and three 24 gun ships of the line. This morning, however, we find, that she is still lying off Fort St. Philip, about a league from this town, where she lays (by order of the court of Brussels) while it can be made known at the Hague that she is under way from these roads; in order that the business may be decisively settled one way or the other, and that the Dutch may not plead ignorance of her sailing, and the orders she has received from court. It is supposed she may lay off Fort St. Philip three or four days longer, but that period will certainly determine whether we are to have peace or war. If the passage uninterrupted, *tant est finit*; but if not, we go at it ding dong. *Entre nous*, eighty engineers are arrived here, whose orders are positive, that if this vessel meets with the smallest affront, they are to proceed immediately to Fort Lillo and blow it up. More on the subject the moment it occurs."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, October 4.

"An immediate war with the emperor seems inevitable: and indeed this issue might have been predicted in the earliest stage of his controversy with the republic respecting the navigation of the Scheld, since the event that is now on the point of taking place was so plainly indicated by the inflexibility with which the king of the Romans persisted in his demands, and the firmness with which they were opposed by the Batavian senate."

Extract of a letter from Offend, October 12.

"The Waip cutter, of 24, and the thunderer, of 22 guns, are also sold to the Dutch, but are detained here by our admiralty, alleging, as a reason, that they are unable to purchase and pay for them as the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from Flushing, October 5.

"We are fitting here four large frigates, one of 44, two of 36, and one of 30 guns, as guarda costas, to protect our trade, a war with the emperor being expected; and though that power has not much of a naval force, imperial privateers are expected to be very numerous; this prevention therefore, is taken for the purpose of securing our commerce before it is invaded."

Letters from Leghorn, dated September 17, mention, that the Algerine corsairs are exceedingly numerous in the Mediterranean, and have lately taken several Spanish vessels, the crews of which the Barbarians treat with great inhumanity. The Moors had also seized some Dutch and Swedish ships, which they suffered to proceed on their voyage, after committing some petty acts of piracy.

The emperor seems to have taken up the king of Prussia's intention, and to be determined on putting that monarch's threat into execution, of making the Dutch an example of ingratitude to all the world.

Mr. Gomet has informed the societies and the public, that on the 18th ult. he saw at Turly, near Bourges, in Berry, a globe of fire, the most brilliant, and about half the size of the moon. It followed the sun and had a luminous tail of about 20 degrees. It constantly shot forth sparks of light as large and brilliant as the planets, and which instantly disappeared. The meteor continued between four and five seconds, and also disappeared. It was about 40 degrees above the horizon, and near the star Arcturus.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) October 9.

As every particular relating to the life of a person rendered so conspicuous as that of the late Dr. Pugh, must be interesting, the following has been suggested to us by a correspondent. Every person who knew Pugh, must have remarked the diffidence and awkwardness; or rather a seeming bashfulness in his deportment; under that veil, it appears, there lay concealed every symptom of the horrid malady which has since broke forth with such fatal violence. Early in the commencement of our disputes with America, when our adventurers from this island went to New York with the view of sending American recruits hither, Pugh being of the medical tribe, was dispatched for this island with a few persons of that denomination. At a short distance from the land, the Yank'es began to repent of their engagements, and when an American privateer, a day or two afterwards, hove in sight, they to a man, refused to fight against their countrymen. In a man with a soul less congenial with the business in which it has lately been engaged, this instance might have called forth some sentiments of generosity and humanity; but Pugh was of a different construction: "You won't fight," says he, "well, if we can't make you useful one way, we shall another" instantly or-

**S C H E M E
L O T T E R Y,**

To raise 6000 Dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

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

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

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

- Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chate, Esquires.
- Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peegrine Lethbruy, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.
- Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;
- Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;
- Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldborough, Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.
- Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;
- Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;
- Charles county, Rev. William Thomson.

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

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The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness as a minister both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

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November 2, 1784

F O R S A L E,

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

P. W. THOMAS.

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

JAMES STEUART.

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TOMSEY DAVIDG.

October 12, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cecil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requested to shew cause why he should not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
A. GOLDRER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

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

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

Port-Tobacco, November 10, 1784.

To be sold by vendue, at the subscriber's plantation, on Nanjemoy, on Thursday the 16th of December next,

FROM ten to thirteen slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, and sundry other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, on granting bond on interest, approved security.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

WANTED, a clerk who writes a good hand, and is master of accounts, and who can be recommended for his industry, fidelity, sobriety, and honesty. Such a person who meets with good encouragement and generous wages, by applying to the printers.

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

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

J. WHITE, assist. com.

August 13, 1784.

T O B E S O L D,

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

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

T O B E S O L D,

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, it out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

GEORGE PLATER.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

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

SINGLETON WOOTTON, } administrators.
RICHARD BURGESS, }

Annapolis, December 8, 1784.

SOME time in September 1783, several furlows belonging to soldiers of the first regiment were left by an officer of said regiment with me, I hereby request such soldiers to call for the same, as no furlows will be delivered to any soldier's order, only to the soldier himself.

JAMES TOOTELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 23, 1784.

H A G U E, O c t o b e r 10.

THE last dispatches from Vienna mentioned, that his Imperial majesty was unalterably determined upon opening the Scheld. Another courier arrived on Monday from Brussels, at the Imperial ambassador's, with dispatches upon the above important subject; immediately after the perusal of these dispatches, that minister gave notice to the president of the states-general, that about the 7th or 8th of this month, a vessel would sail from Antwerp, down the Scheld, into the sea; and that his Imperial majesty should look upon any obstacle to the free passage of the said vessel as a declaration of war. A courier also arrived from Paris with dispatches for the French ambassador, in which we hear the French court still recommend moderation to this republic, and advise them to give way to the circumstances of the times, to avoid a war, and wait for a favourable opportunity to invalidate their rights. Upon this their high mightiness dispatched a courier to Brussels, with their resolution, taken in consequence of the above advice of the French court, and fresh instructions were also sent to vice-admiral Rynst, commander of the Dutch fleet at the mouth of the Scheld. It is reported that these orders were to let the vessel in question pass under a protest; but this is not credited here.

Couriers have been dispatched to Vienna, Brussels and Paris, and messengers to all the frontier towns.

Oct. 13. Our accounts from Brunswick, dated the 15th, mention, that 90 artillery men are set out from Antwerp, towards which place two battalions marched on the 9th; 60 pieces of cannon are expected to arrive in that city, and the troops of Bergen and other places have all received orders to be in readiness to march.

Government have issued orders for twelve armed brigs and galleots to repair to appointed stations, with all possible expedition, for the purpose of defending the ports of Flanders.

According to letters from Bergen op-Zoom, the Austrian troops are in motion in the neighbourhood of Zandvliet, and in the adjacent villages; quarters are ordered to be provided for two thousand men.

Antwerp, says a correspondent, about which the public curiosity is at present so powerfully excited, was once the emporium of the European continent, though now reduced to a mere tapestry, or thread lace shop, with the houses of a few Jews, bankers and jewellers adjoining. This ancient store house, or granary of the north, has no longer either ships in its harbour, or commodities in its market. Before the civil wars, under the insatiation of Philip the second, defalcated the country, it was said to do more business in one month, than even Venice in its most flourishing state in two years. Its form is orbicular, or rather a bow, of which the river is the string. Its quay is four hundred yards wide, and said to be not less than twenty-two feet deep. No town can be conceived more commodious for trade, as it is intersected by no less than eight canals, cut out of the Scheld, some of which, in its flourishing condition, are said to have contained a hundred loaded vessels at a time. It contains two hundred public buildings, peculiarly beautiful and magnificent. The streets are all large and regular, the cathedral is a structure of great elegance and liberality, the town house has not, perhaps for the most exquisite architecture, a superior in the world, and the citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the Low Countries.

Nothing can be finer than the country adjacent, or contiguous to Antwerp. Every gentleman's seat in the neighbourhood, is a sort of castle or chateau. A circumstance, which powerfully reminds us of those hostile and sanguinary times, when no man was safe in his own house, but no proportions to its strength. The desolation, however, which takes place, in consequence of a total decay of trade, is strongly marked by the scarceness of money, which prevails among the inhabitants. All sorts of provisions are consequently very cheap, that a stranger may dine in Brussels, on seven or eight dishes of meat, for less than an English shilling. Travelling is very safe, reasonable and charming, where the country, though solitary, continues to please, where the means of luxury almost within every one's reach, and where the roads, which are generally a broad causeway, and much broader than ours, run for several miles in a straight line, and terminate with the view of some noble palace or building. So deeply impressed were the rest of Europe with the superior excellence of this country in the era of its prosperity, that it was vulgarly said of it, that its bread was better than bread, its fire hotter than fire, and its iron harder than iron.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 6.

Lord Chesterfield and his suite still remain at the prince of Wales's hotel in Paris, waiting the arrival of an ambassador from Madrid. It is extraordinary that the nation should be burthened with the expense of this embassy so long before it can even in appearance be of any service. Would it not be time enough to send an ambassador when we learned that the Spanish minister had appointed a nobleman to our court: there would then be some pretence to send an ambassador to Paris; but as the case now stands, we are treated with a supercilious contempt.—Query, would the late lord Chatham submit to this indignity?

The trade to India says a commercial correspondent; considered in a national point of view, is less worthy the attention of Great-Britain than the fisheries upon her own coasts. Our trade to the Indies is carried on

merely by the means of the silver and gold we send thither; it is nature herself that produces this effect; our luxuries cannot be theirs, nor theirs our wants; their climate neither demands, nor indeed permits, hardly any thing that comes from ours. Such cloaths as they have the country furnishes; they want therefore nothing but our bullion to serve as a medium of value, and for this they give us merchandise in return, with which the frugality of the people, and the nature of the country furnish them in great abundance. This kind of traffic must always leave the balance against us, as we import a great deal, and export but very little; whereas, if we turn our attention to our fisheries we shall not only enrich our country at the expense of our neighbours, but always have at command a body of seamen ready to man our ships of war, to resent insults, and protect our commerce from any attempt to circumscribe its limits.

The unexampled cruelties which have been exercised in India by a certain nameless tyrant, were such, that a dervise had the courage to present a writing to him conceived in these terms: "If thou art a God, act as a God; if thou art a prophet, conduct us in the way of salvation; if thou art a king, render the people happy, and do not destroy them." To which the monster, with a great readiness and vivacity, replied, "I am no God, to act as a God; nor a prophet to shew the way of salvation; nor a king to render the people happy; but I am the scourge whom your prophet sends to the nations whom he has in his wrath devoted to ruin."

There is an excellent law in the city of Geneva, that marks their wisdom, and if introduced into our code, might have a very good tendency. This law excludes from the magistracy, and even from the great council, or parliament, the children of those who died insolvent, except they have discharged their father's debts in a given proportion to their opulence. Few instances, it is said, have occurred, where the creditors of the deceased, have not received some compensation, which could not be recovered by any legal process.

Extract of a letter from Naples, September 9.

"As there has been much talk about the 1500 men sent to Malta, to quell the disturbances there, it may not be improper to explain the rise of the dissensions.

"Some time ago a priest assassinated his uncle and his nephew, and took refuge in the hotel of the bishop; the judge demanded the assassin to be given up, which the bishop refused; the authority of the then grand master, hurt by this refusal, ordered a detachment with all possible circumspection, to take the delinquent from his asylum; the clergy outrageous at this pretended infringement of their privileges, sought for nothing but to be revenged of the grand-master; and the dearth of provisions soon furnished an opportunity. The priests roused the people, and a sedition was formed, and their plan was to assassinate the grand-master, and bring the island under clerical government; but the grand master fought the rebels in person, imprisoned the ecclesiastics who fomented the discord, beheaded some, and exposed their heads upon poles. This irritated the clergy the more, who complained to the pope; but all the representations of the Holy See, could not convince the grand-master that he was wrong, and it is generally believed his inflexibility cost him his life, as a violent dose of poison ended his days, since which, there has been no harmony between the order and the clergy; and the present grand-master, a Frenchman by nation, of the illustrious family of Rohan, is faithfully attached to the principles of his predecessors, and in the present disturbances, has punished several of the insurgents, and narrowly watches the clergy. This is the cause of his requesting our court to send him 1500 men, that he may put an effectual end to the sedition."

Oct. 16. The volunteers of Ireland are by no means universally disaffected; many of the more respectable characters among them for property and understanding, are sensible of the value of their present constitution, and of the views of those who wish to destroy it.

There is a little appearance of discontent in some parts of Scotland; but as more than nineteen twentieths of the people are in opposition to this factious spirit, it will insensibly die away, and leave no traces behind it.

Oct. 19. A paper of the 9th says, letters by the French and Dutch mails contain no positive information. In Paris there is a report that the Dutch will agree to the opening of the Scheld, and thus the contention will end between them and the emperor without bloodshed. On the other hand, there are letters from Flushing, which say they look upon war as certain, and accordingly are fitting out four large frigates, to protect the trade on their coast from imperial privateers, which are expected to be very numerous; and in the postscript of a letter from Ostend, they say that news has arrived there by express of an open rupture, the Dutch having actually taken possession of Sluys, and a small imperial fort in its neighbourhood. Though we can by no means suppose the latter to be true, a war is probably at no great distance, if we believe the emperor meant any thing in that part of his declaration, where he says, "that he should consider the obstructions of the imperial flag in the Scheld as a declaration of war." Undoubtedly that has taken place; but well informed politicians still think that France will interpose as a mediator, and matters will be accommodated. In either case a little time must determine.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, October 8.

"I can only briefly inform you, that the Scheld will doubtless be opened very shortly. Count Prol,

whose renown as a merchant here you cannot be unacquainted with; had lately a small brig arrived at Ostend from Africa, which afterwards made a trip here round by the canals to Bruges, Brussels, &c. and has laid in the roads about 14 days. The Dutch have, in the interim, had ample information, that "she is intended to be the first vessel that will sail through the Scheld by way of opening it," and she is to try "what they mean to do," after the memorial presented from the emperor, that "he shall consider any affront given to this vessel (even the firing of a single gun) as an immediate declaration of war, and shall proceed accordingly." Now this is perhaps, the most critical moment this city has experienced for upwards of a century! The brig sailed yesterday down the Scheld, and every body here was impatient last night to know the event; some expecting her to be suffered to pass quietly, while others seemed certain that she would be stopped at Fort Lillo; or, if not, that she will certainly be captured by the admiral lying in Flushing roads, with an 80 and three 74 gun ships of the line. This morning, however, we find, that she is still lying off Fort St. Philip, about a league from this town, where she lays (by order of the court of Brussels) while it can be made known at the Hague that she is under way from these roads; in order that the business may be decisively settled one way or the other, and that the Dutch may not plead ignorance of her sailing, and the orders she has received from court. It is supposed she may lay off Fort St. Philip three or four days longer, but that period will certainly determine whether we are to have peace or war. If she passes uninterrupted, *tout est fini*; but if not, we go at it ding dong. *En're nous*, eighty engineers are arrived here, whose orders are positive, that if this vessel meets with the smallest affront, they are to proceed immediately to Fort Lillo and blow it up. More on the subject the moment it occurs."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, October 4.

"An immediate war with the emperor seems inevitable; and indeed this issue might have been predicted in the earliest stage of his controversy with the republic respecting the navigation of the Scheld, since the event that is now on the point of taking place was so plainly indicated by the inflexibility with which the king of the Romans persisted in his demands, and the firmness with which they were opposed by the Batavian senate."

Extract of a letter from Ostend, October 13.

"The Waip cutter, of 24, and the Thunderer, of 22 guns, are also sold to the Dutch; but are detained here by our admiralty, alleging, as a reason, that they are as able to purchase and pay for them as the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from Flushing, October 5.

"We are fitting here four large frigates, one of 44, two of 36, and one of 30 guns, as guarda costas, to protect our trade, a war with the emperor being expected; and though that power has not much of a naval force, imperial privateers are expected to be very numerous: this prevention therefore, is taken for the purpose of securing our commerce before it is invaded."

Letters from Leghorn, dated September 17, mention, that the Algerine corsairs are exceedingly numerous in the Mediterranean, and have lately taken several Spanish vessels, the crews of which the Barbarians treat with great inhumanity. The Moors had also seized some Dutch and Swedish ships, which they suffered to proceed on their voyage, after committing some petty acts of piracy.

The emperor seems to have taken up the king of Prussia's intention, and to be determined on putting that monarch's threat into execution, of making the Dutch an example of ingratitude to all the world.

Mr. Gomet has informed the societies and the public, that on the 18th ult. he saw at Turly, near Bourges, in Berri, a globe of fire, the most brilliant, and about half the size of the moon. It followed the sun and had a luminous tail of about 20 degrees. It constantly shot forth sparks of light as large and brilliant as the planets, and which instantly disappeared. The meteor continued between four and five seconds, and also disappeared. It was about 40 degrees above the horizon, and near the star Arcturus.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) O c t o b e r 9.

As every particular relating to the life of a person rendered to conspicuous as that of the late Dr. Pugh, must be interesting, the following has been suggested to us by a correspondent. Every person who knew Pugh, must have remarked the diffidence and awkwardness, or rather a seeming bashfulness in his deportment; under that veil, it appears, there lay concealed every symptom of the horrid malady which has since broke forth with such fatal violence. Early in the commencement of our disputes with America, when our adventurers from this island went to New York with the view of sending American recruits hither, Pugh being of the medical tribe, was dispatched for this island with a few persons of that denomination. At a short distance from the land, the Yankees began to repent of their engagements, and when an American privateer, a day or two afterwards, bore in sight, they, to a man, refused to fight against their countrymen. In a man with a soul less congenial with the business in which it has lately been engaged, this instance might have called forth some sentiments of generosity and humanity; but Pugh's was of a different construction: "You won't fight," says he, "well, if we can't make you useful one way, we shall another" instantly or-

dering those unhappy victims to be tied hands and feet together, and thrown into the nettles with the hammocks, the usual defence against musket balls. There did those unhappy wretches lie, crying for mercy, offering, on being set at liberty, to fight against friend or foe, until the battle was finished, when it was found that one man was killed, and two or three were mortally wounded.

Humanity will shudder, when we are told, that the late Dr. Pugh struck his victim first on the breast, where the knife being opposed by the bone, failed of execution; from thence being extracted, he plunged it through his heart, and finished, in an instant, that part of the tragedy. He then applied the same instrument, streaming with the blood of the innocent, to his own breast; and, after giving himself four dreadful wounds, so contiguous to each other, that they might be covered with the palm of a hand, fell, and with a groan expired.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated August 31, 1784.

"A vessel arrived yesterday in seven days from St. Mary's; general M^r Arthur with the troops, were embarked, and expected to sail the day after. There have been some bloody frays between the English and Spanish fallows at St. Mary's, several of the Dons displaying their knives, occasioned the Johns to use their oaken cudgels, and with such effect, as to deprive several of the antagonists of life. The liberality held out in the first proclamation of de Zepedes, was mere affectation; the farce could not last out a single honey moon. The Porcupine is here, and will sail for your island immediately after the equinox."

NEW-YORK, December 9.

On Monday the 6th instant, was launched at Newark, state of New-Jersey, the brig Charming Peggy, burthen about 150 tons.

It is reported that two persons are taken up in Boston, and committed to goal, on suspicion of breaking open the house of the honourable James Lovell, Esq; continental treasurer of the state of Massachusetts, and robbing him of 25,000 dollars in loan-office certificates, &c. as mentioned in a late paper.

On Saturday the 17th ult. the ship Grand Turk, captain Ingertoll, sailed from Salem, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 10. Some very impertinent remarks have been made in a late London paper, upon two characters which appear scarcely to agree in a single point of comparison, viz. General Washington and Mr. Fox. The last of these is the son of a nobleman of fortune, of agreeable manners, and a style of parliamentary elocution, just sufficient to make him the mouth of a party in a kingdom, where the powers of rhetoric never rose higher than what, among the ancients would have been but little thought of; with these qualifications, he has an alloy of foibles and vices, which even his friends cannot justify, and which his enemies universally affect to hold in the utmost execration: with regard to his popularity, as it has been erected upon the firm basis of party dissension, it is of course precarious and undetermined. The American Fabius, on the other hand, is revered by his country, and dreadful only to its enemies; of no rank but what has been fairly derived from his own merits in the most interesting situations, when nothing but an assemblage of virtues which adora humanity, could have secured him that decisive influence which he preterved through the late war. Calm and serene, neither enriehed by avarice, nor impoverished by prodigality, this great man will remain the admiration of remote posterity, long after the perishable name of Charles Fox shall be lost for ever.

Hostilities being commenced between their high mightinesses the States general and the emperor of Germany, is an event that, if we are not mistaken in our speculations, will spread its baneful effects among almost all the powers of Europe, and will open the sanguinary gore which has but recently been stopped, as family connexions, treaties, &c. will interest them in the event.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 15.

"The substance of the resolutions of the states-general at their assembly held on Saturday the 9th of October, at eleven o'clock at night, relative to the stopping the Austrian brig from sailing up the Scheld was, 'I hat having deliberated upon the letter on that subject sent by captain Volbergen, dated on board the Pollux frigate, 8th of October, at half past one at noon, it was determined to send orders to that officer, to release the vessel in question (notwithstanding her having passed fort Lillo without the necessary passport) on condition that the captain returns to Antwerp, and engages in writing not to continue his voyage along the Scheld.

"That a full account be laid before the government general of the Austrian Low Countries of the whole affair by the Dutch ambassadors at Brussels, and in as respectful, and at the same time as strong terms as possible, to complain to the said government of the attempt of the Austrian brig to sail from Antwerp down the Scheld, without stopping at Lillo to take the necessary passports, in direct contradiction to the rights of the republic; that such a proceeding upon the territory of the republic would have been punished upon the spot, had not count Belgioso given notice to the Dutch ambassadors at Brussels, that such a vessel was to sail by the express order of the emperor.

"That their high mightinesses imagine such order must have been given by his majesty before he was well informed of the importance the opening the Scheld was looked upon in this country, and before the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 30th of August, and 24th of September had come to hand, in which their high mightinesses set forth the impossibility of revoking the orders which had been in force ever since the treaty of Munster, for keeping the Scheld shut; and that it be further represented, that their high mightinesses cannot imagine the emperor

can think of opening the Scheld; the right to shut which river was acknowledged at the same time, and by the same treaty of the independence of the republic, and which right has never been in the smallest degree contested from that time till now, neither in the grand alliance of 1701, or in the barrier treaty of 1715; and that in all the conferences held at Antwerp, and at Brussels, when every thing that was litigious relative to the Austrian Low Countries was debated, there never was the least thing mentioned against the shutting of the Scheld; and even in the account of the 4th of May, which was to contain all the pretensions of his Imperial majesty, against the republic, not a word is mentioned of that river:

"That their high mightinesses think they have in all their transactions shewn the highest respect for his Imperial majesty, and most particularly in the evacuation of Namur, and other barrier towns, although they entered into the grand alliance of 1701, and waged a ruinous war, only to obtain those barriers:

"That the same moderation has appeared in all their memorials and resolves, and was particularly manifested in their readiness to grant his Imperial majesty every reasonable pretension contained in his list of them above mentioned:

"That as a further proof of their moderation, notwithstanding all ships of whatsoever nation were condemnable that passed the last guard of the Scheld, without taking out the necessary passports, &c. yet that the Austrian brig which was stopped by captain Volbergen, for passing Fort Lillo, and attempting even to pass the frigates of the republic, should be released, provided she would return: that their high mightinesses finally depend on the known magnanimity of his Imperial majesty to leave the republic in the quiet possession of their lawful right to keep the Scheld shut."

ANNAPOLIS, December 23.

The honourable John Henry, William Hindman, and Luther Martin, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress, in the room of William Smallwood, Thomas Johnson, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires, who have refused to serve.

The following delegates were attending at Trenton, in the congress of the United States, on the 13th instant, viz.

New Hampshire, The honourable Abel Foster.
Massachusetts, The honourable Samuel Holten, George Partridge, Elbridge Gerry, and Rufus King.
Rhode-Island, The honourable William Ellery and David Howell.

Connecticut, The honourable Joseph Plat Cooke.
New-York, The honourable Egbert Benson, John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, and Walter Livingston.

New-Jersey, The honourable William Churchill Houston, John Beatty, Samuel Dick, and Charles Brewart.

Pennsylvania, The honourable Joseph Gardner and William Henry.

Delaware, The honourable John Vining and Gunning Bedford.

Virginia, The honourable Richard Henry Lee, president, Samuel Hardy, James Monroe, and John Francis Mercer.

North-Carolina, The honourable Hugh Williamson and Richard Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina, The honourable Jacob Read, John Bull, and Charles Pinkney.

Georgia, The honourable William Houston and William Gibbons.

We hear that on Saturday the 11th instant, the question for adjourning from Trenton was taken in congress and lost.

His Britannic majesty's packet boat, Lord Hyde, captain Jones, will sail with the mail for Falmouth, on Wednesday the 5th of January.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Jones, from Falmouth; Cruizer, Adamson, from Bristol; William, Lacy, from Lisbon; Mary, Curry, from Londonderry; Bapiste, from Hispaniola; Commerce, Crookshank, from Cape-Francois; Betty, Wilson, from St. Eustatia; Dover, Brown, from Tortola; Phoebe, Henley, from North-Carolina; Ranger, Philips, Delight, Clark, and Frederick, Buchanan, from Virginia; Columbia, Stewart, and Virginia Packet, M'Kildo, from Baltimore; Fanny, Tillinghast, and General Greene, Godfrey, from Rhode-Island; and New-York Packet, Hyde, from Philadelphia, are arrived at New-York.

Late London papers advise, that the French are completing all their garrisons in Flanders, and making great preparations for an encampment of troops in that quarter—a plain proof that they will not be idle spectators in the expected rupture between the emperor and the Dutch—that the exchange of the signatures of the treaty entered into between France and Holland, had actually taken place—that an Imperial flag from Ostend, for the port of Sluys, had shared the same fate as the brig from Antwerp to Dunkirk, being seized in the Scheld, and sent into Walcheren, a port of Zealand—that the course of exchange continued so unfavourable on the side of Amsterdam, that no money to any large amount had yet been remitted to the British funds—that the Dutch, in mitigation of the dishonour offered to the emperor's flag, by firing at his vessel, pretend that orders had been sent to admiral Ruyss, to prevent any thing of that sort, but that those orders unluckily arrived too late—that there cannot remain the smallest doubt of the trade to Antwerp being renewed by Christmas next—that trade revived, free toleration encouraged, impolitic superstition abolished, the patronage of useful science and the arts, all illustrate the reign of the present emperor—that the farmers-general have had occasion to be much dissatisfied with the cargoes of tobacco that have been imported

for some time past from Virginia to Nantes—and that compt de Vergennes has communicated their complaints to Dr. Franklin—that they who have had opportunities of observing upon the councils and actions of the emperor, all say in commendation of him, that firmness of temper is one of his chief characteristics—that the city of London, as well as some other cities in Europe, were balloon-mad; Mr. Blanchard's balloon, in the loss sustained by idleness, having cost London only, not less than 30,000. in one day.

By the latest London papers we learn, that the empress of Russia is dangerously ill; some advices say, that her Imperial majesty is past recovery; should she pay the common debt of nature, it will make a very considerable change in the present arrangement of European politics—that the Dutch commissioners have delivered to his imperial majesty's minister a fresh memorial, which it is said contains information that the Most Christian King hath taken upon himself the office of a mediator, hoping that his imperial majesty would accept the mediation, as the states had no desire of shrinking from what might be the determination, however detrimental to the interests of the confederacy—that the bishop of Osnaburg comes no more to England, but in the character of a visitor to the British court—that he hath taken possession of his episcopal principality, and his general residence in Germany is therefore thought to be absolutely necessary; besides which, he is a general officer in the Hanoverian service, and one of the lords of the regency of that electorate—that letters from Vienna state, that his royal highness is the constant attendant of the emperor in all his military excursions, his imperial majesty taking the greatest pleasure in shewing him his armies, and making them pass in review before his royal highness, who takes much delight in military pomp—that the rage for emigration in consequence of the great encouragement given to agriculture by the king of Prussia, in the western provinces of that kingdom, has been so great in some parts of Germany, that an edict has been published at Wurtemberg, forbidding any person to depart that dukedom without leave from the reigning prince, on pain of fine and imprisonment—that, it is said, the dey of Algiers, had issued orders that no quarter shall be given to Spaniards or Maltese, nor to the women and children who shall be found on board their ships—that the situation of all Europe, through the storm that threatens the Dutch, is so very alarming, that it engages almost every moment of the British minister's attention, fearing that the affairs of Holland, added to those of Ireland, may overthrow his administration, and again bring in lord North and Co—that the precarious state of Dutch politics for some time past has much affected the English funds, many of the jobbers imagining that on this account the price of stocks would fall, and therefore selling out on the venture—that letters from Brussels mention, that 90 cannoners are departed for Antwerp, and that preparations were making for transporting 60 pieces of cannon to the same city—that the states of Zealand have come to a resolution similar to that of the states of Holland and West Friesland, with regard to the removal of the duke of Brunwick from his employments, and his quitting the territories of the republic—that the prince of Orange has by the grand pensionary entered a protest against this resolution, as dangerous to the liberty of the people, and that it makes the duke's case peculiarly hard, he having by his letter of the 30th of August, demanded an opportunity to clear himself before the States general of the accusations brought against him—that at the same time the grand pensionary, in his highness's name entered a protest against the resolution taken at the requisition of the towns, as null and void, contrary to the constitution and form of government of a free republic; referring to his principal the power of making such farther observations, particularly on the method of procedure in that affair, as he shall think proper—that on the other hand the deputies of the towns have reserved the power of entering counter-protests, and making such observations on the protest of his highness as they shall judge proper—that the French are at this instant employed in instituting a new East India company, and have communicated the matter formally to the court of London—that at a numerous and respectable meeting of the free citizens and inhabitants of the town of Roscommon, held at Roscommon, on the 15th of September, 1784, the following resolutions were unanimously entered into, "That they regarded the accusation of the high sheriffs of the city of Dublin (consequently of the majority of the high sheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his majesty's attorney-general of Ireland, as a most desperate attempt to overawe the free spirit of the people and to misrepresent the free principles of the constitution"—that "they solemnly recommend it to their fellow citizens, to consider of the expediency of instructing their representatives to impeach the present attorney-general at the bar of the house of lords, or of transmitting an address to their most gracious sovereign praying his removal for ever from his majesty's council, or to pursue such other temperate and constitutional means as may be best calculated to redress an insulted people"—and that "the copy of a letter in the public papers, signed John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accusation, be committed to the flames by the hands of the common hangman"—that at an entertainment of the friends of Mr. Fox, in the great room of the Shakespeare, there were two toasts drank

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which ought never to be omitted by the friends of liberty and their country—1. "The majesty of the people of England"—2. "May the king and people of England never forget the awful thirtieth of January"—that Sir Joshua Reynolds has lately got into his possession a very great curiosity; it is the famous miniature picture of Oliver Cromwell, painted by Cowper, which our curious men have so long been looking for in vain.

Anecdote of an extraordinary emigration.—From a late London news paper.

A VERY singular event took place about two years ago; a Scotch gentleman, in the isle of Herries, one of the Western isles, having been very much crossed in love, sold his estate, which produced him upwards of 7000l. with which he fitted out two good ships, embarked at Glasgow himself, and sixty families of his old vassals, with every article necessary for the establishment of a fort and a colony, and set sail, designing for New-Zealand. His intention was to enter the river Thames, of captain Cook, and to navigate his ships into some very secure creek, where they might be fixed to remain, in the vicinity of a rock, to serve as a fort. He took every sort of cattle and seed of England, birds, &c. &c. Being a man of great temper and prudence, there is little doubt but he will entirely conciliate the affections of the natives, by doing them good offices; and should that be the case, he will, in a few years, be sovereign of that noble island: should the scheme fail, he is provided for building, if necessary, other ships. The great misery of the natives arises from a want of cultivation. He will be able, when he has made some progress in their language, to explain fully the importance of a very different agriculture from theirs—will set them the example, and teach every useful art, as amongst his people (all of whom bear his own name) there are artificers of every kind. A friend and neighbour (a seaman settled in the isle) promised to make a voyage to the Thames to pay him a visit in three or four years, with intention, if his colony thrives, to settle with him. The gentleman intended to marry a New-Zealand girl, in order, by that means, to be the more connected with the natives, and convince them of his friendly intentions.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,
ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to
HENRY HUMFREY.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday next, the 27th instant, for cash,
SUNDRY articles of merchandise, consisting of Shintzes, calicoes, Irish linens, &c. the property of the late John Hepburn, deceased.
All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those who have claims to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, to
BERIAH MAYBURY, } administrators.
JAMES SMITH, }

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,
AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havana sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

December 19, 1784.
I DO forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either gun or dog, or riding through and oystering, as I have suffered to much by their pulling down my fences; if they will persist in it they may depend that I will take such steps as the law doth allow in such cases.
ROBERT DAVIDG.

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

Baltimore, November 1784.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Lewin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, in order to enable us the subscribers to liquidate and adjust all claims which may be against said estate; such persons are desired to bring in their accounts legally authorized for settlement.
SAMUEL SADLER, } executors.
JOHN MACKALL, }

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
December 21, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Christian Layman, living on Zachia manor, in Charles county, a truncky short made bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and short twitch tail, a small star in his forehead, appears to be eleven or twelve years old, has many saddle spots, seems to have drawn, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.
WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

St. Mary's county, November 22, 1784.
WHEREAS several persons have for some years past made a practice of trespassing on the subscriber's land, by hunting thereon with guns and dogs; notice is hereby given that he is determined to prosecute any person or persons, who may in future enter into and pass through his lands either to hunt or fish, without leave first had from
JOHN COODE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Mount Pleasant, November 23, 1784.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, a slave called HESS, (alias Hezekiah Scott) a very fair mulatto, about 23 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, with a large mole on his right cheek, dark red or sandy hair, sometimes tied in a club, and sometimes queued, by trade a tailor, and a very good waiter; his drest two blue suits, one edged with red, the other lined with white, and yellow metal buttons on both, white linen overalls, white stockings, and shoes with large white metal buckles, a large fantail hat with a black ribbon and buckle, with many other cloaths unknown. I have great reason to think he is in Annapolis, as his mother lives with Mr. George Mann. Whoever will secure the said slave so that I get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.
JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, November 8, 1784.
Just imported and to be sold at the house of John Shaw, opposite the south end of the stad-house,
A GREAT variety of looking-glasses, tea chests, billiard balls, pictures framed and glazed, maps of North-America, divided according to the preliminary articles, signed at Versailles the 20th day of January 1783, in which are particularly described the boundaries of the United States, a general Atlas, describing the whole universe, being a complete and new collection of the most approved maps extant, engraved in the best manner on sixty-two copper plates, corrected with the greatest care, and augmented from the latest discoveries down to 1782.
SHAW and CHISHOLM.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th of December instant,
ONE hundred and thirty acres of LAND, contained in Lot No. 15. of the Monocacy Manor, and joining old George Devilbiss's plantation, about five miles from Frederick-town. There are about forty acres of it cleared, on which are 100 young apple-trees; the rest is exceedingly well timbered, and the whole of the land, when sold by the state, was much noticed for its goodness. It is clear of lease or any claim whatever. One third of the money to be paid the first of March 1785, one third the first of June 1785, and the balance the first of September following.
WILLIAM D. BEALL.

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

Annapolis, December 9, 1784.
I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment from Thomas Duffey, sergeant of the Maryland line, for the pay and land due to him from the state of Maryland, or the United States, as I purchased said pay and land in Piscataway-town, Prince-George's county, on the 24th day of February last.
BENJAMIN WARD.

To be SOLD, for cash or specie certificates,
AN excellent blacksmith with his wife and three very likely children, the woman is a good cook, washes and irons well. Three years credit will be allowed on giving bond with security and paying interest. A striker who has been two years at the business, will be given gratis for three years. Apply to Dr. Jenifer at Port-Tobacco, or the subscriber in Annapolis.
DANIEL JENIFER.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colchester, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large stream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill seats. Also about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Washington county, and state of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-six from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in soil equal to and produces as highly as any and in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or sold otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers, who shall have a good and sufficient title. A very small part of the purchase money, not exceeding one sixth, will be expected in a short time after the sale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the sale.
PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

December 16, 1784.
Agreeable to the last will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Wednesday in January next,
ALL the real and personal estate of the deceased. The land is very good, and a mill seat on part of it. The personal estate consists of degrees of different ages and sexes, stock of various kinds, household furniture, &c. All persons who have claims are requested to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforesaid.
THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Anne-Arundel county, December 10, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 18th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,
THE effects of Seaborn Birkhead, deceased, on Holland's Island, consisting of several valuable country born negroes; some fine blooded horses, mares, and colts, and the stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and household furniture. Likewise a valuable schooner boat, burthen about four hundred bushels. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with approved security.
NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD, son of Samuel, executor.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.
TO BE RENTED,
A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there is also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.
RICHARD BURLAND.

Anne-Arundel county December 15, 1784.
ALL persons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are desired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and also by power of attorney from William Worthington, Esq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the estate of Dr. Kennedy) I am sufficiently authorized and empowered to collect all sums of money and settle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such persons will please to be prepared for an immediate settlement of their respective accounts, as they will shortly be called upon by
THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 13, 1784.
BY virtue of resolutions passed the honourable the general assembly, the 11th instant, I am authorized and directed to pay the interest due agreeably to the act of May session 1781, "to adjust the debts due from this state;" also the interest due on certificates issued agreeably to the act of November session 1782, proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of congress on loan-office certificates, to accept this state for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewise to pay the subscribers for the bills of credit issued in 1781, (vulgarly called red money) the principal and interest due thereon, unless they will take certificates for the principal, at six per cent. interest, in which case certificates may be issued to them as to other creditors of the public.
DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

Port-Tobacco, December 1, 1784.
THE subscriber is desirous of taking an apprenticeship to surgery and physic.
JAMES CRAIK.

LOTTERY

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Dollars, and another Dollars column. Lists prizes from 1 to 3000 and total prizes/blanks.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes...

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING...

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

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

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

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

THE executors of the rev. Mr Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof...

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gustavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

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

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE

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

P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD

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

JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Azel Davidge deceased, agreeable to his intention.

TOMSEY DAVIDG.

October 12, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, for the relief of his boy, now in Cecil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requested to shew cause why he should not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order, A. GOLDR, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 12

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

WANTED, a clerk who writes a good hand, and is master of accounts, and who can be recommended for his industry, fidelity, sobriety, and honesty. Such a person will meet with good encouragement and generous wages, by applying to the printers.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

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

SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

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

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

J. WHITE, assist. com.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD

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

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

TO BE SOLD

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784. RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manners, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

GEORGE PLATER.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

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

SINGLETON WOOTTON, } administrators. RICHARD BURGESS, }

Annapolis, December 8, 1784.

SOME time in September 1783, several furlows belonging to soldiers of the first regiment were left by an officer of said regiment with me, I hereby request such soldiers to call for the same, as no furlows will be delivered to any soldier's order, only to the soldier himself.

JAMES TOOTELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1784.

LONDON, September 2.

PITAPH in Conway church.—Here lieth the body of Nick: Hookes of Conway, gentleman; who was the 41st child of his father William Hookes, Esq; by Alice his wife, and he the father of 27 children, who died the 27th day of March, 1637.

A singular piece of luxury, in which the principal men of Tongataboe indulge themselves, is, that of being beat by women while they sleep. Two women sat by Futtasache, and performed this operation, which is called tooge tooge, by beating briskly his body and legs with both fists, as a drum, till he fell asleep.—When once the person is asleep, they abate a little in the strength and quickness of beating, but resume it, if there is an appearance of his waking. The women are relieved, and sleep by turns. They have also a nocturnal refreshment of fish and yams.

OB. 9. The frequent and unjust insinuations, that under the present board of admiralty our fleet is neglected and precipitating to ruin, cannot be contradicted with better authority than by our inserting the following letter just sent us from Portsmouth, where lord Howe and the board have spent a week in the most accurate survey of the ships and stores at that port.

Admiralty-office. October 1, 1784.

"SIR, HAVING reported the highly regular and approvable state, in which the board found all the guardships under your orders, to the king; I have received his majesty's commands to acquaint you with his great satisfaction in your conduct, and in the attention of several captains, to whom his majesty further directs that you should make his sentiments known thereupon. I am, with great esteem and regard, Sir, your most faithful servant,

H O W E."

Admiral Montague, commander in chief, &c. at Portsmouth

The admiral immediately sent a copy of the above letter to each captain.

OB. 16 The following curious receipt for curing provisions to carry abroad, has been tried by a tleman who has twice made the experiment in a cage to Archangel, and once to the West-Indies. The meat, whether beef, or mutton, be fresh, and when hung to be perfectly cold; let it be cut up in quarters, lay each on a block, and sprinkle it over with ingredients prepared in the following manner: lignum vitae fine chips one pound; common salt four ounces, coarse sugar four ounces, sal prunella half an ounce; when it has been well sprinkled, include the whole in sheet lead; which done, lay it in a chest, and, as each lot is laid in, cover it with fresh saw-dust; ram it well down and cover the whole close. Meat (particularly fine fat beef) has been eat fresh so prepared six weeks or two months after sailing from England; the beef must be in fine order, and when taken out for dressing (it roasts best) it should be wiped and scraped clean and put down to the fire as quick as possible.

OB. 18. The compte de Vergennes owes his situation to a talent for fishing in troubled waters. He was at Stockholm at the celebrated revolution, which rendered the king despoised; and he was very active in effecting it. Franklin tried long and ineffectually to interest France in the emancipation of America. When de Vergennes returned from Sweden, he saw the advantages which the errors of lord North, and the information of opposition gave him, and France immediately adopted his ideas. He is now intriguing in the East Indies, in Ireland, and among the smugglers, to raise the price of teas in Leadenhall-street. His system is to give his master the advantage of attacking England, raging with animosities, and divided in its passion and forces.

DUBLIN, October 7.

It must give pleasure to the well-wisher of his country, to perceive the late exports to America and elsewhere. Though not at present of so extensive a nature as may hereafter be expected, they serve to keep alive a commercial acquaintance, which will assuredly, ere long, widen into a more consequential and productive intercourse. The importation of various fabrics, which the establishment of manufactories here has precluded the necessity of continuing, added to the non-importation agreements, have bettered materially the condition of those persons dependent on our manufactures, and though it must be gradually effected, there is reason to hope, by a steady attention to the good quality of whatever articles we may send to foreign markets, we will partake largely of the trade which hitherto has been confined to Great-Britain. Among other matters of national concern, it is satisfactory to be informed that the Irish breweries have attained to such a degree of improvement, assisted by the protecting duties, as to have diminished the customary importation of porter very

considerably, and when the prodigious expenditure for this article alone is considered, it cannot but become a wish that we may no longer be under the humiliating necessity as to recur to a distant quarter for a common beverage, that a little industry will enable us to bring to perfection at home.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 6.

It would appear that Morris Keaton, the pirate and murderer, who, it has been asserted, was killed by his comrades, landed at Port Louis, in Hispaniola, with several trunks, containing a quantity of valuable merchandise, and a negro boy, under pretence of discharging of the vessel and cargo, and never returned on board again. In confirmation of this intelligence, we understand, he was seen at Port-au Prince, about five days ago, by the master of a French schooner, who arrived here on Thursday, with whom the villain had agreed for his passage to this island, and, at that time, passed under the feigned name of William Kearney, but not being ready for embarkation at the appointed time, the vessel sailed without him.

It was one Hughes, and not Keaton, whom the pirates murdered when he was asleep in his cabin, who entered with them in America, but by some unaccountable mistake, his name is not mentioned in the Philadelphia advertisement. This is inserted by way of stimulating the gentlemen at Port Royal, who board all vessels that come in, to be vigilant in apprehending the villain, if he should really come this way, agreeable to his first intention.

Thursday last a small vessel sailed from Port Royal express for Philadelphia with a full account of the pirate Johnson's apprehension and conviction, accompanied by a letter, as it is said, from the custos of this parish, to Mr. Dickinson, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania.

The pirate Johnson had the consummate impudence to write a letter on Thursday to a gentleman in office, complaining of the injury done to his legs by the frons, which he most deservedly wears, requesting the gentleman, at the same time, to intercede with Mr. S— that they might be immediately taken off, which was received with merited contempt. This was followed by another epistle, yesterday morning, to the same gentleman, in which he offers to make further discoveries, of the last importance, respecting the piracy and murders he and his blood thirsty associates were concerned in, which it is to be hoped will meet with the attention it deserves.

Nov. 10. Sunday morning, Johnson, the murderer and pirate, underwent another examination, before the magistrates at the court-house in this town, but he was so much intoxicated with strong spirit, the bane of every decency and virtue, that he was unable to give any rational answers to the questions proposed to him, and was remanded back to prison, without gratifying the praise worthy enquiries of his examiners. This villain, as we understand, is to take his trial before a court of vice admiralty, in about a fortnight.

The Spaniards build men of war faster at the Havana, in times of peace, than in any of their European dockyards; the island of Cuba is so full of excellent timber for that purpose, that they often export home the keels for large men of war. They are now, we hear from good authority, constructing at the Havana, seven ships of the line, one of which is of 108 guns, and several of them in great forwardness. The Spaniards are endeavouring to shut every other nation out of the ports in the island of Cuba; their jealousy being incurable since the Havana was taken by the English in 1762.

SALÉM, December 7.

All the stores at St. Eustatius, twenty days ago, were full of goods, the place having attained to the same flourishing condition which it experienced some years since.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Portsmouth, in 42 days from Lisbon, and brings advice, that the inhabitants of Portugal were experiencing great distress from a prevailing scarcity of grain.

A brig, bound from Martinico to Boston, which had sprung a leak, and was near sinking, was, as we are informed, met with, one day last week, by the above vessel. The crew were saved, by this means, in a critical moment, as the brig went down almost immediately after. She was spoke with, all well, 12 hours before, by captain Ingersoll, from this port, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

By recent advices from Ireland we are informed, that the Irish are in the same situation that America was in 1774; complaining of accumulating wrong—praying for relief without success, and preparing to deliver herself from the usurpation and despotism of her confederates. Whether the enthusiasm of the Irish will urge them into what will be deemed open rebellion, and a vindication of their liberties with the sword, or whether some temporising concessions on the part of England, may not check the flame of patriotism, can be known only by the events of futurity. They have every reason to be dissatisfied with their masters. The bondage of several hundred years, and the blood of thousands of their inhabitants—the insolence of a haughty administration, and the perpetual abuses of an insupportable soldiery, are injuries that must kindle in the breast of Irishmen, an unceasing ardor for vengeance and freedom. Yet

whatever right they have to independence, and however good their reasons for a revolt, their situation and circumstances are by no means so favourable as were those of America. If Ireland should erect the standard of independence, while the kingdoms on the continent are in peace, the power of Great-Britain would be all exerted to crush the rebellion; and the contest, though bloody, would probably be short. If the states of Holland should probably be invaded by the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia, a conjecture by no means groundless, France will be necessarily involved by her connexions with the States general; and probably England will not remain inactive. Should a continental, or any other war command the absence of the British land forces, Ireland might seize the auspicious moment to throw off her dependence. France would favour the design, and by her assistance, it is possible Ireland might prosecute a war for a number of years, and eventually compel Great Britain to do her the same justice as she has done to America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Camden, South-Carolina, November 21.

"I have lately made an excursion to the Moravian towns, which are in a very flourishing state; simplicity of manners prevail among these poor people in a very remarkable degree; this sect have every thing in common, and are possessed of very large and valuable property. Their laws remind me of the institutes of Lycurgus. The younger of both sexes are totally secluded from intercourse until the day of marriage, when a house, land, utensils, &c. are allotted them, and the produce of their labour, after deducting for necessaries, is thrown into the general repository. Near Bithania, one of their towns, is a new large manufacture for earthen ware, which they have brought to great perfection. This industrious fraternity, by unremitting labour, have within a few years brought a wide barren extent of country into a high state of population and improvement."

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

The following is an exact copy of a paper sent to every volunteer corps in Ireland, and if the sentiments meet with approbation, to be signed by the commanding officer:

"There is no form of government which has the prerogative to be immutable.

"No political authority, created yesterday or a thousand years ago, that may not be abrogated in ten years time or to-morrow.

"No power, however respectable, however sacred, that is authorized to regard the state as its property.

"All authority in this world has begun either by the consent of the subjects, or by the power of the matter. In both one and the other case it may justly end. There is no prescription in favour of tyranny against liberty.

"The truth of these principles cannot be denied; and whoever thinks otherwise is a slave, by allowing to his ancestors the right of stipulating for him, when he existed not, and in arrogating to himself the right of stipulating for a progeny that does not yet exist."

Extract of a letter from Roxbury.

"On Saturday last, at one of the most numerous meetings that were ever held in this town, the figure of Fitzpetulant was presented to the public in a complete suit of tar; after having been for some time paraded through the principal streets, he was finally committed to the flames, along with his infamous label on the high sheriffs of Dublin, amidst the groans and hisses of many thousand spirited and loyal subjects."

"Amidst the many loyal toasts that were drank during the configuration, the following exacted unusual approbation:

"General Washington, thirteen cheers. The earl of Bristol. Dr. Jebb and the quantuple alliance. The right honourable Charles James Fox, the friend of a parliamentary reform. The right honourable William Pitt, a friend to the parliamentary reform. Sir Edward Crofton and the liberty of the press. Colonel Sherman and the independent electors of Antrim. General Flood and the majesty of the people, nine cheers. Counsellor Lyster and the true spirit of the constitution, three cheers. The reformants of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Congress or the real representative of Ireland, thirteen cheers. The independent sovereign, Mr. Sterne, and inhabitants of Athlone."

Those who pretend that nothing can terrify from committing crimes, but the aspect of the gibbet or the wheel, have not seen the spectacle the inhabitants of Buda, in Germany, were witnesses of a few months ago. The emperor has never given greater proofs of his wisdom than in the reform of his criminal laws. By letting the malefactors live, whom he has found means to render useful, he has instituted chastisements more dreadful perhaps, and more capable of making an impression, if not stronger, at least more durable and efficacious. There has just arrived in a kind of open gallery, a troop of malefactors, condemned to the public works, such as drawing along the Danube and the Save, the ships destined for Peterwaradin. They are distinguished by the following uniform: they wear a long garment of white woollen cloth, to which is fastened a chain form of a friar's cowl. They have an iron collar about their necks, from which two chains hang down to their feet, and serve to pinion them. Their heads are shaved; bread and water is their sole sustenance; they have one gross per day for their maintenance. It is pretended that

are among them, some persons of elevated rank. There are shewn in the troop several comedians, some valets de chambre, an apothecary, an adjutant, and two Jews.

ANNAPOLIS, December 30.

Captain Cox, in the ship William, arrived at Philadelphia from Jamaica; on the 5th inst. off Charleston, spoke the sloop Little Andrew, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston, out 14 days, 10 of which, during very bad weather, they beat off Cape-Hatteras, and were then about 60 leagues from the land.

On the 22d of November, captain Cox saw a large clump brig, having a main-top-mast jury-mast, go into Cape Nicola Mole.

The Pilgrim, la Mayne, from Lisbon; Kingston, Tittle, from Cape Nicola Mole; Polly, Nickerton, from Connecticut; and Betty, Graham, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Boston.

Annopolis, December 30, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday next, the 3d of January, for cash,

SUNDRY articles of merchandise, consisting of schintzes, calicoes, Irish linens, &c. the property of the late John Hephurn, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those who have claims to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, to

BERIAH MAYBURY, } administrators.
JAMES SMITH, }

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

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

HENRY HUMFREY.

December 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colchester, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large stream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill seats. Also about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Washington county, and state of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty six from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in soil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or sold otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers, who shall have a good and sufficient title. A very small part of the purchase money, not exceeding one sixth, will be expected in a short time after the sale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the sale.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

December 16, 1784.

Agreeable to the last will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Wednesday in January next,

ALL the real and personal estate of the deceased. The land is very good, and a mill seat on part of it. The personal estate consists of negroes of different ages and sexes, stock of various kinds, household furniture, &c. All persons who have claims are requested to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforesaid.

THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Annopolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse, about fourteen hands high, six or seven years old, is a natural trotter, and is branded on the near buttock B. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

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

ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

December 19, 1784.

I DO forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either gun or dog, or riding through and oystering, as I have suffered to much by their pulling down my fences; if they will persist in it they may depend that I will take such steps as the law doth allow in such cases.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

Baltimore, November 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Lewin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; are requested to make immediate payments, in order to enable us the subscribers to liquidate and adjust all claims which may be against said estate; such persons are desired to bring in their accounts legally authorized for settlement.

SAMUEL SADLER, } executors.
JOHN MACKALL, }

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

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

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

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

JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Azel Davidg, deceased, agreeable to his intention.

TOMSEY DAVIDG.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

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

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Christian Layman, living on Zachia Manor, in Charles county, a truncky short made bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and short switch tail, a small star in his forehead, appears to be eleven or twelve years old, has many saddle spots, seems to have drawn, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Bennett Cusick, living near Chaptico, St. Mar's county, a small dark bay mare colt, about eleven hands high, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the staid house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 13

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

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

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

SAMUEL ABELL, the iff.

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

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

J. WHITE, assid. com.

TO BE SOLD,

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

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

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.