

M A R T L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 1, 1784.

L O N D O N, April 15.

WE are assured, that a bill is intended to be brought into the new parliament, for making perjury, in certain cases, a capital offence. We are assured, that orders are preparing at the war office for six regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness to embark for our settlements in the East-Indies.

The case of the loyalists will undergo a close consideration soon after the meeting of parliament.

April 16. A report is current in Scotland, that all the dukes of Scotland are to be made peers of Great-Britain.

The Spaniards are establishing a silk trade at Minorca, which bids fair in a few years, with proper encouragement, to be very beneficial; but they have totally destroyed the fortifications at Mahon, and are letting the dock-yard go to decay, no doubt on the idea that England will certainly attack it in a future war, and by this step it will be rendered an object of less consequence in future.

We learn from Jersey, that the French are equipping ships at St. Valery, St. Maloes, and le Quintin, and all the small ports of the sea-coasts in that part of France, for the Newfoundland fishery next season; where, it is said, they will have more than 150 sail of vessels. The French merchants at those places have as yet no trade to America, though all the ports of Brittany have been flung open by order of the king. One principal reason is, that so many houses have suffered in France by their trans-atlantic connections, they are in no hurry to commence a trade which at present promises so little advantage.

April 19. Saturday night's gazette contains a proclamation for the better carrying on trade and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, for a limited time.

April 20. The state of the East-India company's affairs proves more desperate even than Mr. Fox represented it: the first object of that great minister was to prevent them from involving the nation in their ruin. Mr. Pitt's conduct is to purchase their support by lending them the public credit to support their insolvency, and to involve the state in their fall.

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 20.

"The Adriatic may now, with truth, be called our own; our fleet now rides here triumphant. The Dutch, who know how to crouch to powers, to which they think themselves inferior, put on an air of importance, and talk in an authoritative tone to those whom they think weaker; they fondly imagined that the modern Venetians, like the modern Dutch, had degenerated, and forgot the naval glory of their ancestors; and that the oldest republic in the world, after having repeatedly humbled the pride and chastised the insolence of the Ottoman empire, would lie contented under the shade of its former laurels, and receive with due humility, such laws as the most degenerate state in Europe should please to dictate; they fondly imagined that the illustrious senate of Venice, after having flourished for near 1400 years, would tamely submit to the dictates of cheesemongers, tobacconists, and traders in painted dolls. But they now find they were little acquainted with the spirit of our senate, or the resources of our state. The Dutch could not, while the English were stripping them of their dominions in every quarter of the globe, sit out a fleet of ten sail of the line during the whole war, for the defence of their most valuable possessions, and the protection of their trade, to which alone they are indebted for what little consequence they still retain in Europe. Our senate, on the other hand, has, in the short space of six or eight months, equipped and actually sent to sea, ten sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war; making in the whole, a squadron of about eighteen sail. With this force, the speedy equipment of which will surprise even England and France, those great maritime powers, our senate means to meet the Dutch, chastise the states of Barbary, and clear the Adriatic of their rovers; a service which will not be beneficial to Venice only, but to all the trading countries in Europe. The late dreadful hurricane in the Mediterranean has we hear completely dispersed the Dutch squadron that was cruising there; but if this disaster had never happened, the Dutch admiral would not have been able to protect the trade of his country in those seas in the face of the Venetian fleet, so greatly superior to his squadron. The ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, will be the most brilliant this year, that has been seen this century; as the whole fleet will attend upon the doge, when on board the superb Bucentaur, he weds the sea by throwing a ring into it. Our ships of war will bear glorious testimony of our sovereignty over the Adriatic. The ceremony will take place as usual, on Ascension day (holy Thursday)."

April 24. During the course of last winter, a number of gentlemen of property and distinction have had in contemplation the institution of a society in Edinburgh, under the name of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, for the laudable purpose of uniting the landed interests in advancing the improvements of agriculture, fisheries and manufactures, particularly in the highlands and islands, and in discovering mines, minerals, &c. and by those means to promote the happiness of, and encourage industry among, the inhabitants of the country in general. This society is now formed, and a noble duke, of extensive property in the highlands, appointed presi-

dent, with four vice-presidents, a committee of thirty members, as ordinary directors or managers, for the current year, a treasurer, secretary, and other officers; and, by the institution and rules of the society, noblemen and gentlemen, who choose to encourage those objects, are to be received as members, each ordinary member to pay a small contribution annually.

D U B L I N, April 7.

Had Mr. Gardiner's motion passed last Saturday, for a duty of 2s. 6d. per yard on new drapery from England, a small tax when compared to the prohibitory duty on the same goods from this country to England of 11. 6s. 6d. per yard it is computed by a person whose knowledge of the subject as well as integrity we can rely upon, that upwards of thirty thousand unemployed poor in this city and its neighbourhood would this day be at work, and before the expiration of the present month 100,000 more would be employed throughout the kingdom.

April 9. The Rutland administration has in one month made a greater progress in infamy, than any preceding one could arrive at in two years, and has got all its engines of corruption in better tone, and at less expence to the state. If it pursues the career of oppression for five years (the time it expects to last) with the velocity it has set out with, Britain need not fear the rivalry of an uninhabited country, where tyranny lords it in desolated plains, and grass grows in the streets.

April 14. It is easy to censure our wretched artists for tumultuous behaviours; but those who are most apt to abuse and punish them are the cause of their misery, and in fact the origin and promoters of public commotions. Ah! little think the gay, licentious proud, the bitter pang that waits on gripping poverty! The good man's share in life is gall and bitterness of soul—his wife and orphans pining in starving solitude, whilst his proud oppressors, quaff in palaces the cups of luxury.

April 15. Whatever heart may yet stand out to the feelings of humanity because he does not actually see the distresses of his fellow-creatures, thinks them all but the clamours of the day, and the noise of contending parties, or who can remain so very indolent in the cause of charity, as not to endeavour after some speedy plan for the starving manufacturers—let him take a walk on the quay near the ships ready for America, where, unless totally lost to the common perception of human nature, he must sympathize with the objects there presented to his view—many endeavouring to obtain a passage gratis to a foreign clime, leaving for ever this, which should be the land of milk and honey, upon the expectation of what chance may produce in a wide and less cultivated country—to leave their dearest and tenderest connections for ever, merely because they could not stay to see their unhappy wives and children perishing with hunger before their faces—he may see too the unhappy wife, and her helpless naked infants, hanging on the distracted father, beseeching him to die with them; and when at last he tears himself from their entreaties and embraces, eagerly taking their last farewell, and with anxiety their last look, at their best friend, whom the impolitic laws of his country alone banish for ever.

If a few of our members of parliament, instead of losing their temper at some paragraphs lately published, would wish to find out the true cause of the late rising of the people, they should visit the innumerable mansions of distress which are in every part of the liberty, where the wretched father and dejected mother hear their infants tease them for bread, and din their ears with hungry cries, while they lay down and weep in bitterness of want. It is not the seditious clamour, it is the pressing call of nature, that urges them to madness.

April 16. Who can repress his indignation, when he considers the mean subtleties of the tyrannical English? During the American war, when the spirit of the Irish nation was fired at the sense of repeated unprovoked oppression, and bent on the recovery of our usurped rights, our insidious enemies, knowing the foible of the nation, appealed to our generosity, that it would ill become us to take advantage of the distresses of poor England; and we had only to await her being disengaged from the claw of her enemy, when she would make ample retribution. She is now disengaged. What is the retribution? Such as rankles the heart of every Irishman. An inundation of soldiers, flushed in the carnage of the brave Americans, and poured forth triumphant in all the parade and pomp of war, to dragoon this kingdom into unqualified slavery, by crushing all opposition to the most destructive measures of imagination could devise! The important concerns of a general election, now, distract the attention of the British legislature to such a degree, that they cannot spare a moment to think what regulations they will permit the independent Irish nation to make for the security of their trade. How long, O! Ireland, will your cullibility expose you to be the dupe of your unfeeling oppressors!

April 17. A privy council has been this day summoned with the utmost precipitation, to take into consideration an express which has arrived at the castle, supposed to contain orders for disarming the volunteers. Nothing particular has as yet transpired, but we hope that such a measure will not be taken, as it might drive to desperation a people, already sufficiently roused and alarmed by the intrigues of corrupt representatives.

It is recommended to the gallant asserters of liberty, to seize the person of his grace, as an hostage for the

conduct of the enemies towards such persons adhering to the glorious cause as may fall into their hands. May the example of America stimulate Ireland, and may this injured country never relax, until crowned with similar laurels of triumph and independence.

B E R M U D A, May 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, whose veracity may be depended on, dated March 20.

"Since the abolition of the board of trade, all plantation matters that belonged to that department, have been transacted by a committee of the privy council. That committee have had the American and West-India trade under consideration the week past, and I have reason to think the making Bermuda a free port, will be one part of the result. It is thought here, that in such a case it will become a great place of trade."

N E W - Y O R K, June 16.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a large part of the ruins of that venerable and hallowed pile, Trinity church, the sacred metropolis of New-York, fell down. The preceding day, a number of workmen had been employed to effect the means of bringing them to prostration, and they were greatly facilitated by an excellent miner from Cornwall, in Old England. The condition of these walls had long been objects of terror to the inhabitants, who are as greatly relieved from the apprehensions of danger, occasioned by the critical situation of these impending and awful remains, as they were terrified by the tremendous report produced from the shock given to Mother Earth: all pronouncing it a violent subterraneous concussion. Yesterday afternoon, another part of the walls likewise fell down. It is said that the church will with all convenient dispatch be rebuilt, as there is a very respectable fund for executing that righteous intention.

Extract of a letter from Newark, dated June 13.

"Our wheat, which, a month ago, was covered with a most beautiful verdure, flattered us with an exuberant harvest: but, alas! our prospects are vanished; many of us will not get as much seed as we sowed, it being attacked by thousands of small worms or rather maggots, near the lower part of the stock and in the root. The maggots are about an inch long."

We hear from Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, that on Sunday, the 6th instant, they had the most terrible gust of wind and hail ever known in that place, the hail-stones (many of which were nearly as large as goose eggs, but of all shapes and sizes) broke nearly every pane of glass on the northerly side of their buildings; its extent was but a few miles in breadth, but the destruction and devastation that it spread over the gardens and fields of corn, exceed description. Numbers of barns, barracks, &c. were overturned, and several trees torn up by the roots. Geese, turkeys, and other kinds of poultry, were almost all destroyed. Thus the careful husbandman, who immediately before, with pleasing satisfaction might have viewed, in his teeming field, the growing grain waving responsive to the morning breeze, now alas! in one short hour, by a breath of the Almighty, (if we may so speak) his hopes with his fields of corn are hurried into one general ruin.

June 17. Yesterday the French packet, Warwick, capt. Sionville, failed for Port l'Orient, with the foreign mail.

From Norwich we learn, that the present season promises a plentiful harvest in the adjacent country.

The brig Rose, captain Martin, arrived at Quebec in 36 days from London, on the 3d of March last;—he is the first this season, and the earliest arrival at that port for many years past.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 19.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 6 and 7.

"The contents of our candidates here for seats in parliament, have changed our metropolis into a theatre of wild confusion. From the palace of the king, down to the cobbler's bulk, every corner is become an academy of politics, where the statesman can learn the principles of legislation; at one time, from the maid of honour, soliciting votes for Pitt; at another time, from the barber and butcher, whetting their razors and knives to cut any one's throat who should attempt to run down the fox. In a word, the people here are politically mad. Nothing can be seen, but coaches and livery servants, decorated with ribbons, displaying the names of Hood, Wray, and Fox. No music is heard in the streets, but that concert so familiar to every Englishman, 'G-d d-n whoever is not of my party.' You might easily forgive the offence offered to your eyes and ears. The eye is not polluted by the sight of a ludicrous shew, nor the ear hurt by the barking of an English bull-dog; but the most disagreeable sensation arises from the touch, when you are saluted with the stroke of a stick, or of a brick-bat, in the name of Hood or Fox, or any one, were he even the king. Such is our present situation in London. Every morning lord Hood's party parades to the hustings, attended by a number of tars, armed with hammers, bludgeons, and the Lord knows what, preceded by a band of music, and the tattered trophies of old greasy colours, taken in the late war from the Dutch, French, Spaniards, and Americans; a poor compensation for the loss of thirteen provinces and our western islands; the air re-echoes to the sound of *Great George our king, and Britons strike home*. The opposite party advances to the hustings, preceded by a number

of butchers and chairmen, playing on marrow-bones and cleavers *The rough bed of Old England*. When both parties meet, a battle is the consequence; and, if the passenger does not keep at a distance, he must share the danger of the scuffle. No lives have been lost as yet; there are only a few bones broken. The generality, however, are for the court party, and seem inclined to make some reparation for their ancestors' outrages on royalty, who bled on scaffolds, by their attachment to his present majesty. Lord North, with much difficulty, obtained his borough of Banbury; but his son is dismissed her majesty's service."

June 23. An Irish vessel, now in our river, is said to bring an account of three engagements between the British soldiery and the Irish volunteers. In the two first, the volunteers being overpowered, were obliged to give ground; but numbers collecting from all quarters, the *victorious conquerors of America*, now in Hibernia, "advanced backwards" to their strong holds, with as much activity as they did nine years ago from the plains of Lexington. What audacity! to treat British omnipotence to cavalierly.

This day his excellency Cesar Anne de la Luzerne, ambassador from the court of Versailles, sails in the St. James, for l'Orient.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 5.

"In my last I informed you of the disagreeable situation public affairs were then in, on this side the water; but since that period, they have become more alarming, and new dangers threaten us from a quarter least expected. The example of your independence has become infectious, and not only Ireland, but Scotland also, seems desirous of dissolving the union between us, and becoming again separate kingdoms. Should these two nations perlevere at this moment of public distraction, they will probably accomplish their end. Thus strip-ed of America, Scotland and Ireland, with our East-India possessions in danger, to what a contemptible compass will our former greatness be reduced. In addition to this distressing picture, the tumults in all parts of the kingdom, on account of elections for a new parliament, run higher than was ever before known. The two parties are prosecuting their different ends, with the utmost rancour, and each seems determined to carry its point, at the hazard of our national existence. Thus is the public interest sacrificed to party rage, and the people with a blind zeal, are lending a hand to accomplish their own destruction. To complete the scene, the uneasiness between the king and the prince of Wales continues to increase, which each party will be sure to improve to their own benefit. In this perilous and alarming situation, the eyes of every good man are turned to your rising empire, as an asylum from the fury of civil discord, and a refuge from the gathering storm. Numbers are daily embarking for those happy shores, to partake with you the inestimable blessings of liberty and peace."

For the INFORMATION of the PUBLIC.

A NUMBER of the respectable citizens of Philadelphia having in contemplation to use their utmost endeavours to gratify the ardent wishes of their countrymen and their own, propose to construct by subscription,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AIR BALLOON,

Capable of raising great weights, of carrying up men and other living animals into the regions of the atmosphere, and of returning them with safety to the earth.

This is not intended for mere amusement, however entertaining and rational, or as a philosophical plaything, or to satisfy any pecuniary, private or interested motives. It is undertaken by gentlemen of character, with a view of advancing the knowledge of a late astonishing and beautiful invention of M. de Montgolfiers, members of the royal academy of sciences at Paris; of contributing the joint aid of the enlightened and patriotic sons and daughters of American freedom and science, with those of France, Italy, Germany, and the other nations of Europe, towards establishing the principles of aerial navigation, the practicability of which hath been in part already evinced by a variety of publications of aerial voyag's.

It is proposed to attempt a further elucidation of the subject by an historical narrative, which will be prepared for the satisfaction of the curious, against the time of exhibiting the rise of this superb machine, in which will be recorded the rise and improvements made in this pleasing and important science, and which are further suggested to be within the reach of probability. The knowledge which this subject is calculated to unfold, cannot fail to afford to a reflecting mind, the most convincing arguments of the great utility of the subject, in pointing out new proofs of the sublime workmanship of the great architect of the universe, which will have a direct tendency to excite suitable ideas of the government of the world by the All-wise and Omnipotent Creator of the Universe, to call forth our grateful admiration of his beneficence to mankind, and to lead us, by a due application of this knowledge, to undertakings which may, in the event, prove no less interesting than instructive to future generations.

Although this wonderful invention is still in its infancy, we can easily conceive, that it will soon unfold many useful discoveries, besides conveying men and heavy burthens with safety and expedition to distant places, or otherwise inaccessible places. Is it not probable, that those who sometimes travel through the parched and sandy deserts of Arabia, where there is danger of perishing for want of water, or of being buried under mountains of sand, suddenly raised by whirling eddies of wind, as hath but too often been the case, would prefer a voyage by means of an air balloon to any other known method of conveyance? In places where the plague may suddenly appear, it is capable, when improved, of rescuing those from danger who happen to be travelling through that country without other means of making their escape. It may perform the same service to such as are suddenly surprized by unexpected sieges, and to whom no other means of safety may be left.

By a cultivation of this knowledge, the too destructive art of war may be baffled, or rendered so far simple and perfect, as to give none of those advantages to force or skill, by means whereof this unchristian mode of arbitrating disputes between christian nations, may by degrees be extirpated from the earth; quick advices

may be given of intended invasions, which may be thereby rendered abortive; inland commerce will be extended; discoveries of new, or a more thorough knowledge of back countries may be made; trade will be improved; sunken ships or wrecks can be more easily weighed, by increasing the force of other mechanic powers in raising great weights vertically. By means of these balloons, the utmost dispatch may be given to express boats; for by rendering them capable of drawing less water, and thereby diminishing the resistance to their passage through that element without danger of oversetting, they will acquire greater swiftness.

They will be also useful to philosophers, in enlarging their knowledge of the formation, suspension, and resolution of the clouds, of the causes of hail and snow, and all the other phenomena of the regions of atmosphere; they will enable us to push our discoveries, and to make further improvements in thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, in astronomy and in electricity."

As an incentive to American philosophers and men of genius and industry, to become candidates with other nations for promoting every useful discovery and improvement, let us recal to our minds, that the quadrant (improperly called Hadley's) was the invention of Mr. Godfrey, and the use of electric rods, in preserving our lives, houses and ships, from lightning, was the discovery of the justly celebrated Dr. Franklin, both of whom, for the honour of our country, were born in America.

To close these remarks, it is sufficient to observe, that the discovery of air balloons ought to be regarded as a most useful invention, which opens a new and extensive field of enquiry to mankind; that the proposed undertaking, if carried on with zeal and executed with success, will tend to exalt our national character for philosophy and love of science, in the opinion of Europe, and it cannot fail to reflect lasting honour upon the generous subscribers, by kindling and diffusing a spirit for prosecuting useful discoveries with avidity, and advancing every species of knowledge, commerce, arts and sciences, which can prove beneficial to mankind.

PLAN of the UNDERTAKING.

It is intended to construct this balloon of silk, which will be properly lined, covered, varnished, and painted by the best artists; its size to be 60 feet in height, and of proportionable diameter; to be strengthened with net-work; to have a car or boat appended to it, with such improvements as may be offered, for the safety, convenience, and use, of such intrepid voyagers, as it may be presumed will present themselves for the undertaking; the machine to be suitably ornamented with emblematical figures and devices.

The gentlemen engaged to conduct the undertaking, are persons on whom the public may rely for their utmost exertions in executing the design in the most satisfactory manner.

They now give this public notice, that all persons, whether philosophers, mechanics, literary or private gentlemen, who are capable of giving their advice and assistance, and willing to do it from the same disinterested motives that actuated them, may expect, on addressing their letters to A. B. C. under cover to the printer [Mr. D. Claypoole] postage paid, they will have every proper attention given to their advice, communication, and offers.

The public will soon be informed, by an advertisement in the news-papers, of the names of the gentlemen with whom subscription lists will be left.

A. B. C.

ANNAPOLIS, July 1.

Yesterday the brig Lucy, captain Dennis, arrived at this port from London.

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; arrived at New-Haven on the 7th ult. and on the 9th set out for Boston, there to embark for Europe.

The state of Virginia have passed a bill to postpone the collection of taxes till January next.

Saturday the 12th ult. arrived at New-London, captain Nathan Sage, in a brig from Port Morio, Jamaica; he informs, that five vessels belonging to the United States, were seized by the Custom-house officers a few days before he sailed; and that the fear of meeting with the same fate, hastened his departure from the above island.

On Sunday the 6th ult. a very heavy and sudden gale of wind, attended by a strong shower of hail, from the north-east, did much damage at and near Evesham, in Burlington county, New-Jersey.—The hail-stones being large, and falling with great force, beat down vast quantities of the standing grain, and otherwise materially injured the vegetation; so that the inhabitants of the above neighbourhood have sustained a considerable loss and disappointment. As it seemed to fall in a vein, extending in breadth about two miles, it is most likely to be the same gale which did so much injury at Poughkeepsie, as mentioned under the New York head.

A Dublin paper of the 20th of April has the following paragraph:

"The virtue of Ireland shall soon triumph over the enemies of liberty. There are FIFTEEN THOUSAND PATRIOTS armed in ULSTER ready for the onset. The province of CONNAUGHT is also in array, and in LEINSTER and MUNSTER, the bands of freedom will not be tardy; so that with a FRENCH FLEET we may defy Britain and the enemies of Ireland."

Extracts from the journal of congress.

April 30. Congress took into consideration the report of a committee, to whom were referred sundry letters and papers relative to commercial matters, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

The trust reposed in congress, renders it their duty to be attentive to the conduct of foreign nations, and to prevent or restrain, as far as may be, all such proceedings as might prove injurious to the United States. The situation of commerce at this time claims the attention of the several states, and few objects of greater

* The inquisitive reader is referred for a more full account of the various uses that may be derived from the discovery of these balloons, to a learned and ingenious collection of experiments, memoirs, and observations, made on aerostatic globes, published by the celebrated Monsieur Fanjas de Saint Fond, at Paris.

importance can present themselves to their notice. The fortune of every citizen is interested in the success thereof; for it is the constant source of wealth and incentive to industry; and the value of our produce and our land must ever rise or fall in proportion to the prosperous or adverse state of trade.

Already has Great-Britain adopted regulations destructive of our commerce with her West India islands. There was reason to expect, that measures so unequal, and so little calculated to promote mercantile intercourse, would not be persevered in by an enlightened nation. But these measures are growing into system. It would be the duty of congress, as it is their wish, to meet the attempts of Great-Britain with similar restrictions on her commerce; but their powers on this head are not explicit, and the propositions made by the legislatures of the several states, render it necessary to take the general sense of the union on this subject.

Unless the United States in Congress assembled shall be vested with powers competent to the protection of commerce, they can never command reciprocal advantages in trade; and without these, our foreign commerce must decline, and eventually be annihilated. Hence it is necessary, that the states should be explicit and fix on some effectual mode, by which foreign commerce, not founded on principles of equality, may be restrained.

That the United States may be enabled to secure such terms they have,

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to vest the United States in Congress assembled, for the term of fifteen years, with power to prohibit any goods, wares or merchandise, from being imported into, or exported from, any of the states, in vessels belonging to, or navigated by, the subjects of any power with whom these states shall not have formed treaties of commerce.

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to vest the United States in Congress assembled, for the term of fifteen years, with the power of prohibiting the subjects of any foreign state, kingdom, or empire, unless authorized by treaty, from importing into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise, which are not the produce or manufacture of the dominions of the sovereign whole subjects they are.

Provided, That to all acts of the United States in Congress assembled, in pursuance of the above powers, the assent of nine states shall be necessary.

May 3. On motion, Ordered, That all letters from the ministers of these United States in Europe, be considered at all times as under an injunction of secrecy, except as to such parts of them as congress shall, by special permission, allow to be published or communicated.

On motion of the delegates of the state of South-Carolina, in pursuance of instructions from their state,

Resolved, That the minister of the United States at the court of Madrid be, and he is hereby intrusted to use his best endeavours, by a proper application, in behalf of the state of South-Carolina, to his catholic majesty, to obtain an adequate compensation to that state, for the service performed by the South-Carolina frigate, in co operating with the Spanish general and forces, in the expedition against, and reduction of, Providence and the Bahama Islands, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; and that the said minister be further directed, to place such money as he shall obtain from the king of Spain, in proper hands, subject to the draught of the governor and commander in chief of the said state, for the use thereof, and to give to his said excellency the earliest intelligence of the success of his application.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel County, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill seat. The improvements are, two small dwelling-houses, a corn house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same. / N. Mason

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have been falsely accused of some scandalous report made use of by me against my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my said wife Catherine to be an honest and virtuous woman, and that she has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and mischievous persons.

1807/6 THOMAS BONNER.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trot and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars, 1807/6 THOMAS WARFIELD.

Choptank br

SIXTEER Delaware the whole or It is about 14 and 8 miles come to. T and renders I both of Phil the whole is vided into th vided easily, has the adv ceeding fine branches has one hundred also thirty ac and fifty ac on the othe below which render the d On the th a dwelling h stries high, rooms and fl and entry a neath; a ki 16, several by 30 feet. 500 buhels lotted.

Two logs and other o rented for 2 acres, with meadow, ar

A dwellin feet, kitche or tobacco- sheds 12 fee gro quarter out-houses acres, 100 and the re branch. I at the end pounds per apted for to

The other dow land e rents, and in each fir apple tree c The uplan wheat, oar For one th reasonable known by lands will or Mr. H

180

By JOS

LA A goo ing feafor terms, for

RAN

Fre man's L twenty-two inches hi are uncer He rode hands an and gall brand. Eq; for in Anna but he m endeavou have a fo slave, fo eight do and all mas Ba scriber i

All n board a

In t And to

A V women I wa and Pa

T Patux July;

Choptank bridge, on Choptank river, state of Maryland, April 28, 1784.

SIXTEEN hundred acres of LAND, in the Delaware state, Kent county, for sale, either in the whole or part, as may best suit the purchasers. It is about 14 miles from a landing on Delaware bay, and 8 miles from said bridge, where shallops can come to. This river empties into Chesapeake bay, and renders the lands of value, having an advantage both of Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. On the whole is a clearing of eight hundred acres, divided into three farms at present, but may be subdivided easily, as it is all in one clearing entire. It has the advantage of two branches, filled with exceeding fine ash and maple timber, one of which branches has a ditch through it, and a clearing of one hundred acres fit for the fithe, and side ditched; also thirty acres more side ditched and partly cleared, and fifty acres more in woods and not side ditched; on the other branches are upwards of eighty acres, below which and above ditches are cut, which will render the draining easy.

On the three farms, as they are now laid off, are a dwelling house neatly finished, 26 by 26 feet, two stories high, covered and boarded with cedar, two rooms and flush passage at the end below, three rooms and entry above, cellar in two apartments underneath; a kitchen and pantry adjoining, 26 feet by 16, several out-houses, and a barn, floored flush, 30 by 30 feet. To this farm, which is now rented for 500 bushels of wheat per annum, 520 acres are allotted.

Two logged dwelling-houses, 18 by 20 feet each, and other out-houses. To this farm, which is now rented for 200 bushels of wheat per annum, are 580 acres, with 30 acres of ditched and partly cleared meadow, and eight acres of meadow fit for the fithe.

A dwelling-house, with a flush cellar, 20 by 20 feet, kitchen adjoining, in good repair; a large barn or tobacco-house 60 by 50 feet, with two 60 feet sheds 12 feet wide; a house, formerly used as a negro quarter, 30 by 24 feet, hipped roof, and other out-houses. The quantity of land to this is 500 acres, 100 of which is cleared meadow and drained, and the remainder of the above described ditched branch. It now rents for 73 pounds for three years, at the end of which, for three years more, for 100 pounds per annum. Made meadow, and is well adapted for tobacco.

The other farms have a large proportion of meadow land each, and may be advanced largely in the rents, and will be parceling off to a smaller quantity in each farm. There are on the whole six young apple tree orchards, of about 900 trees in the whole. The upland is fertile, for raising either flax, corn, wheat, oats, and, if properly manured, tobacco. For one third cash down, and remaining two thirds reasonable credit. Further terms will be made known by applying at Choptank bridge, and the lands will be shown by Messieurs Alford and Cooper, or Mr. Hugh M. Theobald, tenants on the premises.

BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig Lucy, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

June 16, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man **SLAVE**, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.

JOHN MACGILL.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril.

June 21, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NANTES, from LONDON, And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mourning.

I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

BENJAMIN ODEN.

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP WILLING TOM, JOHN STEWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will sail about the beginning of July; for passage apply to the captain on board.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE,

At his STORE, in Upper-Marlborough, Has just received from London, by the ship Nantes,

A VERY large and general assortment of European and East-India goods, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, confining of the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad-clothes of various colours.

Second and coarse ditto, all colours.

Tammies, durants, shalloons.

Camlets, camletees, ratinets.

Calimancoes of various colours.

Satinets, silk serge, black and white silk, for breeches.

Plain, rib'd, corded and spotted velvets and velvets.

Plain, spotted, corded and died, jeans, jeanets, and sustians.

Plain & corded dimetties.

Muslin dimetty, flowered and bordered Merfeilles quilting.

Linen and cotton checks.

Cotton counterpanes.

Stripes, ticken, bed bunts and Flanders tick.

Furniture checks.

A very handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes.

Table-clothes and napkins.

Three-fourths, seven-eighths, and yard wide Irish linens of all prices.

Irish, Flanders, and Russia sheeting.

Russia drillings and ravens duck.

German and British esna-brigs.

Womens cotton and silk hose.

Mens thread, cotton, and silk ditto, plain and rib'd.

Boys ditto, ditto.

Mens and womens silk and leather gloves and mitts of different colours.

Thread and silk edging.

Thread and silk lace.

Blond ditto.

A large assortment of broad and narrow, plain, figured, and painted ribands.

Double and single satin ditto.

Silk serretting, fringe, and cord.

Taffytes of several colours.

Ell wide perfians.

Half ell ditto; and farfennets.

Black and white modes.

Lutestring, ducapes, satins, and pelongs.

Ladies fine satin petticoats.

Silk handkerchiefs of all colours and kinds.

Linen ditto, ditto.

Book muslins.

Plain, striped and flowered muslins.

Muslin handkerchiefs.

Humhums, cambricks, and lawns.

Kenting and kenting handkerchiefs.

Plain gauzes and catguts.

Sufflee gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.

Sewing silk of all colours.

Mohair and silk twist.

Buttons of all sorts and sizes.

Strait and skeleton wire.

Broad and narrow holland and diaper tapes.

Pins and needles.

Threads of all sorts and sizes.

Ladies common and very fine fans.

Mens and boys felt, cat-tor, & fine beaver hats.

As he expects a large assortment before the fall, he is determined to supply his customers on the best terms.

2

Mens fine white, and white with green bottoms, ditto.

Womens and girls silk hats & bonnets, shades and cloaks.

Womens fine white, blue and black satin cloaks and bonnets.

Oftrich feathers & plumes of several colours.

Fine and superfine writing paper.

Quarto and folio post ditto.

Wafers and sealing-wax.

Black & red ink powder.

Playing cards.

Mens, womens and boys, coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps.

Neat boots, red morocco slippers.

Womens fine silk and calimanco shoes of various sizes.

Childrens morocco shoes.

Fine and superfine penknives.

Cork-skrews, scissars, razors.

Shoe and knee buckles of the newest fashion.

Silver thimbles, bras & bras with steel tops.

Knives and forks of different qualities.

Desert ditto of the newest fashion.

Ivory, dandrif, and horn combs.

Sleeve-buttons.

Nails of all sorts & sizes.

Hoes and axes.

H and HL hinges.

Saws and files.

Sithes and sickles.

Spades and shovels.

Hammers and chissels.

Pad-locks, stock-locks, & best bras door locks.

Shovels and tongs, and irons.

Box-irons and heaters.

Candlesticks and snuffers.

Pewter dishes, basons, & candle moulds.

Tin ware of all sorts.

Copper kettles and coffee-pots.

Bell-metal skillets and stew-pans.

Brass chafing-dishes.

Cotton and wool cards.

Hair-brooms, scrubbing-brushes, cloaths-brushes, horse-brushes, and currycombs.

Wire sieves, and lawn ditto.

Shaving boxes.

Mens neat saddles and bridles, half-hunter coach & switch whips.

Powder, F and double F. Shot of several sizes.

China bowls, coffee and tea cups and saucers in sets.

Glass ware of various sorts.

Window-glass 8 by 10.

Dressing-glasses.

Hyfon, congo, and bohea teas.

Single refined loaf sugar.

Raisins, pickles, mustard, fig-blue, black pepper, ginger, pimento, nutmegs, saltpetre.

Paints of various colours.

Linseed oil.

Candles and soap.

Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles.

Common & velvet corks.

Porter in hampers.

Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese.

Best white ship biscuit in barrels.

June 16, 1784.

To be SOLD at public auction, at Magruder's,

on the fiteenth of July next,

ONE HALF of the sloop Caroline, with all necessary rigging, the property of Thomas Harwood, 3d, and Walter H. Hoxton, the latter having directed by will his part to be disposed of, giving twelve months credit, with bond and approved security. She is a well built new boat, and advantageously calculated for the freighting business, being able to carry in the bay 42 or 43 hogheads of tobacco, and 11 or 12 hundred bushels of grain.

RICHARD EDELEN, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, on Friday the 9th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, named Priss, the property of the subscriber, is about thirty-nine years of age, and with child. She has been brought up to house-work, is a very good cook, can wash and iron, and sew well. She will be sold for cash; or twelve months credit, on bond with approved security.

SAMUEL WOOD.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.

ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with

JANE HANSON, executrix.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD, For bringing my SADDLE HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whittsuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

W SPRIGG BOWIE.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Isabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be sold at wholesale, by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, at a very low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-seed, pork, or lumber,

A LARGE assortment of European goods suitable to the season; among which are, best hyfon, green, and bohea teas; best London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese.

Likewise for sale, Old cane spirits, West-India rum, and common wine, by the hoghead, pipe, or barrel; best Holland gin in casks; white and brown Spanish sugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.

THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter-master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's-town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

JAMES NOURSE,

Com. accts. state Mar.

N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The stewards desire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the business of the present year remains unfinished.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hoghead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the first quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named **POMPEY**, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a furfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.
JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

To be SOLD,

May 10, 1784.
THAT valuable tract of **LAND** whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.
 Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.
JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, **NEGRO CALE**, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from
WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator,
 living on the Head of Severn.

N.B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

To be **SOLD**, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement-Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

13 RICHARD LEE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

13 C. RICHMOND.

To be SOLD,

April 5, 1784.
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 conveniences 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.

May 5, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ignatius Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, and all those who have just claims against said estate are hereby requested to send them in legally proved, in order to have them settled by
3X JAMES FENWICK, jun. executor.

Baltimore, June 7, 1784.

S H I P P L Y M O U T H,
WILLIAM MAYNARD, commander,
TAKES in **TOBACCO** at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to any merchant in London.
3X WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabert Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

TAKEN up as strays, by Joshua Penn, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops; the other a gray, about 9 or 10 years old, 13½ hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.
3X

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Yealdhall, living at the Land of Ease, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, paces naturally. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
2

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called **NACE**, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.
3 HENRY NEALE.

May 26, 1784.

THE trustees for Charlotte-hall school, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Esq; to meet on the 14th and 21st of June, at the Coul Springs, in Saint Mary's county, to receive plans and proposals for building a house calculated to accommodate sixty boys, master and servants. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, with lime sufficient to work up one said bricks, will be furnished by the trustees to the contractor at the place where the house is to be built. A general meeting of the trustees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Coul Springs, to close finally with the most advantage in executing the aforesaid building; a considerable sum of money will be furnished the contractor, if necessary.

2 HENRY TUBMAN, register.

MR. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having the honour to instruct in the French and Italian languages several members of congress, and a considerable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whose rapid progress is an argument of his capacity and diligence in the discharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching those useful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public, that he will open a Latin school next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the first elements of speech are in some degree the same in all languages, parents will doubtless agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the understanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by thus proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a short time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, so universally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great service to them all the rest of their lives. Any person inclined to subscribe, may know the conditions, by applying to said Mr. Gaudenzio Clerici, at any time.
3X

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman named **LUCY**, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old osnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old osnabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty and within the state eight dollars. As it is supposed she is gone across the bay or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master, so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward.
3X

N.B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a free woman.
BALDWIN LUSBY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1784.

P A R I S, Feb. 27.

SEVERAL Americans have settled at Martinico, about the environs of the city of St. Pierre, where they have established a manufacture of rum, which turns out to be as good as that which is made by the English in Jamaica and Barbados. Administration, wishing to render this article a branch of commerce at the French Antilles, have permitted large ships to be built at Martinico, for imports and exports, both to Europe and America, of that liquor, which ought to be preferred to taffia, which burns and excoriates the entrails of the blacks, and which is the cause of many incurable disorders among them.

April 6. The king, desirous to give to the haillie de Suffrein, such marks of his satisfaction as might be proportioned to the services of that commander, has nominated him to the first vacant riband of his majesty's orders; created in his favour a fourth place of vice-admiral, granting him a free access to the royal apartments; and, in order to enhance the value of these favours, his majesty was pleased to signify, himself, his pleasure to the haillie, bestowing, at the same time, the highest encomiums on the conduct and success of the vice-admiral.

L O N D O N, March 12.

A few days ago a person in man's habit, who has for several years begged in the streets of Edinburgh, being intoxicated, was run over by a cart, and had one of her legs broke. This person being taken to the infirmary, where a number of students were present, positively refused to be undressed; however, as this ceremony was necessary, it was performed by force, when, to the astonishment of all present, the patient proved to be a woman. She is about fifty; a love affair in the early part of her life occasioned her leaving her family, which is a very genteel one; she enlisted in the army, and was in several campaigns in the same regiment in which her beloved was an officer, who was killed by her side; and receiving her discharge, she chose to continue the disguise, in order to conceal herself from her relations.

April 3. Mr. Rymer, shoe-maker to the prince of Wales, received a message from his royal highness, intimating his expectation that he would vote for Mr. Fox. "So he does not ask this as a favour," said the shoe-maker, "but he expects it?" "Yes," said the messenger, "and if his expectations be disappointed you will lose his custom." Mr. Rymer tore from his sign the three ostrich feathers, and said, "Tell his royal highness, I depend not on him, but on a generous public—I will not vote for Mr. Fox." We wish for the honour of a personage in whom we are so much interested, that the prince had the magnanimity to have applauded this undaunted spirit.

April 6. However extraordinary it may appear, we have it upon the authority of two gentlemen of rank and veracity, that Dr. Dodd, who was supposed to have been executed for forgery, is now living in South-America, and waits only for an act of grace to return to his native country.

We are assured a candidate for a certain borough in the west of England has taken a very extraordinary method of ensuring himself success, by sending pine apples to the wives and daughters of the electors, elegantly ornamented with lace, &c. worth ten or twelve pounds.

Dr. Priestly has received the honour of being elected one of the eight foreign members of the royal academy of sciences at Paris.

To support the Yorkshire election £. 30,000 is already subscribed on each side, and it is expected to cost £. 100,000 before the contest is decided.

Every account from Holland brings fresh evasion of a ratification, so that it is now clear they wait for some dispatches from India, which are to determine the sentiments of Tippu Saib. If these are positively hostile and no peace is to be expected, it appears to be the intention of our good friends in Holland, to make a continuance of the Asiatic war as formidable to us as possible, by giving our enemies every assistance and countenance in their power.

April 8. A gentleman, who had a vote both for Westminster and Surrey, being very strongly solicited by a certain dutchess to vote for Charles Fox and Sir Robert Clayton, answered, "that he was very sorry it was not in his power to oblige her grace, but that he had made an unalterable resolution neither to vote for the fox nor goose."

April 14. Some letters were received in town yesterday from Nottingham, which mention a heavy storm in the forest of Sherwood on Friday night last, which was attended with much lightning, equally vivid with what has been commonly experienced in the hottest seasons. On Northampton Chase there was a similar storm the same evening; and on Finchley Common and Enfield Chase, from the report of persons who were out late, there was a prodigious appearance of electric matter falling from the clouds.

Extra of a letter from Liverpool, April 7.

"We have received within these few days great orders for goods to be sent to America, in consequence of which we have several large ships just come out of the dock loading, and will be ready to sail on the 20th of May at farthest."

April 16. The blow aimed at the liberty of the press in Ireland ought to give an alarm to every Englishman. If the present administration can accomplish this destruc-

tion in one country, they will attempt it in the other. The bill which government have hurried through the house of commons, makes a slave of every printer and proprietor of a news-paper in Ireland. It ties him up before he can commit an offence. What can tyranny do more? The principal of liberty says, that no man is to be shackled, in order that he may not commit felony—he is obnoxious to subsequent punishment, but not to previous restraint. If government establish this law, it is only by the arms of volunteers that the people can maintain their liberties.

April 17. The Westminster election has been attended with more curious manœuvres than any other contest on the present occasion; and if a scrutiny should be demanded, it will be found, that hundreds of dead men have polled in Covent Garden, whose bones have lain peaceably in the different parish vaults, for these one, two, three, and even four years past, whilst a number of others have been so troubled with a short memory, that they have polled in the present contest four or five times each.

April 22. The French keep all their seamen in their own service, whilst those of England and Ireland are scattered among the navigators of all nations.

Politicians, who pretend to extraordinary intelligence from Holland, insist that mischief is brooding there, and that the cloven foot will appear, when this country is not prepared for a discovery.

A chimney sweeper in a certain borough town, being one of the last voters at a violent contested election, was strongly pressed by each candidate to honour him with his vote. The fellow, who was at a loss for some time to tell which fine gentleman most merited his suffrage, at last recollecting that he had often heard of killing hands among the great folks, declared that he would not vote for either, unless they would kiss his hand. One of them accordingly came forward, and having in vain endeavoured to persuade the sweep to dispense with so disagreeable a ceremony, actually saluted his forty fingers; after which, confidently claiming the expected reward, "No, no!" says the chimney-sweeper, "I shan't vote for you; for I am sure he that would kiss my hand, would kiss the minister's a-c."

April 23. A letter from Amsterdam says, that they have received an account from the Cape of Good Hope, that they have had a violent hurricane there, which has blown down many buildings, and some people buried in the ruins. Three ships were drove from their anchors and forced out to sea, and it is feared they will be lost. Some other vessels received considerable damage in the harbour.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 14.

"The affair of the stadtholder engages the attention of people of all ranks, as it is likely to lay a basis of troubles not easily removed. There has long been a design among the French faction, to shake the power of the house of Orange, but hitherto without effect. The baron Drugire, envoy from Denmark, has delivered a manifesto to the states general, who are now sitting, similar to that from the court of Berlin, to which the baron de Thuylemeyer is labouring daily to obtain an answer."

A letter from St. Maloes mentions that great rejoicings were made there and at Rochelle, Brest, and Rennes, upon the honourable acquittal of the count de Grasse, who received the most convincing marks of affection and esteem from the magistrates of the great towns through which he passed, on his way from Port l'Orient to Paris.

D U B L I N, April 3.

A fish was lately cut up at Lurgan, in the belly of which a silver watch was found.

April 9. A most extraordinary accident happened on Monday evening; a gentlewoman and her gallant, who eloped, we hear, from the county of Kildare, were unexpectedly met at the door of an inn in Church-street by her husband and brother; her companion bounded out of the post-chaise, and fired a pistol at her husband, who wounded him desperately, the brother returned the fire, and wounded the gallant in the arm, who then ran up to the dining room where they thought to secure him, but he opened the window, leaped into the street, and escaped. The husband lies dangerously ill, and the lady is confined. The offender is said to be one of their servants.

April 12. In our last we announced the prodigious entries of Irish linens on Wednesday for America. We are happy to assert that that trade still continues rapidly to be extended to the above and every other part of the world without passing through the medium of England. On Thursday entries were made to Philadelphia and New-York, of 135,966 yards of Irish linen. A new and valuable trade is likely to take place, of paper hangings, of which upwards of 4000 dozen were exported at same time.

B O S T O N, June 17.

Extra of a letter from Passamaquady, to a person in this town, dated May 27.

"We are much surprised, that nothing has been done by government respecting the lines between Massachusetts and Nova-Scotia; the Britons are as much surprised as we are at the neglect. Our expectations were great when we heard congress had ordered it to be settled, relying that long before this every thing would be settled to mutual satisfaction."

"Beside losing such a great quantity of valuable land, the inhabitants are subject to other difficulties;

the line not being settled, perpetual disputes will arise between individuals, which I believe is the sincere wish of all to prevent; but we can do nothing of ourselves, without proper authority interposes. I hope it may not be neglected much longer, as the evil daily increases, and it is uncertain how far the Britons will extend, if not put a stop to; near 200 families have arrived on Skuduck this season."

June 21. By a gentleman from Canada we are assured, that the Canadians behold our present growing importance, in the scale of empires, with a longing eye. Oppressed with the weight of tyrannic jurisprudence—connected to the inhabitants of the United States by vicinity—and prompted by the part the illustrious monarch of their mother country, and his subjects, have taken, they most seriously meditate a revolt from their present usurped masters, and seem determined to add another star in the American constellation. The extent of that fertile province, the advantageousness of its situation for commerce, and its proximity to us, make their revolution an event devoutly to be wished.

N E W - Y O R K, June 18.

Late London papers advise, that horses were purchasing in Hanover and Holstein, for remounting the king of Prussia's cavalry; the ostensible cause is, the present situation of his nephew the prince of Orange. This illustrious person is also nephew to the king of England, and was very much inclined to have induced the United States of Netherland to a declaration of war against America, and her illustrious ally, the king of France; for the effecting this purpose every step was taken that the great power and influence of the stadtholder, and the still more prevailing force of English guineas could be expected to accomplish, but in vain; the superior address and abilities of Mr. Adams, ambassador from Congress, proved superior to the united force of the enemies to this country; and Sir Joseph Yorke, the English ambassador, was every where treated with a studied indifference and contempt, whilst Mr. Adams had every mark of distinction shewn him. The manner in which the rupture commenced, with Holland is so notorious, that we should waste our time and the patience of our readers by the recapitulation of an event which the haughty spirit of England induced her to precipitate, although so very contrary to her natural interest, and the obligation of sacred treaties. Although Holland is completely a republic, and governed by the acts passed in the assembly, composed of representatives from the different states, yet there is annexed to the office of stadtholder almost the whole executive power; his aversion to the war was now manifest; the manner in which Holland fitted out her marine permitted the enemy to beat her almost every where; although the engagement between the Dutch and English off the Dogger bank evinced pretty plainly that the former were willing to have fought if they had been well led to the charge. A continuation of great national losses, quick in succession, exasperated the people of Holland beyond all bounds; the lower order especially were impatient; the press teemed with inflammatory pamphlets and prints highly reflecting upon the person and family of the prince. Every effort has been used by the civil power to restore internal peace to the states of Netherland, but without producing the desired effect. In all probability, however, time would have brought about the wished for reformation, had not the king of Prussia unseasonably interfered in behalf of his nephew; this has added fuel to the flame. The politicians of England are spinning their costly brains in producing paragraphs to prove what a terrible deal of harm Old Frederick may do to Holland, but the wise people of that country will not be easily frightened by the cavalry of Prussia, as from their maritime situation they may despite the impotent threats of a monarch that has not a ship of force in any of his harbours. (The landing of his army will not, therefore, be so easily brought to bear.

June 23. Yesterday about eleven o'clock, A. M. Barbary Stillwell, was brought forth from the public goal, to the awful but just sentence of execution, for the murder of Benjamin Carpenter, an inoffensive, helpless, unprotected infant, of three years old. It such a tragic scene could be viewed unmoved, the enormity of the crime would certainly produce the effect; sympathy in distresses nevertheless operated visibly, and, notwithstanding the credit due to the passions of an enraged multitude, they forgot the faults of an unhappy culprit, and the tear of pity was generally seen to accompany her exit.

June 24. On Monday last arrived here, the ship Thomas, captain Lindlay, in eight weeks from Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of goods, and sixty four passengers; most of them healthy mechanics—tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c. and a few farmers, who appear to be decent people, of strict morals; such are wanted here—such are a valuable acquisition to any country. We learn that many thousands stand ready to come to this state, provided proper plans of encouragement for settling lands were made and communicated to them.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 26.

Extra of a letter from Barbados, dated May 14, 1784.

"By the latest accounts from England we are taught to flatter ourselves, that the prohibitory act will be done away, and that the trade between America and these colonies will be laid open, and put on the footing it

was formerly. We wish that this intelligence may prove true, and acceptable to our American friends."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"If you receive the London papers, no doubt you may be inclined to conclude, that no speck on the face of the globe can be as unfortunate as our commonwealth. Abating the ordinary ferment attending differences of opinion in our assemblies, we never were more united nor disposed to make a respectable figure in Europe. While England, at home and abroad, appears convulsed and on the verge of some revolution, every power on our continent attends to her fall with jealous anxiety. The Irish volunteers, who have made some figure, are now in a ferment; and we hear, that some of their gasconading and detested generals, with their rook-robbing followers from your continent, are preparing to commence campaigns against them; but it is the general wish that they may terminate, as very lately, in disgrace and separation of dominion.

June 29. By letters from London, dated the beginning of May, we have received the agreeable intelligence of the ship Prince of Liege, captain All, having put into Fayall, after springing a leak. This vessel left London the beginning of March, and it was feared had been lost at sea.

Yesterday morning the ship Friendship, captain M'Adam, arrived here from Belfast, with near five hundred passengers. She was eight weeks on her voyage.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 15.

"Our city now wears the appearance of a town besieged. The whole garrison is constantly on the watch; the five regiments of foot and one of horse on duty here, are all supplied with powder and ball; and when those who are not actually on guard have occasion for rest, they are obliged to sleep in their cloaths, that they may be ready for service at a minute's warning. In that part of Dublin which is in the earl of Meath's liberty, and which is inhabited principally by the poor silk and other weavers, a battalion is constantly posted, and two or three sentinels are stationed at the corner of every street; their orders are not to suffer more than three persons to walk through the streets. The sight of the military force, and the preparations that appear at the barracks, for falling on the people at a moment's warning, will it is feared, drive the starving manufacturers to desperation; and if they do stir, no doubt many of them will fall by the bullet and the bayonet; but what may be the consequence of shedding their blood, Heaven only knows. Hitherto the volunteers have acted with the utmost temper and circumspection. But it is not in the nature of man to stand by, and tamely see his fellow citizens butchered before his eyes, and the city delivered up to a brutal soldiery. They have arms in their hands; they know how to use them, and they have the feelings of men. May God in his mercy avert the danger that threatens us!"

RICHMOND, June 26.

We are informed, that one day last week, Matthew Womble, of the county of Isle of White, in a fit of intoxication, deprived his wife, when pregnant, of her existence, by splitting her skull, and afterwards disfiguring her head from her body with a broad ax; he also with the same weapon, put a period to the lives of four of his children out of six, the others having made their escape whilst the massacre was committing. He was a man possessed of a small tract of land, generally called an industrious, sober, and well disposed citizen; but is now confined, and confesses his crime, which is the only direct proof of this shocking tragedy.

ANNAPOLIS, July 8.

The ADDRESS of his EXCELLENCY

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq; Governor, captain general, and commander in chief, of the state of North Carolina, to both houses of the general assembly, the 20th of April, 1784.

Gentlemen of the honourable the general assembly,

I AM happy to meet so respectable a representation of the state at this important crisis, when objects of great national as well as internal concern are to employ your councils, and attend your decisions; from the wisdom of which, I have the highest confidence, those establishments necessary for the interest of the united empire, and the property of this state, will be formed.

The several communications necessary for your information on this occasion I do myself the honour to lay before you; among which, with great satisfaction, I first present you with the definitive treaty, concluded at Paris, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, by their respective commissioners, the 3d day of September last, transmitted to me by the secretary of congress; by which, under God, our sovereignty and independence are fully confirmed, a conflict with one of the first nations of Europe gloriously terminated, and a revolution produced, scarce equalled in the annals of mankind: By which we have also secured the inestimable rights of humanity, and the enjoyment of those domestic and political blessings which contribute to render freemen happy. A recommendation from congress pursuant to the tenor of the said treaty accompanies the same, which will require such attentive consideration suitable to its great importance.

With pleasure I communicate to you from the above authority a treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the United States and his majesty the king of Sweden, the 3d day of April, 1783. The alliance with this great northern power, at the then situation of our affairs, was somewhat unexpected, and becomes the more engaging and interesting, as that monarch, with generous and princely affection for these states, requests it may be known it was unsolicited by them. This new friend to the American republic, joined to her other illustrious allies, raises her to still higher importance, and entitles her to rank among the most favoured nations of the earth.

The jealousy of Britain seems yet to be awake at these distinguished marks of friendship and respect we are honoured with from her neighbours; still uneasy at our separation from her, she wishes by her commerce, to accomplish what she failed by her arms, that we may become her tributaries. I lay before you a proclamation of his Britannic majesty in council, under the authority of his parliament, restricting the American trade

to his West India islands in British vessels; a measure not only injurious to the commerce and navigation of the United States, but highly derogatory to their national honour.

An act of the honourable the legislature of Virginia, together with the communications of his excellency the governor of that state, and our delegates in congress on this subject, I submit to your deliberations; urging the propriety and necessity of granting to congress powers similar to those mentioned in said act, or adopting such uniformity of measures as may be pursued by the other states, that this great commercial wound be healed; in the mean while, that you remove every obstacle in the way on our part, in cultivating harmony and good-will between the two powers, agreeable to the spirit of the late treaty, and those principles of reciprocity, on which it is expressly founded.

I present you with a circular letter from his late Excellency General Washington, which I am honoured with, for your deliberations, and which he is pleased to signify may be considered his "Legacy to the States," on his retirement to the class of fellow-citizens, after gaining the mighty objects of the revolution. The interesting matters therein contained evince the able statesman in our late illustrious commander, and demand your serious and particular notice. We must be greatly sensible with him, that the powers delegated to congress by the confederation must be exercised, and supported in the several states, in their fullest extent, to give life and vigour to the American union; otherwise they will become disjointed, feeble, and inadequate to bring to a point the federal government; resolutions and recommendations will be only the shadow or theory of power, to which philosophers may indeed pay obedience, when a practical coercive government must bind the nation. Great wisdom hath been discovered in forming these new commonwealths, and connecting them under one common sovereignty in congress; to whose constitutional authority, if due submission be not yielded, in regulating and directing the affairs of the united republic, a time may come, which God avert, when jealousies and competitions may arise from restless enterprising ambition, and feuds and factions rend the boasted knot, too slender and too loosely tied; and thereby subject the scattered powers of the continent to the first tyrant who will dare to seize them.

The laws of Solon and Lycurgus are still revered, but Sparta, Athens, and the other confederated states of ancient Greece, long since have been no more; pride and ambition dissolved their union, which, during their continuance, caused their enemies to tremble; from those sources sprang their intestine divisions, by which they became a prey to a conqueror, whose more compact strength and wiser councils soon gave law to the world. The superstructure of the vast American commonwealth is raised, we trust, on a firmer foundation; on a land unknown to Alexander or Cæsar; it remains for time and experience to complete the building; the eyes of the world are on this new phenomenon, wondering how the mighty work is so far accomplished: one of the apartments of this fabric is yours, the task will be to strengthen, ornament, and finish, what is so well designed, under one uniform appearance; otherwise rude disjointed materials may weaken and disfigure the whole, and one faulty pillar bring the goody structure to the ground.

The important business of a continental revenue from this state was left undetermined in the last session of the assembly: I am earnestly pressed by his excellency the president of congress, and the financier, to urge the importance of this subject at your first meeting; and even to call you together at an earlier day than the present for this purpose. The weighty arguments contained in the resolutions of congress, their addresses, and other papers I present you with, anticipate any further observations of mine on this topic; but most earnestly to request your compliance with the requisitions of that honourable body, or form in your wisdom some other plan of supporting on your part the continental credit, by which the national character of these states is to be supported at home, and respected abroad.

That the poor be relieved as much as possible in the business of taxation, it may not be improper to suggest, that should you approve of the impost recommended by congress, in addition to the same, some funds be raised for public exigencies, from duties on such articles of produce, in which the more opulent are concerned, provided those states who cultivate the same articles accede to the measure, and extend it to themselves.

The defence of the state, as well as the union, must now be placed in our militia, who being properly arranged, might be very respectable, and answer all the purposes of a standing army.

The boundary with our sister state of South-Carolina, claimed in our bill of rights, is now a proper subject for your consideration, to ascertain which with precision becomes daily more interesting.

A treaty was directed by an act of the last session to be held with the Cherokee Indians, to obtain a cession of their claim to certain lands in the western country within the chartered limits of the state, and that goods to a certain amount be bought and given them as a compensation for the same. The difficulty of procuring proper goods hath somewhat retarded this business, but this is removed, as a purchase has been lately made, and the goods arrived; the intentions of the legislature will be answered, as soon as they can be conveyed to the place of holding the treaty.

The act for opening an entry office for the said lands seems to contain some ambiguities of expression, which I submit to your pleasure for further explanation and amendment.

The paper emission of the last assembly having the happy effect in discharging part of the pay of the continental line of this state, to the great satisfaction of the officers and men, and the public in general, permit me to propose the expediency of forming a sinking fund for collecting and destroying the same yearly, or sooner, that it continue no longer than the period the legislature have assured the public its existence will terminate; by which in the mean while a greater credit will be given to the residue of that emission, which may remain in circulation to the time aforesaid.

The trade and navigation of this country is of lasting consequence, and require your immediate interposition and patronage. It is necessary our rivers be rendered more navigable, our roads opened and supported, by

which the industrious planter may have his produce carried to market with more ease and convenience. Thereby more merchants of opulence would be induced to settle in the state, and open new resources of industry among our inhabitants; whose labour being fully compensated, daily additions would be making to their respective wealth, in proportion to which the revenue of the state would be also increased.

The inspection laws have long been dormant; I leave to remind you of the necessity of their revival in amendment, that the former credit of our produce still supported at foreign markets.

Let me call your attention to the education of our youth. May seminaries of learning be revived and encouraged, where the understanding may be enlightened—the heart mended—and genius cherished—whence the state may draw forth men of abilities to direct her councils, and support her government.

Religion and virtue claim your particular care. Legislators in all ages and nations have interwoven the morals of the people, is to preserve the state—may men of piety and exemplary life, who conduct the affairs of religion, meet your countenance, and receive support not incompatible with the principles of the constitution.

The more minute objects worthy of your deliberations I shall not delay your patience to enumerate, submitting to your wisdom those concerns of the state I shall deem more or less interesting, according to the magnitude; and shall take my leave with these general observations.

At this auspicious period of our affairs, when the noise of arms and war are no longer heard, a glorious opportunity presents of cultivating the arts of peace in good government, on principles of the soundest policy, by which nations have been conducted to greatness, and become the envy and admiration of the world. You have before you the wisdom and experience of ages, sources from whence what is great and good may be drawn, which, added to your own treasures of political knowledge, may be wisely applied in bringing the state in some degree towards perfection. I need not mention you are building for futurity, and that your wisdom and caution will hand down only proper materials, monuments of your transactions. For centuries to come, the infant annals of these times no doubt will be traced back with eagerness by inquisitive posterity, to precedents, for maxims, to which the future government may still conform. Let them not be disappointed. Now is the important moment to establish on your part the continental power on its firmest basis, by which the people of these states rose, and are to be continued a nation. Now it behooves you to render permanent the security, and the honour of the state; to form such laws, that public virtue may be encouraged to diffuse its spirit through all ranks, and be pleased with the government which it hath erected; that the guilty be punished, and the just rewarded; that every citizen enjoy those equal rights promised him by the constitution, and which God and nature have given him. By these you will discover to the world the excellency of an American republic, and evince that the government of kings is not always necessary to make a people happy.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Hillsborough, April 20, 1784.

The ANSWER of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, April 26, 1784.

To his EXCELLENCY

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq; Governor, captain-general, and commander in chief, of the state of North-Carolina.

SIR,

THE papers which accompanied your excellency's address, contain information of such moment, that, without descending to matters of less magnitude, we should make a much longer session than the present advanced season of the year will admit, were we to give them that degree of deliberation which their importance requires.

The internal regulations which the definitive treaty make indispensably necessary, the re-establishment of commerce, and the support of the federal union, will be the first objects of our deliberations; other matters recommended by your excellency, will, during the course of the session, be properly attended to.

You will be pleased, sir, to receive our acknowledgments for the several matters contained in your address, and in particular for the warmth with which you have been pleased to recommend adoption of such measures as may tend to remove all commercial jealousies between the United States and Great-Britain, and which shall be consistent with those principles of reciprocity on which the treaty is founded.

RICHARD CASWELL, S. S.

THOMAS BENBURY, S. C.

To which his EXCELLENCY made the following

REPLY:

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE assurances you are pleased to give of employing your deliberations on subjects of the first magnitude on this occasion, justly raise the expectations of our country, that by the wisdom and unanimity of your councils the great purposes intended may be happily effected.

I beg leave to return you my hearty thanks for the attention you have been pleased to pay to the recommendations in my address, and the honourable manner in which you have signified to me your sentiments and intentions on the subjects thereof.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

The honourable Richard Dobbs Spaight, John Sitgreaves, Thomas Person, Benjamin Smith, Adlai Osborn, and William Cummings, Esquires, were elected delegates to represent the state of North-Carolina in congress, for one year from the first Monday in November next.

Extracts from the journal of congress, May 3.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 16th of April last, from the superintendent of finance, enclosing a letter of the 26th of December, and one of the 10th of January from the marquis de la Fayette, with sundry papers enclosed,

Resolved. That a letter be written by the president to the marquis de la Fayette, expressing the high sense

which congress have conceived of his services to the States, and by reason thereof, to grant him the title of marquis de la Fayette, and to advance those advances

Resolved. That, from the 1st of January, the marquis de la Fayette be entered on the list of members of the Continental Congress.

The letter

SIR,

I HAVE

honour to

fire to know

By this te

chandises, a

ed, and from

will judge, d

dices of the

into l'Orien

In a word,

to France a

tions and de

fect only, i

the interior

jected to the

Monf. the

SIR,

I HAVE

tions contain

me relative

which you

I am aut

tention of b

ports of l'O

these that o

of which en

strained in

to tobacco,

Americans

those four

kind of diff

is meant t

thereof giv

of the 1st

above all,

for the sale

ber, and of

of what th

&c. It is, w

there, whic

vantageous

the farmer

lonable pri

America, i

much favor

any other

make to y

American

may trans

with grea

them to ex

ble precau

out bad r

place, can

merchants

to examin

hurt comes

quires gre

I shall be

thal de Ca

to receive

further re

make in t

the honou

P. S. T

made sim

freedom.

Monf.

May 7

of Augu

States at

dollars p

Congr

foreign n

of the

Mr. J.

month

with the

Jay him

in nomi

Jay was

On ne

he appo

Benjam

ties of

Cong

being t

May

rine pr

son's p

On n

icated

Jerley,

last, as

of the

culpate

from e

On

miffion

ed, and

On

day of

miffion

treatie

thougl

which congress entertain of his important services, relative to the commerce of France and these United States, and particularly to free ports—that there is every reason to expect mutual and permanent advantages from these liberal measures adopted by his most christian majesty; and that an extension thereof to his West-India colonies will, in the opinion of congress, increase those advantages, and produce the most salutary effect.

Resolved, That a copy of a letter of the 19th of June last, from the count de Vergennes, and one of the 9th of January last, from Monsieur de Calonne, to the marquis de la Fayette, respecting free ports in France, be entered on the journal, and, when published, transmitted to the supreme executives of the several states. The letters being translated, are as follow:

SIR, *Versailles, 19th June, 1783.*
I HAVE received the letter which you did me the honour to write on the 17th of this month. You desire to know what is meant by *free ports*.

By this term, Sir, we mean a place to which all merchandises, as well foreign as domestic, may be imported, and from which they may be freely exported. You will judge, Sir, by this definition, that all the merchandises of the north, without exception, may be imported into l'Orient, and exported from it by the Americans. In a word, l'Orient will be reputed foreign with regard to France as far as respects commerce. The prohibitions and duties upon foreign merchandises will take effect only, in case any person desires to introduce into the interior parts of the realm, the merchandises subjected to the one or the other.

I have the honour, &c.
DE VERGENNES.
Monf. the marquis de la FAYETTE.

SIR, *Versailles, 9th January, 1784.*
I HAVE communicated to the king the observations contained in the memoir which you transmitted to me relative to the commerce of America, and those which you made at our last conference.

I am authorized to announce to you, that it is the intention of his majesty to grant to the United States the ports of l'Orient and Bayonne as free ports, and besides these that of Dunkirk and that of Marceilles; the first of which enjoys absolute freedom, and the other is restrained in the exercise of that freedom only with regard to tobacco, which is there subjected to a duty. The Americans may from this moment send their vessels to those four ports, where they will not meet with any kind of difficulty. You may, if necessary, explain what is meant by *free ports*, agreeably to the signification thereof given by Monsieur de Vergennes, in his letter of the 19th of June last. The Americans will find, above all, at Dunkirk, all the facilities they can desire for the sale of their leaf tobacco, their rice, their timber, and other merchandise, as well as for the purchase of what they want, such as linens, woollens, brandy, &c. It is proposed to establish stores and magazines there, which shall be well supplied, on terms very advantageous for their commerce. I have given orders to the farmers-general to treat in preference, and at a reasonable price, for the purchase of the tobaccos of North-America, and moreover, the United States will be as much favoured in France, in matters of commerce, as any other nation. The complaints which they may make to you, or which Mr. Franklin, and the other American ministers, which I would be very glad to see, may transmit to me on their behalf, shall be examined with great attention, and government will not suffer them to experience any kind of vexation. Every possible precaution will also be taken to prevent the sending out bad merchandise, which, if it has hitherto taken place, can only be attributed to the avarice of some merchants of the lowest order. I am going immediately to examine what relates to the customs and duties which hurt commerce. This is an important subject, and requires great attention. In fine, Sir, you may rely, that I shall be always disposed, as well as Monsieur the marshal de Castries, and Monsieur the count de Vergennes, to receive and listen with attention to the demands and further representations which you shall think proper to make in favour of the commerce of America. I have the honour to be, &c.

DE CALONNE.
P. S. The ports of Bayonne and l'Orient will be made similar to that of Dunkirk with regard to entire freedom.
Monf. the marquis de la FAYETTE.

May 7. On motion, *Resolved*, That from the first day of August next, the salary of a minister of the United States at a foreign court, shall not exceed nine thousand dollars per annum.

Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary for foreign affairs, and being this day informed, by a letter of the 9th of March last from doctor Franklin, that Mr. J. Jay proposed to embark for America, in the month of April, and this information corresponding with the intelligence communicated to congress by Mr. Jay himself, in his letters of last year, Mr. Jay was put in nomination; and the ballots being taken, Mr. John Jay was elected secretary for foreign affairs.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a minister plenipotentiary be appointed in addition to Mr. John Adams and Mr. Benjamin Franklin, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Thomas Jefferson was elected.

May 11. On motion, *Resolved*, That the agent of marine provide suitable accommodations for Mr. Jefferson's passage to Europe.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the information communicated to congress by the governor of the state of New-Jersey, in consequence of their act of the 6th of January last, as the result of his enquiry respecting the robbery of the post-office at Princeton, is satisfactory, and exculpates Mr. Harrison, the postmaster at Princeton, from every suspicion of collusion or fraud.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a secretary to the commission for negotiating commercial treaties be appointed, and that to morrow be assigned for that purpose.

On motion, *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of August next, the salary of a secretary to a commission or embassy to a foreign court, or for negotiating treaties with foreign powers, shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February, 1784.

	Dollars.	cents.
Received, June 24, 1784,	1011	87
30	462	32
	1474	29

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.
JAMES PEARCE,

At his STORE, near the Governor's House, Has just imported, in the ship Liberty, captain John Hamilton, from London,

A LARGE quantity of GOODS, properly adapted for the present season (which will be disposed of, either by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, or lumber); among which are the following, viz.

Saddlery, china, glass, earthen and tin ware, fish-hooks, gunpowder, porter in bottles, and various other articles.

N. B. The above ship is now gone to Port-Tobacco, to take in tobacco; she will carry about 350 hogheads, 200 of which are already engaged; the remainder will be taken in on freight at £.7 per ton. For passage apply to the captain on board, or as above.

To be SOLD, by the subscribers, on Thursday the 29th of July, 1784, at 11 o'clock, for ready cash, at the dwelling-house of Jacob Welch, near to Mr. Robert Sanders's, on Patuxent river, the following articles, viz.

SIX milch cows, two heifers, two calves, three horses, three feather-beds and furniture, three pewter dishes, one dozen pewter plates, five pewter basons, two iron pots, one cart, and all the plantation utensils.

WILLIAM BROWN, CALEB BURGESS.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.
W A N T E D,

A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly person, qualified for that purpose, may meet with good encouragement, and a considerable time of employment, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower the commissioners of the town to sell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marsh adjoining, and such part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uses, as they may think most conducive to the benefit of the town. Also to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to choose their commissioners annually or biennially.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 29th day of June, 1784, a mulatto man named Peter, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a sneaking down look, is a dark skind mulatto, has big eyes, and has lost almost all his teeth. Had on, when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and white country cloth breeches, of snabrig shirt, and an under jacket without sleeves, of a dark colour; he has been unwell and looks poorly. Whoever takes up the said mulatto man, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further five pounds besides what the law allows.

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him away; it is suspected he will tell people he is free, change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. He is a very great rogue, and it is likely will try to get by water, or pass for a soldier who is coming to seek his pay. He may probably procure a soldier's discharge or a forged pass.

July 2, 1784.
STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 29th of June last, from the pasture of Judson Coolidge, near Marlborough, Prince-George's county, a likely bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, brand (if any) unknown, shod all round. Any person delivering said horse to me, near Bladenburg, shall receive ten dollars reward.

J. BEALL.

TAKEN up by Basil Burgess, from the back of Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, two stray mares; one a roan, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 9 or 10 years old, is branded on the near shoulder, which appears to be like an S with a heart though not very perceptible; the other is a sorrel, about 13 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, neither branded nor docked, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately.

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

RICHARD LEE.

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 conveniences 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.

May 26, 1784.

THE trustees for Charlotte-hall school, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Esq; to meet on the 14th and 21st of June, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, to receive plans and proposals for building a house calculated to accommodate sixty boys, master and servants. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, with lime sufficient to work up the said bricks, will be furnished by the trustees to the contractor at the place where the house is to be built. A general meeting of the trustees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Cool Springs, to close finally with the most advantageous offer for executing the aforesaid building; a considerable sum of money will be furnished the contractor, if necessary.

HENRY TUBMAN, register.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hoghead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the first quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Yealdhall, living at the Land of Ease, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, paces naturally. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabert Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.
To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,
ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill feat. The improvements are, two small dwelling-houses, a corn-house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
2 JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.
2

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.
WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have been falsely accused of some scandalous report made use of by me against my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my said wife Catherine to be an honest and virtuous woman, and that she has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and mischievous persons.
2 THOMAS BONNER.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.
STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.
2 THOMAS WARFIELD.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.
3 MARY BOND.

W A N T E D,
As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,
ASEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers.
3

June 16, 1784.
To be SOLD at public auction, at Magruder's, on the fifteenth of July next,
ONE HALF of the sloop Caroline, with all necessary rigging, the property of Thomas Harwood, 3d, and Walter H. Hoxton, the latter having directed by will his part to be disposed of, giving twelve months credit, with bond and approved security. She is a well built new boat, and advantageously calculated for the freighting business, being able to carry in the bay 42 or 43 hogheads of tobacco, and 11 or 12 hundred bushels of grain.
3 RICHARD EDELEN, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, on Friday the 9th day of July, at 11 o'clock,
ANEGRO WOMAN, named Priss, the property of the subscriber, is about thirty-nine years of age, and with child. She has been brought up to house-work, is a very good cook, can wash and iron, and sew well. She will be sold for cash; or twelve months credit, on bond with approved security.
3 SAMUEL WOOD.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.
TEN POUNDS REWARD,
For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whittsuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward.
3 W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

Choptank bridge, on Choptank river, state of Maryland, April 28, 1784.

SIXTEEN hundred acres of LAND, in the Delaware state, Kent county, for sale, either in the whole or part, as may best suit the purchasers. It is about 14 miles from a landing on Delaware bay, and 8 miles from said bridge, where shallops can come to. This river empties into Chesapeake bay, and renders the lands of value, having an advantage both of Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. On the whole is a clearing of eight hundred acres, divided into three farms at present, but may be subdivided easily, as it is all in one clearing entire. It has the advantage of two branches, filled with exceeding fine ash and maple timber, one of which branches has a ditch through it, and a clearing of one hundred acres fit for the sith, and side ditched; also thirty acres more side ditched and partly cleared; and fifty acres more in woods and not side ditched; on the other branches are upwards of eighty acres, below which and above ditches are cut, which will render the draining easy.

On the three farms, as they are now laid off, are a dwelling house nearly finished, 26 by 26 feet, two stories high, covered and boarded with cedar, two rooms and flush passage at the end below, three rooms and entry above, cellar in two apartments underneath; a kitchen and pantry adjoining, 26 feet by 16, several out-houses, and a barn, floored flush, 30 by 30 feet. To this farm, which is now rented for 500 bushels of wheat per annum, 520 acres are allotted.

Two logged dwelling-houses, 18 by 20 feet each, and other out-houses. To this farm, which is now rented for 200 bushels of wheat per annum, are 580 acres, with 30 acres of ditched and partly cleared meadow, and eight acres of meadow fit for the sith.

A dwelling-house, with a flush cellar, 20 by 20 feet, kitchen adjoining, in good repair; a large barn or tobacco-house 60 by 50 feet, with two 60 feet sheds 12 feet wide; a house, formerly used as a negro quarter, 30 by 24 feet, hipped roof, and other out-houses. The quantity of land to this is 500 acres, 100 of which is cleared meadow and drained, and the remainder of the above described ditched branch. It now rents for 73 pounds for three years, at the end of which, for three years more, for 100 pounds per annum. Made meadow, and is well adapted for tobacco.

The other farms have a large proportion of meadow land each, and may be advanced largely in the rents, and will be parceling off to a smaller quantity in each farm. There are on the whole six bearing apple tree orchards, of about 900 trees in the whole. The upland is fertile, for raising either flax, corn, wheat, oats, and, if properly manured, tobacco. For one third cash down, and remaining two thirds reasonable credit. Further terms will be made known by applying at Choptank bridge, and the lands will be shewn by Messieurs Alford and Cooper, or Mr. Hugh M'Pherson, tenants on the premises.
2 BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig Lucy, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London, LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.
2

June 16, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.
3 JOHN MACGILL.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril.

June 21, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
In the NANTES, from LONDON, And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

AWELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings. I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.
3 BENJAMIN ODEN.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.
ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with
3 JANE HANSON, executrix.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

ATRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.
5

ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.
THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagarstown, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

4 JAMES NOURSE, Com. acct. state Mar.
N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

May 10, 1784.
To be SOLD,
THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.
Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.
9 JOSEPH SPRIGG.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new ofsnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.
4 HENRY NEALE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1784.

L I S B O N, March 9.

A SHIP arrived here last week from Rio-Janeiro, hath brought to a merchant in this city a letter written on board a French merchant ship from Bourdeaux, which was on the Gold coast, near the kingdom of Juda. This letter advises, that a considerable revolt had arisen among the negroes; that all commerce was suspended on the coast; that upwards of 40 ships there, among which were several Dutch, French, Imperial, and especially Portuguese, had altogether experienced the same fate, and must doubtless return with much loss, having been able to get but very few negroes on board, and have moreover been obliged to throw the tobacco into the sea, for fear of a contagion.

March 20. The storms we had on our coast, about the end of January and the beginning of February, have been felt with equal violence in the island of Madeira; the sea threatened to overflow the city. Some houses in the village of St. Paul were blown down, and it is computed that thirty persons perished under the ruins.

PARIS, April 11. M. de Suffrein has received a brevet of a pension of 50,000 livres. His majesty having been informed of the good conduct of the officers who served under the deliverer of India, who have merited rewards, hath signed the list in their favour, which was presented to him by M. de Suffrein.

April 15. Two ships of the line are ordered to be equipped in each of the three ports, at Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon, and, to join these, four frigates and three other vessels are to be fitted out. This armament, under the command of M. de Barras de Laurent, is to join the Spanish fleet, in order to drive the Algerine corsairs from the Mediterranean, or compel them, in navigating that sea, to observe a due respect to the laws of nations.

HAGUE, April 19. M. Gockinga, captain of a regiment of Papit, arrived here on Thursday last, in 14 hours, from Lillo, bringing advice to the states, that 1200 Austrian troops had appeared before Lillo and Liekensbock, and that a more numerous corps was in march. The states general assembled extraordinary, as well as their noble and grand mightinesses the council of state; a second assembly took place in the evening, from six till half past nine, at which his serene highness was also present.

April 21. Wednesday the 9th instant, the states general came to a number of resolutions, tending to remove every difficulty in the way of a perfect accommodation of differences with the court of Vienna, and expressive of the highest respect and most profound esteem towards his imperial majesty.

L O N D O N, April 12.

A balloon is at present constructing at Brussels, on an aerial voyage to London, which will be so formed, as to escape every accident of failure that has yet happened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in, against any accidents; also means prepared to remedy flight rents. The duke d'Arenbergh is at the expense of it, under the direction of the abbe Mann, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe and two other philosophers.

April 14. A remarkable instance of integrity and attachment in low life, happened at the contested election at Lynn, in 1776, between Sir John Turner and Mr. Molyneux; when a journeyman baker had 150 guineas laid on a table by one of the friends of the former for his vote, which he refused with disdain. At the late contest, he was applied to by a friend for his vote—"You see (said the honest fellow) I am not the worse for refusing the bribe; I have lived here in London ten years with one master; he is lately dead, and left me his business; I reflect with pleasure that I was not to be bought; I will now go and support the same man I did formerly." He kept his word, and a few days since went from London to Lynn at his own expence, and voted for Mr. Molyneux.

An air balloon is making at Nantes, in France, upon an entire new plan; it is made of the membrane of an animal, a new discovery and a secret, and is to be filled with gaz never yet used or made. Two experiments have been made with small ones, which have answered infinitely beyond expectation. Four men, besides the inventor, are to go up with provisions for a fortnight's voyage. It is remarkable, that this person has found out a means for preventing the least escape of the air, or change of it.

April 19. The whole naval peace establishment is at length fixed to 26 ships of the line (third and fourth rates) eight ships of 50 guns, 43 frigates, and 137 sloops and cutters; in all 300 sail of ships in commission, and which are to be distributed on the following services:

Guard ships at home, 21 sail of the line; 6 at Portsmouth, 6 at Plymouth, 7 at Chatham, and 2 at Sheerness.

Home cruisers in the British and Irish channel, Scotch station, and North Seas; one of 50 guns, 17 frigates, and 65 sloops and cutters.

Gibraltar, and in the Mediterranean; one ship of the line (64 guns, now equipping for that station, but not yet sailed), 1 of 50 guns, 6 frigates, and 3 sloops.

Coast of Africa; one ship of 50 guns, 1 frigate, and 4 sloops.

American station; at Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland, 2 ships of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 35 sloops or cutters.

Jamaica; one of 50 guns, 7 frigates, and 8 sloops.

Leeward islands; one of 50 guns, 5 frigates, and 12 sloops.

East Indies; four ships of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 4 sloops.

Last Saturday's gazette contains his majesty's order in council, that there shall be the same drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties, on merchandises and goods exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law, upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandise, to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.

April 20. Lord North and his family are preparing to embark for the continent. The ostensible reason given is, that his lordship wishes to be secluded for a few weeks previous to the meeting of the new parliament. Lord North is not the only minister of this country who hath found it necessary to experience the salubrity of foreign air.

From the elections which have already taken place, there is at this moment a majority of 108 members in favour of the ministry.

It is a very singular fact, that the French ambassador, at the commencement of the Westminster election, laid particular injunctions on his different tradesmen to vote for Mr. Fox.

April 24. The present is certainly the spring tide of success with Johnny Wilkes. Dr. Wilson of Bath has left him £20,000 legacy; his late much beloved wife has bequeathed him the full enjoyment of her jointure during his life; he is re-elected member for Middlesex, and by a coalition the most honourable is now become a welcome visitor at the palace royal.

The present situation of this country with America, is one of the most critical circumstances in our commercial connections. If the trade is left to find its course according to the navigation act, which is lord Sheffield's plan, we have nothing to fear; but if we relax that act, and permit an intercourse between the United States and our West-Indies, we shall see the entire extinction of that naval support, which those islands have yet been of to this kingdom.

The loan will be privately settled, and be ready to be laid before parliament as soon as it meets. The sum to be borrowed is seven or eight millions; besides which, ten millions of navy bills will be converted into stock, and three millions more exchequer bills issued out.

April 27. The success, captain J. Harris, bound for Whitehaven and Liverpool, left Kappahannock river, Virginia, the 4th of January, and in eleven days had run half her distance, when she met with very hard weather, and strong gales from the N. E. to the S. E. which continued for many days. On the 29th of February, being then lying-to, in latitude 51, on the edge of foundings, in a violent storm, both her masts were carried away; the foremast close by the board, and the mainmast 13 feet above the deck. The danger she was thrown into by this accident was rendered still greater, by her remaining three hours entangled with the wreck. It was at length cleared away, but the storm continued so violent, that they were not able to rig the jib-boom, to serve as a jury foremast, till the 4th of March. On the 9th, they rigged a spare topmast, to supply the place of a mainmast, and in this condition they were tossed about (having twice made the Irish land but were blown off) till the 31st of March, when they fell in with his majesty's frigate Venus, captain Hudson, who took them in tow, and on the same day carried them safe into Loughswilly, in Ireland. The conduct of captain Hudson, his officers and crew, on this occasion, was such as does them honour, and entitles them to a public acknowledgment. The success, notwithstanding this tempestuous passage, kept very tight, and allowing for the fatigue which must necessarily have attended it, the crew were all well on the 2d instant, when the letter containing this information was written. The vessel is chiefly laden with tobacco, and it is expected will be nearly refitted at this time.

The duke of Dorset is not come over from Paris on his own private affairs; on the contrary, his return to this kingdom so soon is from some discoveries which have been made of the truth of a report some time since in circulation, that there had been unnatural correspondences between some well known characters and the enemies of Great Britain.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Mediterranean still swarms with piratical vessels, which greatly obstruct the Levant trade, and that the states of Barbary are sending out more; they are full of men, and carry very heavy metal.

Some dispatches are received by government from the coast of Africa, by a ship arrived at Falmouth. Matters are by no means settled in that quarter. The French do not seem satisfied, though they are in possession of Goree island, the river Senegal, forts Louis, Arguin, Galam, Portorrie, Podore, and Angola, according to lord Shelburne's treaty of peace. The Dutch are very uneasy. They have a strong squadron on the coast, and they leave no matter untried that can puzzle the British trade. Complaints are already come home on this head; some reform must therefore speedily take place, or that valuable branch of trade will be entirely lost.

April 28. Europe begins again to stand still to gaze at Great-Britain, and her remaining connections and dependencies; to see what turn things will take in Ireland, and what part we shall take in the affairs of that perturbed kingdom, half dependent and half independent on England.

May 1. An express arrived at eight o'clock yesterday evening from Ireland, of an alarming nature. The volunteers will not permit the liberty of the press to be destroyed. The duke presses an immediate recall.

Advices from Paris mention, that they have, by means of a Dutch ship from the Cape of Good Hope, received the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of la Severe, of 74, and la Bizarre, of 64, two ships of the squadron from the East Indies that were returning to Europe. The Bizarre was lost on the rocks, and out of 670 men, only 89 were saved. La Severe, of 74, drove out of Table Bay to sea, and is said to have foundered, at which time she had near 900 souls on board, who are all supposed to have perished. La Nerade, a frigate of 36 guns, was dismasted in the same storm, but rode it out with four anchors a-head. These accounts mention the Cumberland man of war being on shore, but afterwards got off. M. Bussi was expected from Ceylon in the Illustri, of 74 guns, with six other ships of the line, to arrive at the Cape in March, where they would continue as long as they could with safety to avoid the monsoons.

A letter from Cadiz, by the Dutch mail, says, that Don Louis Cordova is arrived there from Madrid, being appointed to have the second command of the fleet that is to sail against Algiers. The ships are now ready for sea, but only wait till the French from Brest and Toulon arrive there to join them. The same letters say, that this will be the most powerful fleet that ever sailed from that port on the like occasion.

May 3. Our commerce with America, which since its revival, has extended through every one of the thirteen provinces, and to a much greater value than could have been so soon expected, has hitherto been so settled, that the proportions of ready money and credit, given for the goods exported from England, have been about half and half.

Extra of a letter from Greenock, April 14.

"There are seven American ships now at Port Glasgow, two of which are from South-Carolina, with rice, whose cargoes sell well, as that article is scarce in Scotland, they being the first ships from thence that have arrived in this part of the kingdom: the others are all tobacco ships, which has lowered the price of that article considerably."

The last foreign mail brought the important news of a revolution in one of the northern kingdoms, which, when confirmed, will be very advantageous to this realm. Too untimely injured innocence will then shine—O fair Matilda, yet much lamented!

We are informed, from undoubted authority, that the noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, in the interest of Mr. Fox, have appointed a committee to enquire into the cases of such tradesmen as have suffered from the oppression of the court party, many of whom have been formally acquainted, that in consequence of their having voted in the present election contrary to the wishes of their employers, they are in future to be deprived of their custom. This committee is to prepare a list of such persons, for the noblemen, gentlemen and ladies above mentioned, who have entered into a most laudable association to employ those only, in their several trades, in lieu of such as have basely betrayed their country, by sacrificing their franchises to the undue influence of the court, or of those who have not dared manfully to stand forth at the risk of their interest, and have endeavoured to screen themselves from all danger, by a pitiful neutrality.

May 4. Many people are of opinion, that the sitting out the French men of war to join the Spanish squadron intended to bombard Algiers, is merely a pretence, those ships being intended for another quarter.

The Peggy, from Virginia to Ireland, with tobacco, is lost near Corke. The crew were saved by their boats.

Extra of a letter from Amsterdam, dated April 27.

"It is said, that an express arrived here yesterday with the news of a revolution in Denmark; but the letters by the post do not mention particulars. The report is, that the king is dethroned, and his son proclaimed in his stead; and his mother-in-law (the queen dowager) and her son put in confinement."

May 5. An express arrived yesterday morning from Dublin which brought an account that the tumults in that city are now suppressed.

Captain Sutton has brought an action in the court of King's Bench, against commodore Johnstone, for the extraordinary treatment he received at the hands of his late commander in chief; laying his damages at £40,000. This interesting cause is expected to be tried the first sitting after the present term.

The reports that prevail of the revolution in Denmark, are undoubtedly founded upon the best authority. The character of the monarch is defiled by his subjects who have long wanted to throw off their allegiance. His morals are depraved in the extreme, and his abilities of the lowest kind in the estimation of that country, and the treatment which an unfortunate queen received some years ago, excited a resentment against the authors of it; which, though silent, has not expired, and has had no small part in the commotion

which agitate the people. The king has been compelled to subscribe an instrument, by which he surrenders the government of the state to his son, who is but 16 years of age, and it is said that he intends to retire, without any views of recovering his sovereignty.

Letters from Aleppo mention, that a large body of Arabians had, in the month of January last, landed on the island of Karoe, in the Persian gulph, and plundered the Dutch inhabitants of property to the amount of 35,000 pagodas. A pagoda is worth about nine shillings sterling.

On the 28th of April last, the lords of the admiralty, and gentlemen belonging to the arts and sciences in London, were very happy in seeing that day, what they never expected to see, which was the perpetual motion: also to know how to make a true reckoning, by throwing the log-line, particularly at night; also of knowing how a watch gains or loses time from the sun, if no observation can be taken; and to find out the North and South Pole at sea, without the help of sun, moon, stars or compass; and of knowing the cause of the variation in different latitudes.—All those various, new, and useful discoveries, the above gentlemen have seen that day, by that divine and moral philosopher, Dr. Katterfelto, at No. 24, Piccadilly. More than £.3000 have been spent on that perpetual motion these three years, before it was finished; and as Katterfelto wishes that his name, as well as his merit, may be remembered for these hundred years to come, in this kingdom, he will therefore, for a few days, shew to the public at large, the above new experiments, as well as the perpetual motion, which will be carried to Peterburgh in a short time.

May 6. A correspondent on whose veracity we may rely informs, that he has seen a letter received from India, the particulars of which will be soon made public: all he can say at present is, that it brings news good in a high degree, and that Mr. Hastings has made such reforms, and put matters into so good a train, that had the man of the people carried his point, we should have been all afloat again in that corner of the globe.

By a private letter from French Flanders, we have the following singular yet true circumstance: In a monastery near Ailworth, a monk, being tired of his confinement, endeavoured to get released, but finding he could not, was exasperated to such a degree as to threaten to burn that place down, of which the prior being informed, confined him in a cell, which was so small that he could scarcely lie down or turn himself round, where he was fed on bread and water for the space of 36 years, and when he grew weak and sick, they took him out and administered nourishment and cordials until he was recovered, when he was sent back again to his former habitation. A lady who lived near, happened to hear the groans of some human being, upon which she sent to the monastery, and enquired into the reason, and was told the above: then she interceded for his release, but the relentless father would not comply, upon which she sent to the parliament at Paris, representing his case, who sent an order for his being released. When he was almost gone, on being asked how long he had been confined, he replied, an hundred years; they shewed him an almanack, and asked him, if he could explain it? which he did; by which and several questions asked him, it was calculated that he had been confined in that dark dungeon as long as the aforementioned time.

SALISBURY, April 19. On Tuesday last Mr. South, of Boffington, Hants, in a proof experiment of his new invented machine for taking ships off the ground, raised two heavy garden rolling-stones from the bottom of the river, and at the same time, with the same power (though a diminutive model only) lifted a large boat filled with flint and men two feet out of the water, and floated her with her bottom at that height above the surface, whilst the rolling-stones were swimming beneath.

DUBLIN, April 24. It is with infinite pleasure we find the resolution of some of the volunteer corps to inflict every person who pleases to attend parade, in the use of arms, has had the best effect possible; numbers every evening take this method of learning the military exercise, surrounded by mercenary troops—the liberty of the press restrained—and the desire of the nation frustrated—are matters which cannot escape our notice, and call upon every man who values liberty to be able to defend it. It soon must be determined, whether Hibernia is an independent kingdom, or whether Irishmen are ever to remain the slaves to British power, and dupes to English interests.

BELFAST, April 27. On the 22d instant, the ship Hope, of New-York, with flax-seed, from Sandy-hook, dragged her anchors in the pool of Garmoyle, in this bay, and was stranded; on the 23d sprang a leak, filled with water, and damaged part of her cargo.

By letters from America, it seems probable, that not less than 30,000 hogheads of flax seed will be about the export this year, from that country to Ireland. The whole quantity alleged by some to be the consumption of Ireland, is not more than this export from America alone.

There are no less than six brass field-pieces, six pounders, the property of the corps of this town, of as good a cast as any in the kingdom. The companies are now about to mount another pair, besides those already on carriages.

The volunteer recruiting service is again reviving in this place and neighbourhood. In several parts the liberal inhabitants are opening subscriptions for the purchase of arms for numbers of stout fellows in the country, who are willing, though unable to purchase for themselves. The prevalent idea is, that new corps should be formed in almost every part of the kingdom, to be well armed and disciplined, without incurring the expence of uniforms, by which salutary measure it is not an exaggerated supposition, that ten thousand men might be added to the northern army, and twenty-five thousand to the national force.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

Yesterday arrived in this harbour, the sloop Harriot, captain Munro, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 65 days; owner, Isaac Sears, Esq; merchant in this city: as yet we have not been able to learn any news by this vessel, nor any special occurrences in this remarkable short voyage.

The Governor Harrison, Williamfon, from London for Virginia, is put into Madeira.

Friday arrived the packet Halifax, captain Boulderson, in 46 days from Falmouth. And, On Saturday the ship Holker, Grave, from Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The brig Patty, captain Pool, bound from Jamaica for this port, ran ashore on the Grand Commanders. The vessel is lost, but the people and part of the cargo are saved.

The Mary-Anne, Bulfinch, for Virginia, and Roman Emperor, Coward, for South-Carolina, sailed from England the beginning of May.

The Hero, Cowell, is arrived at Amsterdam; Anne and Mary, Hoen, at Cadiz; and Mary Anne, Banks, at Liverpool; all from Charleston.

July 3. Thursday last the ship Pigou, captain Sutton, arrived here from London, which she left the beginning of May.

Letters from Quebec mention, that flour has been lately very dear in the whole province of Canada, owing to the scarcity of mills (there being only two in the whole country); and that the inhabitants had drawn up a memorial, entreating government to allow a small bounty, for a limited time, in the making wheat into flour.

July 6. A London paper of April 28 says, "The cargo of the Sophie man of war, from Lisbon, arrived in the Downs, is valued at upwards of £.400,000 sterling in specie. She is ordered up to Woolwich, where waggons will be sent to bring it to town."

The above frigate sailed from New-York in January last, and put into Lisbon in distress. Her valuable freight was shipped by merchants of that city.

Extract of a letter from captain All, of the ship Prince of Leige, belonging to this port, containing some particulars of his distress and misfortune which happened just after his leaving the British channel, dated Fyal, April 3.

"When I had the pleasure of taking leave of you at Gravesend, I little expected to have addressed you from hence, or to have met with the misfortune which has obliged me, for the preservation of our lives, our ship and cargo, to take shelter in this island. The 1st day of March last I passed through the Downs with fine weather, and a moderate breeze of wind at N.W. I continued working down the channel with variable winds, until the 4th, when I thought myself as low as the Lizard. At this time our ship was as staunch and as tight as most ships. We stood out to sea, and continued making the best of our way to the westward, with contrary, and sometimes strong gales of wind from the S. and S.W. quarters, until the 7th, when, by the roughness of the weather, we were obliged to pump every two hours. Until the 16th and 17th we were attended with a variety of winds and weather, blowing frequently very strong gales, so as to oblige us often to close reef our top-sails, hand them, and reef our main-sail. At midnight, between those days, it blew a violent gale of wind, so that we were obliged to hand our main-sail, and in two hours afterwards was surprised at finding the ship had sprung a leak, so that both our pumps would only keep her free. In the morning at 10 o'clock, not being able to discover the leak, I bore away to the southward for easier weather, reckoning myself as far down to the westward as the Azore islands, and about 100 leagues N. of Fyal, which place I determined, if possible, to reach, not being able to carry a great deal of sail, for fear of increasing our danger. On the 22d we got into the road, our people being constantly employed with excessive labouring at the pumps. I should have told you that on the 19th, breaking up the fore peak to get at some porter and cheese to refresh the men under their fatigue, we discovered that a great deal of water came in at the boxes, we cut away some of the ceiling planks, but could do no service there, it being only at the seams that she made water in this part, the principal leak being far more considerable, and in some other place. I immediately, on my coming to an anchor, went on shore and got a number of men to assist in pumping, the leak being so considerable as to employ sixteen of them to keep her free. She makes six inches of water every two and a half minutes."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Belfast (in Ireland) to his friend in this city, dated April 27.

"You seem to be in possession of an idea on the continent, that Ireland is about to do herself justice: It is, I now seriously think, well founded; unless the British abjure in toto their usurped influence over the councils of this kingdom (as they have lately been obliged to do regarding our trade and legislation) measures the most decisive may be expected to be adopted by the people this summer. Much mischief, 'tis certain, might be prevented, had we a virtuous independent parliament, independent I mean of British influence. But the aristocracy is still so powerful, that I am pretty certain nothing short of a complete revolution can accomplish the purpose of the people. The reform of representation is what the nation will persevere in; the present houses of parliament will never gratify the people by voting it, as thereby they would vote their own damnation; therefore it is that I think a revolution at no great distance; and take this along with you, however, that we have strong support in the matter of reform from powerful parties in England and Scotland, who now look to the result of our efforts as a model for their proceedings. They expect much from the establishment of young Pitt at the helm of Britain; but fear in that particular they will be deceived, as it is a leading feature in all ministers to support their interest by grasping all the power possible. The overthrow of the damnable coalition, however, was a capital stroke, and our old governor, lord Temple, has the sole merit of it."

"A most dangerous act is passed a few days ago by our den of thieves for infringing the liberty of the press; and tyrannical prosecutions are commenced against a spirited printer in Dublin, whom I suppose you know; Matt. Carey: he lately conducted the old Freeman's Journal, but quit it to print and publish the Volunteers Journal. He will be supported by the kingdom, as will every printer who has spirit enough to resist the innovation act. I believe the bayonetting would have actually been begun, had not the commons on the last reading altered the bill materially. The city of Dublin never displayed half the spirit it has done within this month past, and do now think the capital will lead the kingdom, begin when we will."

RICHMOND, June 19.

The histories of the most eminent empires cannot produce more flattering or greater influences of the genius of a people proud to cultivate the arts and elegances of polite refinement in the infancy of its natural existence, than in a state of freedom, than in the United States of America.

Among the various exertions that legislative wisdom, and well directed policy pervading the whole for the permanent establishment of general good, and national grandeur, we are happy to find that the convenience of a MEDICINAL BATH, supported on a plan of propriety and decorum, has engaged the attention of the public. Popular respect will determine whether the plan can have for its basis the uses of similar springs in Europe.

In Berkeley county, five bathing houses with adjacent dressing rooms are already completed; an Assembly room and Theatre are also constructed for the innocent and rational amusements of the polite who may assemble there.

The American company of comedians it is expected will open there, under the direction of Mr. Ryan, on the 15th of July, and to continue till the 1st of September, and it is supposed they will prove so acceptable to the bath, as to encourage the proprietor to renew his visits yearly.

"The muses follow freedom," said SOCRATES from Greece and Rome they certainly fled when their mighty empires fell. Let us hail therefore their residence in America.

July 3. The honourable Samuel Hardy, John Francis Mercer, James Monroe, Richard Henry Lee, and William Grayson, Esquires, are elected to represent the commonwealth in congress for one year, from the first Monday in November next; the two last are in the room of Thomas Jefferson, Esq; appointed by congress a minister to negotiate commercial treaties in Europe, and of Arthur Lee, Esq; appointed by the same authority a commissioner to negotiate Indian treaties.

A late Charleston paper mentions, that not long since, a party of TORRENTS, to the number of twelve, who had been very active while the British forces were in possession of that state, and who had returned to their plantations on Fishing Creek, were visited by their old neighbours, who were unfortunate enough to be of the rebel side. The rebels acquainted them that they were obnoxious to those whom they had plundered and burnt out of house and home, and told them that was the voice of the people that they should depart twenty days with their property. The Tories giving deaf ear to the summons, remained at home twenty three days, when they were again visited by the rebels who killed eight for an example, and let the other four escape to tell the news to their brother Tories.

ANNAPOLIS, July 15.

The general assembly of North-Carolina, at their last session, passed the following acts:

An act vesting a power in the United States in Congress assembled, to levy a duty on foreign merchandise for the use of the United States.

An act for levying a tax for the purposes therein mentioned, and for investing the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to collect the same. N. B. This tax is for raising the sum of 100,000 dollars, their quota of the 1,500,000 dollars, to be raised by the states over and above the 5 per cent. duty, for the payment of the interest on the national debt.

An act ceding to the Congress of the United States certain western lands therein described, and authorizing the delegates from this state in Congress, to execute deed or deeds for the same.

An act for authorizing the United States in Congress assembled, to regulate the trade of this state with foreign nations.

An act vesting certain powers therein mentioned in the United States in Congress assembled. N. B. This act is to empower Congress to make allowances in favour of states, in proportioning the debt, which from particular circumstances of the war appears just, without being confined to the rules laid down in the eighth of the articles of confederation, in cases where the same cannot be applied without manifest injustice.

An act directing the apportionment of delegates agreeable to the recommendation of Congress.

An act to empower the delegates of this state in Congress to assent to a repeal of part of the eighth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United States of America, and to subscribe and ratify the alteration proposed in the recommendation of Congress of the 18th of April, 1783, in place thereof, as part of the said instrument of union.

The general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their last session, passed the following acts:

For regulating the appointment of delegates to congress.

Authorizing the delegates representing this state in congress, to subscribe and ratify an alteration of the eighth of the articles of the confederation and perpetual union between the Thirteen States of America.

To invest the United States in Congress assembled, with additional powers for a limited time.

Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety seven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houses, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different sorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine grass, and the rest may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money must be paid in a short time after the sale, the other on credit, with bond and good security.

WILLIAM WHITE.

I am J. Bowie

THE ONE
be run for
October next
belonging to
miles each.
five years of
old eight for
The judge
eleven o'clock
requested to
hour, as no
after that time
The club
the last meeting
Wednesday
the annual
to the secret

To be SOLD

county, N

August 1

THAT

when

one mile of

Anne, eleven

borough, to

Baltimore-
faw mills w

contains 41

about 30 ac

part of it

grafs; the

fences, in

into four

streams of

of the rema

served, so

plantation

improvement

feet by 18,

18 feet squ

24 feet by

den, three

gles, and

shedded, w

are in good

houses det

square wit

and severa

ing-house

ced this

quantity;

best cider

are young

purchase

improvement

the subscri

ground a

day of No

on the day

10

To be S

August

of at p

AT

with

some fruit

fruit-tree

other im

mile, and

fowl; fi

is subject

the sale

the term

polis.

On Tue

for, fi

fair d

THE

mation

quality

wood,

proven

venient

to purc

it rend

will be

on the

given,

T

N

the st

of bu

count

by th

Ge

N

July 12, 1784.
THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday the 12th of October next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club. Heats four miles each. Four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone. The judges having concluded to start precisely at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who run horses are requested to have them ready at the post by that hour, as no horse will on any account be waited for after that time.

The club will meet, agreeable to a resolution of the last meeting, at Mr. Mann's tavern, on the Wednesday preceding the race, at one o'clock, and the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary by the first day of October.

July 12, 1784.
To be SOLD at public vendue, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 24th day of August next,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the subscriber now lives, lying within one mile of Queen-Anne parish chapel, 10 to Queen-Anne, eleven to Bladenburg, fifteen to Upper-Marlborough, twenty-two to Annapolis, and thirty to Baltimore-town. There are several good grist and saw mills within a few miles of this plantation; it contains 415½ acres of good fertile land; there are about 30 acres of good meadow ground, and great part of it may, at a small expence, be put under grass; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in complete order for cropping, is divided into four fields, with good springs and pleasant streams of water running through each; great part of the remainder is well timbered and curiously preserved, so as to be convenient to every part of the plantation; it is a healthy pleasant situation. The improvements are, a good stone dwelling-house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with stone chimney, a good paled garden, three good tobacco-houses covered with shingles, and have double ground tires; one of them is shadded, which makes good stables; all three houses are in good repair; there are two other dwelling-houses detached from the former; one is 24 feet square with brick chimney, a good paled garden, and several convenient out-houses; the other dwelling-house is small. Few plantations in the state exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; of a bearing year, 12,000 gallons of the best cider may be made; the fruit-trees of all sorts are young and thriving. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the plat, view the land and improvements, before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, and may have liberty to put in the ground a fall crop. Possession will be given the first day of November next, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by

100/7/6
RICHARD HIGGINS.

July 14, 1784.
To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 21st of August next, at South river ferry, if not disposed of at private sale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 215 acres, within two miles of London-town; there is some meadow ground on it, an orchard of good fruit-trees, a dwelling-house and kitchen, and some other improvements; a navigable water within a mile, and plenty of fish, crabs, oysters, and wild-fowl; fine spring water, and the place healthy. It is subject to a dower of one third of the interest upon the sale. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber at Annapolis.

100/7/6
STEPHEN MOORE.

Mount Industry, July 5, 1784.
On Tuesday the 27th of this instant will be offered for sale, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable feat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber; the improvements are very valuable, and it has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments will be as easy as possible, which will be made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given, and possession to take place in November.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON,

J. T. Wright
June 17, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to raise money for the purpose of building a court-house and gaol for Caroline county, at the place commonly called and known by the name of Pig-point, in the county aforesaid.

George-town, Montgomery county, July 5, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to lot No. 65, in George-town, Patowmack river.

100/15/1
CHARLES BEATTY.

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

ZACHARIAH AALNUTT, Calvert county; James Ayres, Queen-Anne's county.

Hon. James Brice, Edmund Brice, Shearjashub Bourne, lieutenant John Brevitt (2), John Bullin, Annapolis; Fielder Bowie (2), Thomas Barry (2), Prince-George's county; Dr. James Gloster Brehan, Mrs. Major, at R. Boardman's; St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; John M. Bayard, Frederick-town; Thomas Blake, John Bolton, Chester-town; John Brown, Queen-Anne's county.

Hon. Samuel Chafe, Monsieur Francois Caseau, Annapolis; John Craggs (2), London-town; Daniel Carroll, Rock-creek; Charles Crookshanks, Oxford; Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Robert Cockerton, Chester-town; John Chaires, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Chilton, St. Mary's county; Pearson Chapman, Pomunkey; Thomas Crackell; Port-Tobacco.

John and Samuel Davidson (3), John Davidson, captain Richard Davis, Joseph Dowson, William Dulany, Denis Dulany, Annapolis; Alexander Doyle, Port-Tobacco.

John Elifhain, Calvert county.
Cornelius Fenton, Annapolis; Arthur Forbes, Chester-town; Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco.

Mrs. Graham, Newport; Richard Grave, Kent county; James Gordon, Dorset county; Thomas Gasby, David Geddes (2), Major-general Gates, Annapolis; Samuel Gault (2), Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Graves, Somerset county; Mr. Goff, Frederick-town.

Thomas Bedingfield Hands, Thomas Harwood (3), M. Harrison, Alexander Hanfon, rev. William Hanna, Annapolis; Mrs. Hesselius, Primrose-hill; Joseph Hopkins, South river; Benjamin Harwood, Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Ephraim Howard, Lingapore; Edward Hall (2), Queen-Anne's county.

Justinian Jordan (2), St. Mary's county; William Jamefon (2), Cambridge.

David Kerr, Greenberry's point; James Kent, Queen-Anne's county; Knox and Bailie, Patowmack.

Hon. col. Lloyd, George Lewis, Mrs. Lawrence, Henry Legross, Annapolis; capt. James Longmuer (4), Oxford; Richard Lanham, Prince George's county; Henry Le Gros, Leeds-town; John Lewis, Charles county; Thomas Lawfon, Patowmack; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough.

Bartholomew Munhall, B. Munro, Mr. Mackdonald, Luther Martin, Mercer and Therkeld, Reuben Meriwether, Annapolis; William M'Bryde, Somerset county; John R. Magruder, Prince-George's county; Samuel Mansell, Anne-Arandel county; William Muir, Clement's bay; Midford and Jones, Kent county; William Makeny, Newtown, Chester; James M'Cabe, Queen-Anne's county; James M'Keever, Clement's bay; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county, rev. Walter M'Gowan, Maryland; Hugh M'Bryde (2), Dorchester county; Hugh M'Culloch, Cambridge; Samuel M'Lane, Patuxent; Edward Markland, Oxford.

Major William North, Annapolis; Matthew Noisc, Bridge-town, Kent county; Nicholson and Kennedy, Chestertown; Edward Nicholls, Talbot county.

Benjamin Oden, Prince-George's county; Patrick O'Conner, Annapolis; Stephen Ormsby, Leonard-town.

Capt. John Pitt, capt. William Parsons, Annapolis; Charles Pye, Port-Tobacco; Edward Parkenson, Choptank river.

Francis Rawlings, Head of South river; John Rogers, Absalom Ridley, Miss Rose, Annapolis; rev. John Ross, Worcester county; major Alexander Roxburgh, Somerset county; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Reynolds, Queen-Anne; col. Richardson, Caroline county.

Charles Sewall, John G. V. Seets, Annapolis; John Singleton, Talbot county; major gen. Smallwood (2), Edward Simms, Thomas Stone (2), James Simms, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, merchant, Chester; John Stewart (3), Somerset county; Nicholas Sewall (2), Patuxent; George Squire, West river; William Sharp, Shedden and Sellers (2), Caroline county.

Col. James Tootell, Thomas Thompson, William Thompson, Annapolis; James Tucker, Choptank river; William Tilghman, Chestertown; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county.

Thomas Williams (2), William Wells, Samuel T. Wright, Annapolis; David Weems, West river; Eleanor Wrighton, Charles county; Thomas Walker, James Woulds, Talbot county; White and Murray (2), Benedict.

Parker Young, Calvert county.

1
F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD, by the subscribers, on Thursday the 29th of July, 1784, at 11 o'clock, for ready cash, at the dwelling-house of Jacob Welch, near to Mr. Robert Sanders's, on Patuxent river, the following articles, viz.

SIX milch cows, two heifers, two calves, three horses, three feather-beds and furniture, three pewter dishes, one dozen pewter plates, five pewter basons, two iron pots, one cart, and all the plantation utensils.

2

WILLIAM BROWN, CALEB BURGESS.

To the PUBLIC.

WARM SPRINGS, at BATH, in Berkeley county, Virginia, June 13, 1784.

James Rumsey & Robert Throgmorton, PROPOSE opening a very commodious BOARDING HOUSE, for the residence of ladies and gentlemen, who may honour the BATH, at the sign of the LIBERTY-POL and FLAG. Every possible attention will be paid, to render the situation of those who honour them with their commands, perfectly agreeable. *J. D. Ryan*

Newport, Charles county, July 4, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d of June last, a negro fellow named JACOB, the property of Miss Mary Corry; he is a cunning artful fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his nose high, which some call roach'd, not flat and broad like most of his colour, has a scar just above his nose between his eye brows, and another on his cheek occasioned by the tooth-ach; one of his legs swells at times, which causes him to complain much, and sometimes break out into sores; there is something to be remarked in his gait; as you follow him, you may observe his knees and ancles frequently to rub, and the calves of his legs twist out; which cause them to be wide between them; had on when he went away, a short light brown coat lined or faced with red, an old of-nabrig shirt much to pieces, old cotton or linen breeches, old yarn stockings, his hat (if any) I cannot describe, as he lost his own at cards just before he went away; I am apt to believe he will change his cloths, if he can get others at any rate, even by stealth, and endeavour to pass as a free man, which he did in the late war, was taken up and put into Baltimore gaol, where Mr. William Corry was obliged to prove him before he could get him; he had broke out of two gaols before that, and has made his brags that he can break out of any gaol. Whoever sees the said fellow one mile from home, from the date hereof until Christmas next, without a written pass from me, specifying the time and distance he may go, and will take him up and bring him home to me, shall receive one dollar besides what the law allows, if out of the county two dollars, if out of the state three dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by *100/15/1* JOHN COOK, BY

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

July 8, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, Prince George's county, on the road leading to George-town, on the 6th instant, a negro fellow named PHIL, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about forty years old, is a slim made fellow, thin visaged, big about the feet and ankles, and some of his fore teeth gone; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket and a striped cotton waistcoat without sleeves, a cotton shirt, and a felt hat almost new. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him in any gaol shall receive the above reward, or if brought home to me the same reward and travelling charges, paid by *100/7/6* GARRARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

W A N T E D,

A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly person, qualified for that purpose, may meet with good encouragement, and a considerable time of employment, by applying to

2

JOHN SHAW.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower the commissioners of the town to sell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marsh adjoining, and such part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uses, as they may think most conducive to the benefit of the town. Also to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to choose their commissioners annually or triennially. *2*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

6X WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.
To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill seat. The improvements are, two small dwelling-houses, a corn-house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

3X JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

3X ANnapolis, June 30, 1784.
WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have been falsely accused of some scandalous report made use of by me against my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my said wife Catherine to be an honest and virtuous woman, and that she has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and mischievous persons.

3X THOMAS BONNER.

June 8, 1784.
STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

3X THOMAS WARFIELD.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

4 MARY BOND.

W A N T E D,
As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers.

4X Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.
TEN POUNDS REWARD,
For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitfuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutchison at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

4 W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

6 ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

TAKEN up by Basil Burges, from the back of Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, two gray mares; one a roan, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 9 or 10 years old, is branded on the near shoulder, which appears to be like an S with a heart though not very perceivable; the other is a sorrel, about 13 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, neither branded nor docked, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

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

Choptank bridge, on Choptank river, state of Maryland, April 28, 1784.

SIXTEEN hundred acres of LAND, in the Delaware state, Kent county, for sale, either in the whole or part, as may best suit the purchaser. It is about 14 miles from a landing on Delaware bay, and 8 miles from said bridge, where shallops can come to. This river empties into Chesapeake bay, and renders the lands of value, having an advantage both of Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. On the whole is a clearing of eight hundred acres, divided into three farms at present, but may be subdivided easily, as it is all in one clearing entire. It has the advantage of two branches, filled with exceeding fine ash and maple timber, one of which branches has a ditch through it, and a clearing of one hundred acres fit for the sibe, and side ditched; also thirty acres more side ditched and partly cleared; and fifty acres more in woods and not side ditched; on the other branches are upwards of eighty acres, below which and above ditches are cut, which will render the draining easy.

On the three farms, as they are now laid off, are a dwelling house neatly finished, 26 by 26 feet, two stories high, covered and boarded with cedar, two rooms and flush passage at the end below, three rooms and entry above, cellar in two apartments underneath; a kitchen and pantry adjoining, 26 feet by 16, several out-houses, and a barn, floored flush, 30 by 30 feet. To this farm, which is now rented for 500 bushels of wheat per annum, 520 acres are allotted.

Two logged dwelling-houses, 18 by 20 feet each, and other out-houses. To this farm, which is now rented for 200 bushels of wheat per annum, are 580 acres, with 30 acres of ditched and partly cleared meadow, and eight acres of meadow fit for the sibe.

A dwelling-house, with a flush cellar, 20 by 20 feet, kitchen adjoining, in good repair; a large barn or tobacco-house 60 by 50 feet, with two 60 feet sheds 12 feet wide; a house, formerly used as a negro quarter, 30 by 24 feet, hipped roof, and other out-houses. The quantity of land to this is 500 acres, 100 of which is cleared meadow and drained, and the remainder of the above described ditched branch. It now rents for 73 pounds for three years, at the end of which, for three years more, for 100 pounds per annum. Made meadow, and is well adapted for tobacco.

The other farms have a large proportion of meadow land each, and may be advanced largely in the rents, and will be parceling off to a smaller quantity in each farm. There are on the whole six bearing apple tree orchards, of about 900 trees in the whole. The upland is fertile, for raising either flax, corn, wheat, oats, and, if properly manured, tobacco. For one third cash down, and remaining two thirds reasonable credit. Further terms will be made known by applying at Choptank bridge, and the lands will be shewn by Messrs Alford and Cooper, or Mr. Hugh McPherson, tenants on the premises.

3X BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig LUCY, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London, LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

June 16, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.

JOHN MACGILL.
All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril.

June 21, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
In the NANTES, from LONDON, And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.

I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

BENJAMIN ODEN.

May 10, 1784.
To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

10X JOSEPH SPRIGG.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new of nabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessel and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

HENRY NEALE.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.
ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with

4X JANE HANSON, executrix.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.
MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

14 C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.
JAMES PEARCE,
At his STORE, near the Governor's House, Has just imported, in the ship Liberty, captain John Hamilton, from London,

A LARGE quantity of GOODS, properly adapted for the present season (which will be disposed of, either by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, or lumber); among which are the following, viz.

Saddlery, china, glass, earthen and tin ware, fish-hooks, gunpowder, porter in bottles, and various other articles.

N. B. The above ship is now gone to Port-Tobacco, to take in tobacco; she will carry about 350 hogheads, 200 of which are already engaged; the remainder will be taken in on freight at 6.7 per ton. For passage apply to the captain on board, or as above.

2

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 22, 1784.

M A D R I D, March 4.

THE king being informed, that there are in many parts of his kingdom a number of children abandoned by their unnatural parents, or who are too poor to provide for them, and consequently they are exposed to all the dangers which misfortune and idleness may entail on them, hath considered that many might be usefully employed in his armies, for which they may conveniently be brought up; in consequence of which he hath ordered, that all the regiments of Spanish infantry shall take two of those children into each company; they are to be received at 12 years of age; they are to be taught to read and write, and employed in services suitable to their age; and at 15 years of age they are to be rated able soldiers, and to be succeeded by other children, to be brought up in the same manner. The term of their engagement will be 16 years.

PARIS, April 11. The public are now impatient to see what homage the Dutch gratitude will render to M. de Suffrein, for his having saved them eighteen provinces united; the Cape of Good Hope, the island of Ceylon, Borneo, the Moluccas, Malacca, Batavia, the commerce of Java, Surat, &c.

L O N D O N, April 30.

The last accounts from Bombay mention, that the fortress of Geriah, on the Malabar coast, formerly the settlement of Angria, the famous pirate, which lately was only secured by round towers and long curtains in the old eastern manner, had been greatly improved under the inspection of some French engineers. The west side of the harbour was fortified by a hornwork; the citadel new built, in Vaughan's best manner; and breaches formed in every part where the landing was not difficult.

May 1. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, a messenger arrived from Dublin at St. James's express; his dispatches were immediately sent to Buckingham house, from whence an order was issued to convene all the cabinet ministers, who at eight o'clock were sitting with the king, and did not break up till half after 11 o'clock.

In case of a sudden invasion, the Dutch could not muster 20,000 men in all the provinces; whereas the two courts of Berlin and Vienna, if they should be inclined to pay them a visit, have more than 30,000 ready to take the field at the shortest warning.

May 3. Accounts from Florence mention, that the abbe Ximenes, professor of mathematics to the great duke of Tuscany, has lately made several experiments upon aerostatic globes, and has found the steam of boiling water preferable to inflammable air.

We hear from Dijon, that M. Morveau, chymist, and secretary to the academy of that city, in filling the air balloon, makes use, with success, of the gas of potatoes, which he has found, by repeated experiments, is, to the inflammable air from metals, as 6 to 7.

The present lavish grant of pence, far exceeds the list of creations, so reasonably censured in the time of queen Anne.

Minutes of a meeting of the committee of West-India planters and merchants, February 27.

Lord Penryhn reported, that lord Sydney had this morning informed him, that his majesty's ministers were aware of great jealousies being entertained concerning the allowance of American ships to be carriers of the produce of the sugar colonies; but that, being very desirous to give immediate relief to the sugar colonies, they had the following propositions under their consideration, on which they wished to have the sentiments of this meeting, viz.

1. To permit the navigation between the American States and the sugar colonies, in American vessels not exceeding 80 tons burthen.

2. To limit the produce they should take back, by the value of that which they brought.

3. To limit the ports in the sugar colonies to one port in each of the Leeward-islands, and three in Jamaica.

The committee have taken into their most serious consideration the propositions above stated, are unanimously of the opinion, already by the planters and merchants repeatedly submitted to his majesty's ministers, that nothing but the unlimited permission of navigation by American ships, between the American dominions and the sugar colonies, can permanently support the true interest of this country in that respect; and that, under proper regulations of such intercourse, the jealousy entertained thereof would be wholly groundless. But they will, at the same time, thankfully receive such degree of relief to their present urgent necessities, as his majesty's ministers think themselves authorised, at the present moment, in prudence to give, and thereupon they submit:

1. Whether the tonnage may not be extended to 300 tons, provided they be vessels having only one deck.

2. The committee are not aware of any reason why British plantation produce should not be consumed in America, preferably to the French; the limitation of tonnage certainly obviates all jealousy about their bringing any such produce to Europe, such vessels being wholly unfit for that navigation; and the American demand is the only demand for a great part of the rum, without the sale of which the British sugar colonies cannot subsist.

3. Whether there can be any objection to admitting this navigation to any port in the sugar colonies, where a custom house is established.

4. The freight of lumber from one port to another in the same island, especially to ports lying to windward of the port of importation, would, in many instances, be at least equal to the freight from America, and would greatly enhance the price of so bulky a commodity to the consumer; and the committee are not aware of any benefit that would result from the limitation proposed.

Resolved, That lord Penryhn be requested to wait upon lord Sydney accordingly, and solicit that the relief which can at present be obtained may be given as speedy as possible.

May 4. The quarrel in the cabinet now is about the Irish bill for suppressing the liberty of the press. Mr. Jenkinson thinks that the king had better give it the royal negative.—Mr. Pitt says the public see through the manoeuvre. Nothing is yet decided. They apprehend that the mob will tear the duke of Rutland to pieces, and his grace wishes he was in England again.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 14. "The ministers plenipotentiaries charged with the arrangement of the affairs with the court of Brussels, will set out to-morrow for that city. These conferences are likely to become very intricate. Although the government have given orders to let pass provisionally the ships before Lillo, without visiting them, they do not renounce their right."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 5. "M. de Suffrein is very rich; he has an income of 54,000 livres in commanderies; and in a year or two another will fall to him nearly as rich; exclusive of his appointments, his pension on the order of the Holy Ghost, and other antient employments he already enjoyed, he will have for his share upwards of 2,000,000 of his prizes; and the presents from Hyder Aly, with what he has bequeathed him in his will, form an object of upwards of 3,000,000 of livres; we may therefore say, that with all this, a bachelor, and a seaman especially, is very rich."

Extract of a letter from Dantzic, April 2. "The river Vistula is at last broken up, just above this city, after having been covered with ice for the space of above three months. The violence with which the fragments of the broken ice have been carried was such, that the dam of Werdar, for the first time these 100 years, gave way, so that several villages within that district are now under water."

Animosities increase daily in Ireland; and the late declaration of the Ulster regiment of volunteers, in their address to the bishop of Derry, seems to threaten the most serious consequences.

A private letter from an Irish gentleman at Paris, gives the most splendid account of the very distinguished manner in which his majesty the king of France, received the celebrated M. de Suffrein, late commander in chief of the squadron in the East-Indies. This gentleman, who is just arrived at L'Orient in the Medea frigate, was no sooner announced at Versailles, than the king and royal family, who were that moment sitting down to dinner, arose and went into a chamber, where the admiral waited. His majesty, with that condescending affability and familiar grace, which, when properly shewn, do majesty so much honour, embraced the gallant warrior, now returned to the bosom of his country, with the well earned laurels of many a severe victory, won in the service of his prince. I have read of many heroes of this nation, said the queen, and I rejoice to see them united in the brave Suffrein. The king then knighted the admiral with his sword, and throwing a broad blue riband, with a rich emblem annexed, over his shoulder, saluted him a companion of the most illustrious order of the Holy Ghost. "This is all I shall do for you to-day," said his majesty. "To-morrow you shall be a peer of France, with an estate suitable to that dignity, and my own acknowledgment of your eminent services." The ostentatious honour of a Roman triumph cannot vie with so gracious a reception, by a whole royal family; nor will a prince who knows how to reward true merit, in a manner no less honourable to himself, than to the person so highly distinguished, ever want servants, emulous of acquiring some share of the glory so justly attributed to the gallant Suffrein!

People much interested in the prosperity of the nation, look for the opening of parliament with eager expectation, as a period that will shew the minister has so firm an establishment, as to pursue great and good objects of reformation and improvement, without the least dread of factious control.

We are well informed, that near 7000 l. are already subscribed to carry on the scrutiny for lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray.

The custom house entries are at present equal, if not superior, to what they were before the war began; a consideration of great national importance.

The air balloon hat has increased almost to the umbrella size, and now threatens destruction to the eyes of those who venture to perambulate the king's highway.

Extract of a letter from a cadet on board the Kingdon Indiaman, on his arrival in Bengal.

"I promised to write you an account of the Kingdom; I now sit down to perform that engagement. Off Ceylon, at half past 11 A.M. the alarm of fire was given below. Every body was on deck in an instant, looking for their own safety. So many crowded into the boat, that through the confusion, they upset the moment they touched the water, on being hoisted out.

The chief and second officer did every thing, at first, that was in their power; but the smoke proceeding from below, where it began, no one could stand on the lower deck without being suffocated. In attempting to cut down the awning, on the quarter-deck, one half was cleared away, and the other left hanging; which choked the hatchway and scuttles so, that very little smoke could be observed by the other ships till it was too late. No kind of signal was made. The Vansittart was the nearest. On perceiving our distress, she fired two guns, signals to the other two ships, which were two and three miles a-head. They tacked immediately. I remained on board a quarter of an hour after the ship was on fire. By that time it had proceeded over the quarter-deck, and caught hold of the sails on the mainmast, I thought it full time to shift for myself. I stripped and jumped overboard, and after remaining in the water an hour and a quarter, was taken up by the captain's boat, returning from a visit to the commodore's ship.

"The fourth mate and ship's steward, with others, had been below in the gun-room, drawing spirits, and having finished, were taking a can to themselves. Fire caught from their lights with which they had been at work. I need not say more. Humanity forbids it. But it is strange, those regulations said to be established for prevention of such horrible evils, are not enforced; or that those, whose duty and interest require them to see to it, are visiting in the miserable moment of danger. All is relaxation here as well as at home, or even in the transit to this farm of the British empire; too distant, alas, for any management to reach it! The fatal cask, not yet bunged, spread destruction, like a train of gunpowder, in all parts below, and the smoke soon spread universally, so as to drive every one on deck. The captain was obliged to remain an excruciating spectator of the ship's lots, to save the floating ship's company. She burned five hours before she blew up.

"I was landed here without a penny, or a shirt, but one, to my back. The company have allowed us cadets six months pay and full batta, to compensate our loss and sufferings. May you ever be happy."

B O M B A Y, November 30, 1783.

"Whether Tipoo Saib means to make peace or not, is not yet known. The Marattas have wrote us, that Scindia has wrote Tipoo, that if he does not comply with the ninth article of the treaty, by evacuating the Carnatic, and giving up all the forts he is in possession of in the Carnatic, that the Marattas will join the English, and not make peace again with him. I think if such a letter reaches him, he will not think of continuing the war.

"We have a very large army down on the coast, and colonel Fullarton was, the beginning of this month, within one mile of Pilicotta-Cherry, with 1700 Europeans, 14 battalions of seapoys and 60 guns. General Macleod, commands on the coast, and the large force which has been sent to Tillecherry, has been sent in case he does not comply with the articles agreed upon when the cessation of hostilities took place, the 2d of August last, which was to provide a buzzer to supply our garrison in Mangalore with all kinds of grain, such as the country produced, amply, and at the usual prices, and to permit of such articles as the country did not afford to be brought by sea. This article he has not complied with fully, either on shore or from without, and but with very little grain, which is every thing with our seapoys, so that our garrison may be obliged to surrender the fort for want of provisions, if he will persist in this conduct. General Macleod means to force a landing of the forces lately sent, and relieve the fort of Mangalore; this business must have been determined on, and decided four or five days past, but I hope he has not persisted in withholding the supply of provisions, and that we shall shortly hear he has made a peace.

"The committee at Madras have dismissed general Stuart the service, and sent him home in a small ship, the Fortitude, to England; she left Madras the 16th of October; and colonel Lang is appointed by them to be lieutenant general on the coast, and to the command of the army."

Dec. 10. By a letter from general Macleod, dated the 28th ult. off Mangalore, he informs us that Tipoo Saib has at last permitted a supply of provisions to be thrown into Mangalore, that the formidable appearance of so many ships and troops, all prepared to land in boats, had brought him to, so that many lives are saved, and I hope that he will make peace shortly. It is said Mr. Sadler is arrived at Seringapatam, and a Mr. Stanton, private secretary to lord Macartney, to treat with Tipoo, but what will be the upshot I know not, as it is wrote from Madras that the governor general, &c. have sent them orders to continue the cessation of hostilities, but not to stir in any thing else, so that I suppose they mean to depute agents from Calcutta to treat with Tipoo Saib.

H A L I F A X (N. S.), June 1.

Saturday arrived here from Shelburne, commodore Sir Charles Douglas, bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the North-American station, in the Assistance of 50 guns, captain Bentinck; lady Douglas on board. Also the Hermione, of 32 guns, captain Stone.

Major Monk has wrote the governor, that the officers and men of the late loyal Nova-Scotia volunteers,

who are settled at Aringtonish, are very well pleased with the location; and are engaged, with great diligence and industry, in making their improvements.

BOSTON, June 28.

The public are informed, that the light-house at the entrance of the harbour of Newport, is completely repaired, and the lights burning there as formerly.

July 5. Saturday morning a ship lying at the long wharf, belonging to Nathaniel Tracy, Esq; was struck with lightning, which did considerable damage, but providentially no lives were lost.

NEWPORT, July 3.

The honourable general assembly of this state convened in this city on Monday last. On Thursday was taken into consideration the recommendation to the states for investing congress with the power of levying an impost of five per cent; and on Friday the question was put, when, in the lower house, it was negatived by a majority of 52 against 12.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

Extra of a letter from London, dated April 27.

"I shall, whenever it is in my power, not hesitate to leave this distracted country, where taxes and burthens are only the study of the great, to support their own pride and luxury, at the expence of country and all that good men wish to live for, and ought to esteem. If the Americans are prudent enough to encourage arts, husbandry and the sciences, to give free toleration to religion, and to keep down taxes by modest and moderate government, they will unpeuple this country, where all the people wish them well, and prayed for success to their cause, deemed it their own, and looking on that country as the last resort of English liberty.

"Every thing is most extravagantly dear: the prices of meat and all kinds of vegetables are double—veal 9d. beef 7d. mutton ditto, and salt butter 11d. per lb. sterling. So much for this country—people unemployed—starving in the streets, yet mad with elections. The poll between Hood, Wray, and Fox, has lasted 24 days. Fox, in spite of the court, will be returned with Hood—a fore mortification to the king; though very pleasing to the prince, who exerts himself to mortify his father, to oblige his friend. Fox has all the ladies in his interest, from the dutchess of Devonshire to the oyster wench; who with fox tails in their hats, rend the skirts with their uproars.

"The celebrated Mrs. Wright, ever warm to every person that can embroil this country, up to the heels in mud, cap off, wet and hoarse, continually in the streets, and wrangling for the same purpose that has ever animated her, the debasement of the crown, and the grandeur of the people."

July 5. In our last we announced the arrival of the sloop Harriot, captain Hallet, from the Cape of Good Hope; which event must fill with sensible pleasure the breast of every American, and cause their hearts to expand with gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, by whose beneficence our commerce is freed from those shackles it used to be cramped with, and bids fair to extend to every part of the globe, without passing through the medium of England, that rotten island, abhorred in debt, and crumbling fast to annihilation. It fills us with indignation, when we contrast the treatment captain Hallet received at the Cape, with that at St. Helena (a British settlement in the Atlantic). At the Cape, every mark of attention was shewn captain Hallet; but having touched at St. Helena, was treated very cavalierly, and informed by the governor, "that interlopers would not be countenanced there, nor any privileges of trade or supplies granted him, unless it was water, which, if he was in want of, would be sent to him." Genuine British hospitality!

July 9. By a Boston paper we learn, that though the animosities between the Yorkers and Green Mountain Boys, carried with it the appearance of ending in rapine and bloodshed, yet we are happy to find they have so far subsided, as to leave us the hope of perfect tranquillity being established in a short time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Extra of a letter from Bedford, dated June 16.

"Last Friday evening the most dreadful squall, acting as a whirlwind, took its way past this town; where it took its rise is unknown; it has been heard of as far as Canomauh, carrying with the most amazing force, every thing before it for about the breadth of eighty yards. It tore the largest trees up by the roots, and carried away the roofs of both houses and barns; and but for the hill your house would have shared the same fate. The bee-hive and hives were carried off their centers, and flew in the air like balloons. All the fences were overlet; part of your hay that was cut flew like inflamed air, and has never since been seen. The storm then took across the ridge and made as clear a line as ever Mason and Dixon did. Two cows belonging to one of your neighbours were in the way; he found one large tree on one of them, and two, no less, on another. Where it has ended the Lord knows. The spectators were amazed, and say that clouds from every direction rushed with speed to join the confused elements. A hoarse and terrible noise accompanied with loud claps of thunder; large branches of trees, torn and driven through the atmosphere, served to increase the horror of the scene. And though the main body of the storm was of narrow bounds, yet branches of trees fell at a considerable distance, covered with ice, and the timber, they say, was not of the kind that grows near this place. I think Bedford made a lucky escape, for if it had come upon the town the damage would have been great."

July 14. On Wednesday evening last, a most horrid murder was committed, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the body of George Fiddler, cordwainer, in Arch, near Front-street. He was sitting before his door, smoking a pipe, when an execrable villain in a check shirt came up, and run him through the heart with a knife or dagger, of which he died in two minutes after. A person is taken up on suspicion of having perpetrated this diabolical deed.

Extra of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.

"Two American vessels, with a proper cargo for the slave trade, arrived in Anamaboa road, on the coast of Africa, but were ordered by the governor of the factory to depart; on which they retired to Coremantin, out

of reach of the guns of the British fort; where the natives came on board, a traffic was commenced, their cargoes were soon completed, and they sailed for their respective ports. 'Tis said this affair may have serious consequences, the natives, who positively find their interest in the trade, expressing great disgust at the proceedings of the British chief.

"An address to his majesty has been framed within these few days past, and signed by the merchants, planters, and inhabitants in general, requesting permission to open the trade with the American states; the present mode of supplying this island with lumber, staves, &c. having been found inadequate to the consumption."

Extra of a letter from a capital house in l'Orient, to their correspondents in this city, dated May 18.

"Although the decree has not yet been made public, for declaring our port free, you may look upon it as an event that will certainly and very shortly take place; M. Berard, senior, deputy for the trade of this city for that purpose, having succeeded in removing every obstacle. This intelligence must be very interesting to such of the American merchants as have been or wish to be connected with our commerce. The leaf and manufactured tobacco trade may be freely carried on within this town. The manufactories of snuff, &c. which are going to be established, will raise the prices of tobacco equal with the London and Amsterdam markets. All kinds of merchandise will be imported and exported without paying any duty whatever. In fine, the port of l'Orient will be equally free as Dunkirk.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in this city, dated July 5, 1784.

"At the session of our legislature last week in the city of Newport, came on the important question of granting to congress an impost of 5 per cent, agreeably to their recommendation of April 18, 1783. This question was in discussion Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon. It being almost the unanimous voice of the house, that essential alterations ought to take place in the plan of the impost, if adopted, it was agreed to take the question at large. Whether the grant should be made under any possible restrictions? And on a division of the house, about one o'clock, fifty-two members voted in the negative, and twelve only in the affirmative. The house immediately took up the consideration of the constitutional requisition of congress for the present year, and voted a tax of 20,000. and appropriated a sufficient part of it to the use of congress, to answer their quota of said requisition. They also raised their state impost to 2½ per cent.

July 15. Monday morning the cutter Little Polly, capt. Pitt, arrived here from Fayal. In this vessel came passenger Daniel Roberdeau, Esq; who left London the beginning of March last, in the ship Prince of Liege, captain All, bound to this port, mentioned in our late papers to have sprung a-leak, and put into the above island. Some of the crew of the Polly, on her passage, rose upon the captain, but were happily subdued, and with great difficulty confined until their arrival here. They are now safely lodged in the goal of this city, and it is hoped will meet the reward of their mutinous dispositions.

By the above arrival we learn, that capt. All had landed his cargo at Fayal, and that island not affording sufficient supplies for refitting, had proceeded to the first good port on the European continent for that purpose.

The wardens of the port of Philadelphia inform the public, that a beacon was fixed on the Cross-Ledge Shoal, in the bay of Delaware, on the 3th instant, in 9½ feet at high water, at low water a feet 7 inches. The bearings from the beacon are as follow; Fortescue's island N. E. ¼ N. the fingle tree in the mouth of the Motherkill S. W. ¼ W. Bombay-Hook N. W. and Egg-Island E. ¼ S.

Tuesday arrived here the brig Patty, captain Stewart, from Londonderry, with 220 passengers; by her we learn, that the ship Congress, capt. Knox, is arrived at Derry from this port.

The ship Molly, captain Pitt, from this port for Lisbon, having sprung a-leak was obliged to put into Fayal, where she was condemned.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 10.

Captain Allen, of the Peace and Plenty, arrived this day from St. Augustine, confirms the account of Cruden being determined to oppose the landing of the Spaniards on their arrival to take possession of the above place; and for this purpose every preparation has been made.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, March 3.

"The grand seignior's ambassador is expected here in a few days. That minister's suite will be very brilliant. It is to be composed of six wives, thirty-six women of the second rank, one chancellor, two interpreters of the law, two equeuries, two majordomos, two masters of the ceremonies, eight gentlemen, twenty-four cavaliers, fifty janissaries with two of their officers, twenty eunuchs, whose chief is of a gigantic stature, sixty footmen, sixty grooms, a prodigious number of horses, and four nurses with four sucking children."

June 17. Saturday and Sunday the weather was exceeding warm—the thermometer on the first day was 95, on Sunday 98. On these two days several persons died suddenly, occasioned, most probably, by their inconsiderately drinking cold water, or liquors. In Philadelphia, last summer, upwards of twenty people died in one day by the same imprudence.—Tuesday the weather changed, some fine rains followed, and 'tis now very cool and pleasant.—It is remarkable, that during the late warmth, at Camden they experienced so severe a hail storm, that several sheep were killed, and other damage done by the largeness of the hail-stones.

RICHMOND, July 10.

We are informed that between Saturday the 19th, and Monday the 21st ult. Roy's warehouse, in the county of Caroline, was broke into, and the shipping book carried off—as nothing else is missing, and as that book cannot be of any service to the thief, it is thought his object must have been the day-book, to discover the marks, number and weight of the tobacco inspected, and from that circumstance to forge notes.—This is made public with a view to caution other inspectors from letting their books and blank notes lie exposed,

and to prevent tobacco from being purchased from strangers.

Since the above account, several forged notes, we hear, have been discovered at Fredericksburg.

ANNAPOLIS, July 22.

Extra of the journal of congress,

May 12. Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary to the commission for negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign powers; and the ballots being taken, Mr. David Humphreys was elected.

The committee, to whom was referred a letter of May 3d, from Samuel Hodgdon, commissary of military stores, enclosing a letter of the 14th of April, from Joseph Whiting, and other papers—report,

That it appears from the letter of Joseph Whiting that a certain Luther Stoddart, of Salisbury, in the state of Connecticut, hath, without any lawful authority or just cause, taken, carried away, and converted to his own use, military stores, the property of the United States, to about the value of 23,737½ dollars. That the only excuse made by the said Luther Stoddart for his conduct was, that he had got possession of continental certificates to the amount of about 7333½ dollars. Whereupon

Resolved, That the said letters and papers be transmitted to the superintendent of finance, and that he take the most effectual measures for recovering the property of the United States, and for bringing the said Luther Stoddart, and all those concerned with him, to trial, and that they may be dealt with as to law and justice appertains; and that the governor of Connecticut be requested to give every proper and necessary assistance to the superintendent of finance for effecting these purposes.

On the report of a committee, appointed to consider of the measures proper to be adapted, in order to take possession of the frontier posts,

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the troops now in the service of the United States be, and he is hereby directed to open a correspondence with the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces in Canada, in order to ascertain the precise time when each of the posts within the territories of the United States now occupied by British troops, shall be delivered up.

That he endeavour to effect an exchange with the British commanding officer in Canada, of the cannon and stores, at the posts to be evacuated, for cannon and stores, to be delivered at West Point, New-York, or some other convenient place; and if this cannot be accomplished, that then he cause the compliment of cannon and stores, requisite for those posts, to be in readiness to be transported thither in the most convenient and expeditious manner possible.

May 17. On motion of the delegates of Pennsylvania, *Ordered*, That the secretary transmit to the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, all the papers relative to the case of Henry Carbery which are on the files of congress; and that the secretary in the war office deliver to the said executive, such papers relative to the said Henry Carbery, as are in his possession.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 21st of April, from the honourable minister plenipotentiary of France,

Resolved, That the following answer be returned:

SIR, THE United States in Congress assembled are informed, by the letter which you were pleased to address to them the 21st of April, that having the last year requested of his majesty leave to return to France, you learn it has been granted, but that the official letter of the minister being lost, you expect a duplicate, which will probably arrive in the recess of congress.

It is with great concern, Sir, that congress receive this information, as it respects a minister for whom they entertain a most perfect esteem.

From the time of your arrival in America, to the signing of the provisional treaty, the conduct of the war has been attended with numerous difficulties and perils, to surmount which, the joint efforts of the United States and of their great and good ally have been necessary.

Congress consider it as a fortunate circumstance, that during that period, the affairs of his Most Christian Majesty in this quarter have been under the direction of an able and faithful minister, whose anxiety to promote the views and essential interests of his sovereign, has been ever attended with a laudable endeavour to reconcile them to those of his allies. Without such a disposition, it is evident there could not have existed a concert of those measures, which by the smiles of Providence have hastened the conclusion of the late distressing war.

The abilities of the gentleman, who, as you are informed, is to be charged with the affairs of your department, and his thorough knowledge of the principles on which the alliance was founded, will, we doubt not, conspire to produce on his part such measures as will best promote the mutual interest of the two nations.

We now, Sir, bid you an affectionate adieu, with the fullest assurance, that you will be happy in the smiles and approbation of your royal sovereign, and we sincerely wish that you may be equally so in an interview with your friends and in your future engagements.

May 24. A letter of this day from major-general H. Knox was read; whereupon

Resolved, That congress approve of the proposition of major-general Knox, to send a field officer into Canada, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision and expedition the time when the posts within the United States now occupied by the British troops, shall be evacuated; and endeavouring to effect an exchange of the cannon and stores at those posts, agreeably to a resolution of congress of the 12th of May instant.

May 25. On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a petition of doctor Gordon, representing that, with the desire of cherishing the love of liberty, he has, at a considerable expence, been collecting materials for the history of the late revolution, and praying that he may have access, under the necessary restraints, to the documents and records in the archives of congress; and that congress would be pleased to countenance his admission to the papers of the late commander in chief;

Resolved, That the secretary of congress lay before doctor Gordon, any papers or files in his office, which may be desired; except instructions to the ministers of the United States in foreign countries, letters to or from

those ministers or records confidential or

That con-
prudence of
jection to
papers which
mitted to the

To be R B

A the
miles from
a sufficient
der for eit
portion of
thy, and p
this place
large exte
streams, a
near the
two good
gallons of
brick dwell
passage of
above stair
veniently
convenient
try-houses
This plac
term of ye

Also on
and conti
adpted to
cleared la
of meadow
the scithe
yearly, a
peach or
from 4 to
variety of
a large
rooms on
and airy
der the
large and
house by
ings are,
stables,
and a ve
a spring
veral fir
and a la
the form
fowl, &
appear v
therefor
tion as t

The
as early
takes in
the last
Decemb
ground,
draw, f
able tem
may al
sheep,
thereto
year to
more t
let for
particu
the pro

N
of M
the i
merly
an in

A
cour
perl
mak
1/

R
last
or
too
the
mu
ele
en
lo
co
hi
th
fo
M

those ministers, or other foreign ministers, or any acts or records which hitherto have been considered as confidential or secret.

That congress having the fullest confidence in the prudence of the late commander in chief, have no objection to his laying before doctor Gordon, any of his papers which he shall think at this period may be submitted to the eye of the public.

West river, July 12, 1784.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, A VALUABLE PLANTATION in the neighbourhood of West river, and eight miles from Annapolis, containing 300 acres of land, a sufficient part of which is cleared, and in good order for either planting or farming, and a large proportion of meadow land, a part whereof is in timothy, and produces from 15 to 18 ton of hay yearly; this place bounds on navigable water, and has a large extent of salt marsh, has many fresh water streams, and a never failing spring of good water near the buildings; a variety of fruit-trees, with two good apple orchards, which will yield 2500 gallons of cider yearly. The improvements are, a brick dwelling-house, with two good rooms and a passage or entry on the lower floor, three rooms above stairs, and cellars under the whole house conveniently divided; a large kitchen, with a very convenient oven in the inside; a meat-house, poultry-houses, stables, and a 40 foot tobacco house. This place will be let from year to year, or for a term of years.

Also one other plantation adjoining the former, and containing upwards of 300 acres of land, adapted to either planting or farming, a sufficiency of cleared land for either purpose, a great abundance of meadow ground, a part of which is reclaimed for the scythe, and produces from 20 to 25 ton of hay yearly, a great part of which is timothy; a large peach orchard, and an apple orchard that will yield from 4 to 5000 gallons of good cider yearly, with a variety of other fruit-trees. The improvements are, a large two story brick dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor and a fire-place in each, a large and airy garret, and good and convenient cellars under the whole house, divided as the first floor; a large and convenient kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house by a 16 foot passage or entry; the other buildings are, negro quarters, smoke-house, milk-house, stables, poultry-houses, a 50 foot tobacco-house, and a very good and convenient store-house; there is a spring of good water near the dwelling-house, several streams of fresh water run through the land, and a large range for stock. This place, as well as the former, is very convenient to fish, oysters, wild-fowl, &c. in the season; but both these places will appear to much greater advantage by being viewed, therefore the subscriber thinks any further description as to situation, &c. unnecessary.

The first mentioned place he would wish to rent as early this fall as he could, to give the person who takes it an opportunity of putting in winter grain; the last he would not give possession of till the first of December, there will be winter grain put in the ground, and a large quantity of hay, fodder, and straw, secured, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms to the person who takes the place; who may also have the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, with the plantation utensils now belonging thereto; a few negroes may likewise be hired from year to year. This place could not be engaged for more than one year certain, but probably will be to let for several years on those terms. For further particulars and the terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH COWMAN.

July 19, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, at the old Inspecting-house-point, on South river, where a house was formerly established by law, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

Queen-Anne, July 20, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Burrell, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to send them in properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

ELEANOR BURRELL, executrix.

July 12, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 9th of April last, a negro man named PETER, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age; had on and took with him his winter apparel of country cloth, the warp cotton and filled in with yarn, which was much worn, but it is supposed he hath changed his cloaths; he is a sensible fellow, and probably will endeavour to pass as a free man; he is a stout well looking fellow, with large ears, and of a yellow complexion. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive, if in the county four dollars, if out of the county six dollars, and if out of the state ten dollars; and any person giving information of any one who harbours him, on proof shall be handsomely rewarded.

EDWARD EDELEN.

July 12, 1784.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th of October next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club. Heats four miles each. Four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

The judges having concluded to start precisely at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who run horses are requested to have them ready at the post by that hour, as no horse will on any account be waited for after that time.

The club will meet, agreeable to a resolution of the last meeting, at Mr Mann's tavern, on the Wednesday preceding the race, at one o'clock, and the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary by the first day of October.

July 22, 1784.

To be SOLD at public vendue, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 24th day of August next,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the subscriber now lives, lying within one mile of Queen-Anne parish chapel, 10 to Queen-Anne, eleven to Bladensburg, fifteen to Upper-Marlbrough, twenty-two to Annapolis, and thirty to Baltimore-town. There are several good grist and saw mills within a few miles of this plantation; it contains 415½ acres of good fertile land; there are about 30 acres of good meadow ground, and great part of it may, at a small expence, be put under grass; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in complete order for cropping, is divided into four fields, with good springs and pleasant streams of water running through each; great part of the remainder is well timbered and curiously preserved, so as to be convenient to every part of the plantation; it is a healthy pleasant situation. The improvements are, a good stone dwelling-house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with stone chimney, a good paved garden, three good tobacco-houses covered with shingles, and have double ground tires; one of them is sheded, which makes good stables; all three houses are in good repair; there are two other dwelling-houses detached from the former; one is 24 feet square with brick chimney, a good paved garden, and several convenient out-houses; the other dwelling-house is small. Few plantations in the state exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; of a bearing year, 12,000 gallons of the best cider may be made; the fruit-trees of all sorts are young and thriving. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the plat, view the land and improvements, before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, and may have liberty to put in the ground a fall crop. Possession will be given the first day of November next, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by

2

RICHARD HIGGINS.

July 14, 1784.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 21st of August next, at South river ferry, if not disposed of at private sale,

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 215 acres, within two miles of London-town; there is some meadow ground on it, an orchard of good fruit-trees, a dwelling-house and kitchen, and some other improvements; a navigable water within a mile, and plenty of fish, crabs, oysters, and wild-fowl; fine spring water, and the place healthy. It is subject to a dower of one third of the interest upon the sale. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber at Annapolis.

2

STEPHEN MOORE.

Mount Industry, July 5, 1784.

On Tuesday the 27th of this instant will be offered for sale, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable feat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber; the improvements are very valuable, and it has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments will be as easy as possible, which will be made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given, and possession to take place in November.

2X

CHARLES WILLIAMSON,

June 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to raise money for the purpose of building a court-house and gaol for Caroline county, at the place commonly called and known by the name of Pig-point, in the county aforesaid.

George-town, Montgomery county, July 5, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to lot No. 61, in George-town, Patowmack river.

2

CHARLES BEATTY.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE,

At his STORE, in Upper-Marlbrough,

Has just received from London, by the ship Nantes, A VERY large and general assortment of European and East-India goods, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad-clothes of various colours.

Second and coarse ditto, all colours.

Tammies, durants, shalloons.

Camlets, camlettees, ratinets.

Calimancoes of various colours.

Satinets, silk serge, black and white silk, for breeches.

Plain, rib'd, corded and spotted velvets and velvets.

Plain, spotted, corded and died, jeans, jeanets, and fustians.

Plain & corded dimetties.

Mullin dimetty, flowered and bordered Merceilles quilting.

Linen and cotton checks.

Cotton counterpanes.

Stripes, ticken, bed bunts and Flanders tick.

Furniture checks.

A very handsome assortment of calicoes and chinties.

Table-clothes and napkins.

Three-fourths, seven-eighths, and yard wide Irishlinens of all prices.

Irish, Flanders, and Russia sheeting.

Russia drillings and ravens duck.

German and British osnabrigs.

Womens cotton and silk hose.

Mens thread, cotton, and silk ditto, plain and rib'd.

Boys ditto, ditto.

Mens and womens silk and leather gloves and mitts of different colours.

Thread and silk edging.

Thread and silk lace.

Blond ditto.

A large assortment of broad and narrow, plain, figured, and painted ribbands.

Double and single satin ditto.

Silk ferretting, fringe, and cord.

Taffytes of several colours.

Ell wide persians.

Half ell ditto, and sarfets.

Black and white modes.

Lutestring, ducapes, satins, and pelongs.

Ladies fine satin petticoats.

Silk handkerchiefs of all colours and kinds.

Linen ditto, ditto.

Book muslins.

Plain, striped and flowered muslins.

Mullin handkerchiefs.

Humhums, cambricks, and lawns.

Kenting and kenting handkerchiefs.

Plain gauzes and catguts.

Suffee gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.

Sewing silk of all colours.

Mohair and silk twist.

Buttons of all sorts and sizes.

Strait and skeleton wire.

Broad and narrow holland and diaper tapes.

Pins and needles.

Threads of all sorts and sizes.

Ladies common and very fine fans.

Mens and boys felt, castor, & fine beaver hats.

Mens fine white, and white with green bottoms, ditto.

Womens and girls silk hats & bonnets, shades and cloaks.

Womens fine white, blue and black satin cloaks and bonnets.

Ofrich feathers & plumes of several colours.

Fine and superfine writing paper.

Quarto and folio post ditto.

Wafers and sealing-wax.

Black & red ink powder.

Playing cards.

Mens, womens and boys, coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps.

Neat boots, red morocco slippers.

Womens fine silk and calimanco shoes of various sizes.

Childrens morocco shoes, fine and superfine penknives.

Curk-screws, scissars, razors.

Shoe and knee buckles of the newest fashion.

Silver thimbles, brads & brads with steel tops.

Knives and forks of different qualities.

Desert ditto of the newest fashion.

Ivory, dandrif, and horn combs.

Sleeve-buttons.

Nails of all sorts & sizes.

Hoes and axes.

H and H. hinges.

Saws and files.

Sithes and sickles.

Spades and shovels.

Hammers and chissels.

Pad-locks, stock locks, & belt brads door locks.

Shovels and tongs, and irons.

Box irons and heaters.

Candlesticks and snuff js.

Pewter dishes, basons, & candle moulds.

Tin ware of all sorts.

Copper tea-kettles and coffee pots.

Bell metal skillets and stew-pans.

Brads chising-dishes.

Cotton and wool cards.

Hair-brooms; scrubbing-brushes, cloaths brushes, horse-brushes, and currycombs.

Wire sieves, hair and lawn ditto.

Shaving boxes.

Mens neat saddles and bridles, half hunter coach & switch whips.

Powder, F and double F.

Shot of several sizes.

China bowls, coffee and tea cups and saucers in sets.

Glass ware of various sorts.

Window-glass 8 by 10.

Dressing-glasses.

Hys'n, congo, and bohea teas.

Single refined loaf sugar.

Raisins, pickles, mustard, fig blue, black pepper, ginger, pimento, nutmegs, saltpetre.

Paints of various colours.

Lined oil.

Candles and soap.

Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles.

Common & velvet corks.

Porter in hampers.

Cheeshire and Gloucestershire cheese.

Best white ship biscuit in barrels.

As he expects a large assortment before the fall, he is determined to supply his customers on the best terms.

3X

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

13 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hoghead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the first quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash.

4X JAMES MACKUBIN.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabeat Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

July 2, 1784.
STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 29th of June last, from the pasture of Judson Coolidge, near Marlborough, Prince-George's county, a likely bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, brand (if any) unknown, shod all round. Any person delivering said horse to me, near Bladensburg, shall receive ten dollars reward.

2 J. BEALL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 29th day of June, 1784, a mulatto man named Peter, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a sneaking down look, is a dark skin'd mulatto, has big eyes, and has lost almost all his teeth. Had on, when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and white country cloth breeches, of snabrig shirt, and an under jacket without sleeves, of a dark colour; he has been unwell and looks poorly. Whoever takes up the said mulatto man, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further five pounds besides what the law allows.

2 BALDWIN LUSBY.
N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him away; it is suspected he will tell people he is free, change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. He is a very great rogue, and it is likely will try to get by water, or pass for a soldier who is coming to seek his pay. He may probably procure a soldier's discharge or a forged pass.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

4
Calvert county, June 1, 1784.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

5 MARY BOND.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.
TEN POUNDS REWARD,
For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitfuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutchison at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

5 W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

TAKEN up by Basil Burgefs, from the back of Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, two stray mares; one a roan, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 9 or 10 years old, is branded on the near shoulder, which appears to be like an S with a heart though not very perceivable; the other is a sorrel, about 13 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, neither branded nor docked, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

2X
JUST IMPORTED,
In the NANTES, from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.

I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

5 BENJAMIN ODEN.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new snabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

6X HENRY NEALE.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

7 ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety seven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houses, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different sorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine grass, and the rest may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money must be paid in a short time after the sale, the other on credit, with bond and good security.

2 WILLIAM WHITE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.
MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

15 C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.
W A N T E D,
A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly person, qualified for that purpose, may meet with good encouragement, and a considerable time of employment, by applying to

3 JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.
JAMES PHARCE,
At his STORE, near the Governor's House,
Has just imported, in the ship Liberty, captain John Hamilton, from London,

A LARGE quantity of GOODS, properly adapted for the present season (which will be disposed of, either by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, or lumber); among which are the following, viz. Saddlery, china, glass, earthen and tin ware, fish-hooks, gunpowder, porter in bottles, and various other articles.

N. B. The above ship is now gone to Port-Tobacco, to take in tobacco; she will carry about 350 hogheads, 200 of which are already engaged; the remainder will be taken in on freight at 6.7 per ton. For passage apply to the captain on board, or as above.

3X

To the PUBLIC.

WARM SPRINGS, at BATH, in Berkeley county, Virginia, June 13, 1784.

James Rumsey & Robert Throgmorton, PROPOSE opening a very commodious BOARDING HOUSE, for the residence of ladies and gentlemen, who may honour the BATH, at the sign of the LIBERTY-POLE and FLAG. Every possible attention will be paid, to render the situation of those who honour them with their commands, perfectly agreeable.

2

Newport, Charles county, July 4, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d of June last, a negro fellow named JACOB, the property of Miss Mary Corry; he is a cunning artful fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his nose high, which some call roach'd, not flat and broad like most of his colour, has a scar just above his nose between his eye brows, and another on his cheek occasioned by the tooth-ack; one of his legs swells at times, which causes him to complain much, and sometimes break out into sores; there is something to be remarked in his gait; as you follow him, you may observe his knees and ancles frequently to rub, and the calves of his legs twist out, which cause them to be wide between them; had on when he went away, a short light brown coat lined or faced with red, an old snabrig shirt much to pieces, old cotton or linen breeches, old yarn stockings, his hat (if any) I cannot describe, as he lost his own at cards just before he went away; I am apt to believe he will change his cloaths, if he can get others at any rate, even by stealth, and endeavour to pass as a free man, which he did in the late war, was taken up and put into Baltimore gaol, where Mr William Corry was obliged to prove him before he could get him; he had broke out of two gaols before that, and has made his brags that he can break out of any gaol. Whoever sees the said fellow one mile from home, from the date hereof until Christmas next, without a written pass from me, specifying the time and distance he may go, and will take him up and bring him home to me, shall receive one dollar besides what the law allows, if out of the county two dollars, if out of the state three dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

2 JOHN COOKSEY.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower the commissioners of the town to sell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marsh adjoining, and such part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uses, as they may think most conducive to the benefit of the town. Also to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to choose their commissioners annually or triennially.

3

To be SOLD, by the subscribers, on Thursday the 29th of July, 1784, at 11 o'clock, for ready cash, at the dwelling-house of Jacob Welch, near to Mr. Robert Sanders's, on Patuxent river, the following articles, viz.

SIX milch cows, two heifers, two calves, three horses, three feather-beds and furniture, three pewter dishes, one dozen pewter plates, five pewter basons, two iron pots, one cart, and all the plantation utensils.

3X WILLIAM BROWN,
CALEB BURGESS.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig Lucy, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

4

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 29, 1784.

B O S T O N, July 1.

ON the 11th inst. died at Groton, in the state of Connecticut, Mrs. Anne Latham, widow, aged 103 years and two months. She had until a few days before her death, enjoyed a remarkable share of health, and expired almost without pain; her understanding was even vigorous to the last; the sense of hearing was a little decayed but her eye-sight was such that two days before her last illness she hemmed some napkins and read without the least difficulty in the bible without spectacles, which she never made use of in her life. She lived to see four generations of her own children, amounting in the whole to 180.

W O R C E S T E R, July 8.

We hear from Boston, that one day last week, a gentleman of that town who was possessed of a large sum of money, which was contained in a box, went a few miles into the country; and that during his absence, one of his servants, a Hessian, in whom he placed great confidence, tackled his horse in a chaise, and laying his master had given him orders, brought the box from where it was deposited and carried it off. It seems he had, unbeknown to the family, engaged his passage in a vessel bound to Baltimore; he is supposed to have carried the box directly on board, and the vessel sailed soon after. He left the horse and chaise on or near the wharf, and got off in the vessel undiscovered. He will undoubtedly be secured soon after his arrival, if the intelligence over land arrives before he effects a further escape, as an express is gone after him. The box is said to contain about 1000 pounds sterling.

N E W - L O N D O N, July 9.

We have accounts from St. Vincents, that the Caribs have again taken up arms against the British inhabitants of that island, owing to encroachments made by the latter on the lands which were ceded to the Caribs at their treaty of peace with the British government some years ago.

H A R T F O R D, July 13.

There has lately been invented, and made upon an entirely new construction, by a gentleman in this state, a float, or water craft, rowed by two horses. It arrived last Friday at the landing in this city. In the construction of this new and curious machine, two scows are lashed together, with a platform on the top of them; on this platform is erected the machinery, consisting of an horizontal cog-wheel and trundle-wheel, which being moved by two horses slowly walking circularly on the platform, give motion to one water wheel on each side of the float. The water wheels perform the service of oars, and carry the craft three miles an hour. The machinery is simple, not expensive, and the whole easily managed. It has attracted the attention of the ingenious in mechanics, and is deemed an invention, which, if duly patronised and perfected, will be highly useful to inland navigation. The movement of this machine will be always certain, as it goes against wind and tide; it is expeditious, there being no loss of time in the motion, as in the interrupted impetus of oars; it is cheap, as one horse will perform the service of six or eight men.

N E W - Y O R K, July 12.

Abraham Revere, late the occupier of the tea-water pump, hanged himself in the garret of his house, in Warren-street, on Thursday last. The coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and brought in their verdict, lunacy. This man lived some time at Tarry-town, and was reputed a good whig, but when the British came up there he thought proper to join them, not without incurring a violent suspicion of being instrumental in carrying away his neighbours goods. Shortly after the peace, he sunk into a despondency, attended with fits of insanity, owing, as was generally supposed, to the remorse which he felt from reflecting upon his apostasy. As a cure for this disorder, he was persuaded to visit his place in Tarry-town; but here bad was made worse, for his injured neighbours assembled as soon as he arrived, and gave him a coat of tar and feathers; this treatment so aggravated his despair, that he soon after made an unsuccessful attempt to drown himself, by jumping from a vessel into the river. It became now the duty of his family to watch him closely, but on Thursday his daughter left him in his room lying upon the bed, and about twelve minutes after he was discovered hanging in the garret. At the house he lately occupied, a paper was found in the closet, by which it appeared, that he carried on a clandestine correspondence with the British in the year 1776, although no man's voice was at that time louder in behalf of the injured rights of his country. We have at present too many such masked friends amongst us.

We are informed from the back settlements, that a number of robbers have been discovered about the Ohio, who rob the inhabitants of cattle, negroes, and any thing they can lay their hands on. Five have lately been killed, and two wounded and taken, who discover their number to be about eighty-five.

Notwithstanding the present peace was the only event that could prevent the tottering empire of Britain from annihilation; yet that kingdom, as if bent on her destruction, is practising every method to bring herself again into a state of warfare. Accustomed so long to the despotism and tyranny, she wantonly sports with the freedom of mankind; and, though persuaded her

ruin will be connected with the issue, yet she commits them without hesitation or remorse. Instances of this conduct are numerous. India presents a picture too shocking to behold long enough for description. Ireland stands second on the catalogue of her enormities. Amidst a variety of abuses, the most recent is the attack lately made on the franchises of the citizen, invested in the freedom of the press. For upwards of a century before the late revolution of America from England, Ireland, first in loyalty and respect, and foremost in exertion, groaned under the weight of almost every burthen that a jealous neighbour could inflict. When Americans nobly dared to set bounds to the inroads of despotism, and boldly ascertained the rights of man, Ireland caught a spark from the flame, and loosened several of the manacles that restricted her happiness; England, with an hypocritical openness, heard her complaints, and stretched out the hand of alleviation, but it was only to have the opportunity, when the war subsided, to double her pretensions, and augment her shackles. The event has fully verified the assertion. These late usurpations have set all Ireland in a flame. Where it will end, or what will be the consequences, time must determine; but if we may judge from precedents, we may venture to assert, that if the sanguinary gore is not now running, a civil war is not far distant. Ireland looks up to the illustrious monarch of France as a patron; and we know that to relieve the distressed, and make mankind happy, are the characteristics of that virtuous prince.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 10.

Saturday afternoon the large and elegant air balloon, lately brought to this city by the ingenious Mr. Carnes, was let off from the New Workhouse yard. About six o'clock it rose from the ground, and ascended very majestically, amidst the approving acclamations of thousands of admiring spectators (the wind carrying it slowly to the southward) until it got to so great a height as to appear to some no larger than a barrel, to others much smaller, and seemed then stationary, though rather inclining upward, when unfortunately it caught fire, and in a few moments was reduced to atoms. The stove or furnace, which was affixed to supply it with the proper air, fell near the New Playhouse.

At the moment of its catching fire, the feelings of a number of people at a distance were much hurt, on the supposition of a person having gone up with the balloon; and their apprehensions were increased by the falling of the furnace, which, to those not near, presented to their imaginations the dreadful spectacle of a man falling from an immense height. Happily, however, the apparatus which held the person broke near the ground, and he only sustained a fall of about ten feet, when, had he gone up with the machine, he must, in all probability, have fallen as many hundred feet.

Every day evinces the dispositions which prevail in France towards strengthening the bands of commerce and politics between them and the United States.

His Most Christian Majesty, informed that the United States were not possessed of any harbour in the East-Indies, where their vessels trading to China might rest, or where they might find fresh provisions, has ordered, that the harbours in the islands of France and Bourbon (also called Mauritius) should be opened to them, and that they should enjoy there all protection and liberty, in going to and coming from China.

A well chosen collection of books is arrived at New-York in the French packet le Courier de l'Amerique; they are sent by order of the king of France to his consul-general, to be presented to the universities of Philadelphia and Williamsburg. They have been given at the joint request of the count de Vergennes, and of the chevalier (and since his brother's death) marquis de Chatellaux.

A N N A P O L I S, July 29.

By the ship Kitty, captain Bryson, arrived at this port on Thursday last from London, we have received prints to the 20th of May last, from which is collected the following intelligence:

C O P E N H A G E N, April 10.

In the first sittings of the council of state at which the prince royal assisted, last Wednesday, the king ordered the new plan of administration, which the prince royal had already submitted to the approbation of his majesty, to be read. The prince read it himself, with as much force as energy, and presented it to the king, who signed it. The prince royal afterwards shewed the signature to each member of the council, and addressing himself to the count Molck, messieurs de Guldeberg, de Rosenkrone, and Stemann, said to them, "The king has no farther occasion for your services." Immediately after, M. de Rosenkrantz, general Rutz, and M. de Stampe, who had been nominated to compose the new ministry, as also M. de Schack Rathlow, the only one of the ancient ministers of the council who has been retained, received orders to take their seats in the council, where the new plan of administration was read a second time. The count de Bernstorff, who has also been nominated member of the new council of state, being absent, an estafette was dispatched to acquaint him with his nomination. After the council broke up, the prince royal sent for the heads of all the departments, and when they were all assembled, he declared to them, that the orders of the cabinet were suppressed; and they were enjoined not to acknowledge any in future,

unless signed by the king, and countersigned by the prince royal.

PARIS, May 6. It is said, that the courts of France and England demand of the divan permission to trade on the Black Sea, which is navigable only from the equinox of March to that of September.

The Sphinx, commanded by M. du Chilleau, is arrived at Rochfort. The letters she has brought from India advise, that Tippo Saib still raises difficulties and delays to the definitive conclusion of the peace. That prince said to general Macleod, "Englishmen and Frenchmen, the only point that divides you is the interest of trade; it is our spoils that you contend for; and those attract you, because they enrich you. You have ceased to fight, because you have no more money. Return then to Europe, to economise the produce of your subsidies; you will afterwards come back to cut one another's throats among us, and tear from us our wealth and our products." This shews that the Europeans are well known on the three coasts.

Some letters from Madras advise, that mercantile avarice has made such a progress there, that a descendant of Tamerlane begs at the governor's gate, who scarce gives him a few handfuls of rice, and does not blush at it. Twenty zemindars are begging alms on the great road; and their wives, left to the horrors of starvation, are obliged to follow the scandalous trade of public courtizans.

L O N D O N, May 14.

Extra of a letter from Paris, May 2.

"Notice is given to the superintendents of the ministerial offices in the different provinces of this kingdom, that his majesty forbids the fabrication or the lending up of any a-rotatic machine, under pain of imprisonment; his majesty strictly enjoining such persons as are desirous of making any experiment of that nature, to apply to him for a permission for that purpose, which he reserves to himself to grant or refuse, as he thinks proper. A decree of police, dated the 23d of April, and published yesterday, prohibits the constructing or raising of any balloon to which are hung lamps of spirits of wine, or any other combustible matter. The above ordinance also forbids the raising of any other balloon, without previous permission. The reasons for these prohibitions are, the dangers which are likely to follow from the falling of these machines upon thatched houses, hay-stacks, or other inflammable materials. These precautions are not intended, however, to let this sublime discovery fall into neglect, but only that the experiments should be confined to the direction of intelligent persons."

Yesterday morning arrived in the river five ships bearing the thirteen stripes, from New-York, South-Carolina, and other parts of America.

According to the last letters from Berlin, the king of Prussia is attacked by a violent fit of the gout, that, notwithstanding the surprising fortitude and resolution with which that monarch had resisted all former afflictions, he is at length under the necessity of confining himself to his bed.

May 15. There is now little doubt remaining of the Dutch ratification of the peace taking place in the course of a very few days.

Yesterday arrived a mail from New York, which was brought over in the Greyhound packet-boat, captain Dunn, in 25 days to Falmouth.

May 17. Earl Cornwallis is said to be in treaty with ministers to go out to India to succeed Mr. Hastings as governor general of Bengal. The noble earl, report says, makes it a peremptory condition, that by the new bill for the settlement of the affairs of the east, the governor-general shall have the power of a negative on all measures of the supreme council. This is his only peremptory condition, and there is no doubt but this will be agreed to.

Instructions are sent to the British commander in the Mediterranean, to give the very earliest notice of any French or Spanish men of war passing the Gut of Gibraltar into the Atlantic ocean, whether they appear to be bound for a distant quarter or not.

There are at this time upwards of 300 sail of merchant ships on their passage to England from America, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, which are expected to arrive in the course of this and the next month.

May 18. At the final close of the poll at three o'clock yesterday at Covent Garden, the numbers were,

For Lord Hood	—	6694
Mr. Fox	—	6133
Sir Cecil Wray	—	5998

Majority for Mr. Fox — 235

The certain minority against Mr. Pitt in the house of commons, at this moment, are 184 English, and 17 Scotch members; the whole 201.

Yesterday morning, at half after 9 o'clock, the sheriffs of Middlesex met at the Guildhall, Westminster, and the successful candidates, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Mainwaring, and their counsel, scrutineers, and friends, likewise attended, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected. The return was immediately signed by lord Townsend, and between twenty and thirty other respectable freholders, and the court was then dissolved. Not above forty freholders attended this last stage of the business.

May 19. The university of Dublin have come to resolutions which it is expected will be followed by every public body in that kingdom, in favour and support of their own commerce—the principal regulation of which

is in the form of a solemn covenant, not to purchase, for one year, any other than the manufactures of Ireland—observing however in a resolution next following, that this agreement is to be considered as binding, only so long as the manufacturers shall observe strict honesty in their dealings.

May 20. The marquis of Graham, in his speech of Tuesday last, introductory of his motion, "that Mr. Cornwall be elected speaker," said, the real sense of the people could only be constitutionally collected in that house, and in the election of the present parliament the people appeared to have used more than ordinary circumspection, to take care that it should be spoken with in those walls; it therefore was incumbent on the house to choose a speaker learned in the laws of the land, and in the laws, usages, and forms of parliament; candid to hear with patience, capable of correcting error, watchful in guarding against informality, and firm in the execution of the various duties of his office.

The following is handed about as the state of the new house of commons:

Mr. Pitt's old friends,	214
Mr. Fox's old ditto,	167
New members,	153
Supposed to be absent on former divisions,	16
Double elections,	6
Westminster not returned	8

558

Notwithstanding the pressures of the immediate public business, as the finances, East-India bill, and some others, it is obvious that there need be no delay of the less hasty, but not less important call of a parliamentary reform. In three weeks, for instance, only by the non-vacation of Saturdays, this great topic may be, with sufficient deliberation, carried through the house of commons.

The state of Geneva, notwithstanding the French king's letter, and the withdrawing of his troops, is far from any thing like a sure tranquillity; so much the contrary is the case, that emigration prevails there at present more than ever.

The new settlements in Nova-Scotia are going on with the greatest rapidity. This district bids fair to be one of the best vents to our manufactures we have in the new world.

It there is not a great deal of exaggeration in the different reports upon 'Change, the commerce of this summer will far exceed that of any other period.

By the Dutch mail, we have received a copy of a circular letter sent to the states of the respective provinces, by his most serene highness the prince of Orange, expostulating with the said states concerning the mistrust that had visibly appeared, both during and since the late war with England, amongst all ranks of people, the suspicion levelled at him and his administration, and even the heavy but unsupported charges brought against him personally. He therein claims it as a right inherent to his person and family, to be maintained and properly supported in the dignity, rights, and prerogative of stadtholder, as any attempt against it is a palpable infringement of the very constitution of the republic. His highness enters next into a concise, clear, and conclusive justification of his conduct during and since the war, and concludes by offering his hearty concurrence in assisting the states to remove effectually the abuses complained of, and heartily to co-operate in restoring amongst the respective states that spirit of peace and harmony so essential to the support of their independence, and the prosperity of the republic at large.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, May 14.

"On this morning the second battalion of the Dutch guards, and that of the Swiss guards, will set out for Br. da.

"The prince has published an ordinance, ordering all officers of every rank to join their respective regiments as soon as possible, and that all furloughs are revoked.

"It is said, that it was proposed in the last assembly of the states, to conclude an alliance with France; upon which subject debates ran very high. Some were of opinion, that a formal and reciprocal alliance should be entered into, whilst others thought a treaty of amity and commerce sufficient."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday his majesty went in state to the house of peers, and being seated on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod went to the house of commons, and returned with the new elected speaker and several members, who being at the bar, the speaker addressed his majesty as follows:

"Most gracious sovereign,

"In obedience to your majesty's commands, the commons of Great Britain have proceeded to the election of one their members to be their speaker, and the choice has fallen upon me, whom they now present to you for your royal approbation."

The lord chancellor then acquainted the speaker, "That his majesty was perfectly satisfied with the choice the commons had made, and doth confirm you to be their speaker."

The speaker then requested "a grant of all their ancient rights and privileges." The chancellor then said, "That in pursuance of their request, his majesty was also pleased to grant and allow them all their ancient rights and privileges."

The above ceremony being over, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the greatest satisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the sense of my people. I have a just and confident reliance, that you are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which I have had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of such a disposition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wisdom of your deliberations, and in the dispatch of the important objects of public business which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleasure to find, that the exercise of the power, entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to my subjects, whose interests and welfare are always nearest my heart.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I trust to your zeal and affection to make such provisions for their farther supply, and for the application of the sums granted in the last parliament, as may appear to be necessary."

"I sincerely lament every addition to the burthens of my people; but they will, I am persuaded, feel the necessity, after a long and expensive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and our public credit, so essential to the power and prosperity of the state."

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The alarming progress of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in so many instances with violence, will not fail, on every account, to excite your attention. I must, at the same time, recommend to your most serious consideration to frame such commercial regulations, as may appear necessary in the present moment. The affairs of the East-India company form an object of deliberation, deeply connected with the general interests of the country. While you feel a just anxiety to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world, you will, I trust, never lose sight of the effect, which any measure to be adopted for that purpose, may have on our own constitution, and our dearest interests at home. You will find me always desirous to concur with you in such measures, as may be of lasting benefit to my people; I have no wish but to consult their prosperity, by a constant attention to every object of national concern, by a uniform adherence to the true principles of our free constitution, and by supporting and maintaining, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

As soon as the house was cleared of ladies (who in point of number far exceeded what had ever been present upon any former occasion) the lord chancellor reported his majesty's speech, and the same being afterwards read by the clerk,

The earl of Macclesfield rose, and desired to state to their lordships, in a very few words, what his sentiments were with regard to the sort of address, that appeared to him proper, for the house to present to his majesty, in return for his most gracious speech from the throne, declaring that he should feel himself extremely flattered, if their lordships opinion should be found to correspond with his ideas. The earl then took notice of the first part of his majesty's speech, in which mention is made of the dissolution of the late parliament, an exertion of the royal prerogative, which his lordship aimed at justifying, by a series of arguments, founded on the alleged necessity of the case. He stated that the violent contention of two parties in the other house of parliament had superseded all consideration of the public welfare, and for a length of time impeded the course of the progress of all public business. That as the two parties were nearly equal in numbers, there was no other way of putting an end to a contention so detrimental to the general interests of the nation, but by an appeal to the sense of the people at large, and that the manner in which the people had acted throughout England upon the late elections, and the feelings that had been expressed by them in every corner of the kingdom, sufficiently proved the propriety and wisdom of such an exertion of the royal prerogative, and amply justified the appeal that had been made. With regard to the illicit practices that prevailed to the diminution of the public revenue, their enormous extent and fatal tendency in various points of view, were so notorious and so incontrovertibly established, that there could be no doubt made of the necessity that pressed for the several branches of the legislature to use every possible dispatch in providing such regulations as should promise effectually to check the progress of an evil of so much consequence to the very existence of the empire. The affairs of India, his lordship remarked, called loudly for the attention of parliament, and his majesty's goodness, in that part of the speech, which so particularly recommended that while they were providing regulations for India, they should studiously preserve a due respect for the British constitution, he thought, could not be too gratefully acknowledged. He lastly remarked that his majesty was in an essential manner entitled to the thanks of that house, for having, at such a critical time, been graciously pleased to signify his royal determination, to maintain in equal balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature; this appeared to him peculiarly to call for the gratitude of their lordships, and, therefore, he moved, that an humble address be presented, thanking his majesty, for his most gracious speech, and assuring him of the constant support of that house of parliament.

[The address, as usual, was a faithful echo of the king's speech.]

Lord Falkland rose to second the motion of the noble earl. His lordship confined himself principally to the first part of the speech, adducing fresh arguments to justify the dissolution of the last parliament, and to prove that his majesty was entitled to the thanks of that house for so timely and so necessary an exertion of the royal prerogative.

The address having been read from the woolsack, and the question put upon it,

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and in a short speech said, he could not by any means join in the approbation which the noble lords were willing to bestow on the late very extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative. He thought that instance of the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the crown neither necessary nor justifiable; the last parliament had pre-eminently distinguished itself for its integrity, its spirit, and its wisdom. It had in a variety of instances proved itself worthy of the confidence of the people, and of the praise of the nation. Not the least laudable part of its conduct was the having put an end to a ruinous and expensive war, but still more entitled to the applause of every well-wisher to his country, was the degree of purity it had introduced into the practice of the constitution; a purity, grounded on an un-exampled self denial, with regard to the purposes of ambition, emolument, and advantage. A purity that put it out of the power of ministers, however wickedly inclined, however lost to a sense of their own honour, and dead to all feeling for the interest and dignity of the nation, to exercise a sufficient share of corruption to undermine and subvert the constitution. His lordship said, that immediate regulations for the prevention of frauds practised, to the detriment of the

revenue, were necessary, was a fact beyond all question, and that the affairs of India called for a reform was a sentiment in which every man must join. To the latter part of the address, therefore, he had not the smallest objection, nor should he propose any amendment. Indeed he hoped not any amendment would be moved, but as he could not give his assent to that part of the address, which expressed an approbation of the late extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative, he should content himself with entering his protest upon his legs, against so much of the address as touched upon that topic.

The question was again put, and the motion agreed to, a committee was then appointed to prepare an address, and being returned, lord Macclesfield reported the same to the house, and it was ordered to be presented to his majesty by the whole house.

Extracts from the journal of congress.

May 29. On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a note from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas congress have been informed, by a note addressed to them by the chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, of the 20th instant, and the papers accompanying the same, that a violation of the laws of nations hath been committed by one Longchamps, who calls himself chevalier de Longchamps, a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, by a violent assault and battery by him lately made in the city of Philadelphia, upon the person of Mr. Marbois, consul general and secretary to the above legation: And that although a warrant for apprehending the offender has been duly issued, in consequence of directions given by the president of the state of Pennsylvania, upon application to him made for that purpose by the said minister, he has not yet been apprehended, but absconds, and is supposed to have fled from justice into some other of these United States. Wherefore, to the end the said Longchamps may be brought to condign punishment for his said offence, and that the privileges and immunities of foreign ministers, and of their families and houses, be preserved inviolate,

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the supreme executive authority of each of these United States, forthwith to issue their proclamations, offering a reward of five hundred dollars, to be reimbursed by the United States to the state paying the same, for discovering the said Longchamps, so that he may be arrested; and requiring their proper civil officers to arrest him, and their citizens in general to be aiding and assisting therein, that he may be brought to justice for his said violation of the laws of nations and of the said, and all others may be deterred from the commission of such offences.

Baltimore-town, July 10, 1784.

ON Friday the 24th of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, will commence the sale, by public vendue, of all that very valuable estate, the property of Joseph Enfor, an infant, which consists of 1040 acres of land, situated from two to four miles from Baltimore-town, part of which lies on Jones's Falls, and is laid out and divided into farms from 20 to 100 acres each, several of which have excellent mill seats, others beautiful prospects, and a large proportion of meadow ground; on said land are several fine springs, and the land in general is well timbered. There are also some valuable improvements, as will appear on viewing the premises; and the terms of payment are, one third in one year, one third in two years, and the remaining one third in three years. Bonds on interest, with approved security, will be required by,

ELIJAH MERRYMAN, } trustees of
DAVID M'MECHEN, } Joseph Enfor.

July 20, 1784.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at Oxen-hill, opposite Alexandria, in Prince-George's county, Maryland,

ABOUT forty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Among these are, three valuable carpenters and joiners, one or two cooks, and some house servants and horse boys. Also a valuable stud, consisting of a high bred covering horse, six years old, and remarkable for his strength and figure, three mares, and several colts and fillies; their pedigree will be shown attested on the day of sale. Also a number of draught horses and colts of a common kind; an uncommonly fine stock of cattle, chiefly of the English breed; a good stock of hogs, and some sheep. Also all the plantation utensils; among these, an ox cart, with six large, young, well broke oxen. Also a variety of valuable household furniture, and among these an elegant chamber organ; a very elegant coach, with harness for four horses. The terms are as follow, viz. For all sums exceeding twenty dollars, three years credit will be given, upon giving bond upon interest, with sufficient security, and conditioned, that unless the interest is paid annually, the indulgence will be forfeited; and for all sums which may be paid down ten per cent. will be discounted.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

THE subscribers have just imported, in the Kitty, captain James Henrick, from London, and are now opening, in the store-house formerly kept by Messieurs James Dick and Steuart, an assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the different seasons, which they will dispose of, by wholesale and retail, upon reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or crop tobacco.

CHARLES & WILLIAM STEUART.

J U S T
In the ship Kitty
wholesale only
reasonable terms
store on the
goods:

WHITE

7 8 and

huckaback; 3-

linen; white

sheeting, demy

4, colour'd

fall chintz; na

purple pullicat

blematical han

white gurrals;

7-4, 8-4, and

clear lawns; 4

ted book muslin

and 6-4 jack

flowered dorea

and coffee med

paterns pencil

farseties; tery

fatir stripe r

italian mantua

mode; French

dimothy waist

white net, 7-8

cyprus, stripe

trimming, wh

bordered, 4 4

and black han

bordered, spo

tiffany, fau

kerchiefs; d

striped tiffany

aprons Fig

check'd and

lawn aprons;

Bandanno ha

farseter, pla

and satin fig

broidered, v

manco and

and white th

ilk, mens w

plain and rib

ilk gloves, i

ilk gloves i

pieces. You

mens bound

boys white

elastic band

silk and fati

and plumes

Scotch ou

pins; cott

shapes; ed

fringed and

broidered a

linen and c

check farn

gowns; bo

duroys; v

duroys; fig

italian, ro

nabrigs; f

fixes and

Gloucester

flat, soup,

and boats

pattypans

sets, gilt,

1-4 inch

worming,

whipping

lines, be

seines, h

lines, bu

poons; f

gilt and p

sith pocke

silver; b

random

and writi

pocket fl

white lea

verdegree

land sta

gold; fi

stones;

nutmeg

go, sug

sugars;

guns; t

holster

pittols a

powder

hinges;

flesh fo

shoemal

gimlets

ing-kni

lathing

scrws

SB sho

norm v

Germ

havin

hour

joints;

Annapolis, July 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the ship Kitty, from London, and to be sold, wholesale only, for cash or tobacco, on the most reasonable terms, by THOMAS RUTLAND, at his store on the Dock, the following assortment of goods:

WHITE Irish sheeting; 9-8 Irish tick; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen; 3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 huckaback; 3-4 diaper; 3-4 dowlas; curdled Russia linen; white and brown Russia drabs and 9-8 sheeting, demy cottons, printed calicoes, 2, 3 and 4, colour'd and pencil'd; fancy, light and mosaic fall chintz; narrow blue paste, blue and red, red or purple pullicat, and red or purple American emblematical handkerchiefs; 5-4, 6-4 and 9-8 coffees; white gurras; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 diaper table-clothes; 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 damask tabling linen; long and clear lawns; 4-4 and 5-4 demy book muslin; spotted book muslin; 5-4 superfine sprigg'd muslin; 5-4 and 6-4 jackonets; 5-4 tanjabs; 5-4 striped and flowered doreas; putcah stripe, 5-4 demy coffee full and coffee medalion chintz; demy cambricks, chintz patterns pencil'd, and suit romals; half ell persians; farfenets; terges; rich satin florentines; rich 3-4 satin stripe ruffs; brocades; luteerings; rich Italian mantuas; rich double black and white alamo; French farfenets; embroidered, muslin and dimothy waistcoats. Gauzes, viz. White thread, white net, 7-8 and 4-4 piquet, glossy plain, muslin cyprus, striped and spotted crape, inkle, spotted trimming, white lawn chain, 15-16 and 4-4 silk bordered, 4-4 riband bordered, 7-8 lave bordered and black handkerchiefs; 4-4 silk bordered, twill'd bordered, spotted bordered, lawn brocaded; 4-4 tiffany, faulstue patent, and patent net, white handkerchiefs; dress feno, inkle spotted, plain and striped tiffany, and plain and brocaded patent net aprons. Figured, 11-8 striped, striped and spotted, check'd and needle work'd lawns, fine needle work lawn aprons; black, white and check Barcelona and Bandanno handkerchiefs; black single and double, farfenet, plain, striped and painted, china and gauze and satin figured ribands; ladies silk and satin embroidered, white leather and Morocco, and calimanco and maids calimanco shoes. Youths brown and white thread, womens white thread and white silk, mens white, brown and coloured thread, and plain and ribb'd white and coloured silk, hose; white silk gloves, and womens black, white and colour'd silk gloves and mitts; mens black silk breeches pieces. Youths and mens trimm'd and boys and mens bound felt, boys laced and mens plain castor, boys white trimm'd, mens beaver colour'd, hats; elastic bands; womens 4 breadth durant, 6 breadth silk and satin coats; ostrich feathers; ladies feathers and plumes; sprigs of flowers; ofsnagrig, shoe, and Scotch ounce thread; shirt and waistcoat molds; pins; cotton and silk laces; cruels; fancy waistcoat shapes; edging and laces; muslin and silk cravats fringed and laced; silk purses; ladies elegant embroidered and spangled satin housewives and etwees; linen and cotton check; bed and bolster tick; blue check furniture; linen and cotton holland; cotton gowas; bordered quiltings and counterpanes; corduroys; velvets; jeans; jeanets; satin, beaver, dutoys; figured drawboys; corded dimothies; Dutch, Italian, royal, and Elliot's cords; crocus and ofsnagrigs; sail canvas No. 1 to 7; carpets of different sizes and half ell carpeting; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheeses; china oblong dishes; tureens; flat, soup, supper and desert plates; sauce tureens and boats; salad dishes and bowls; baking dishes; pattypanas; bowls of different sizes; basons; tea-sets, gilt, plain and elegant; breakfast-sets; 1 and 4-4 inch to 3 inch rope; 12 to 6 thread ratline, worming, towline, fanyarn, marline, houseline, whipping twine, flore, sail and seine twine, leading lines, bed-cords, white rope traces, haling rope, seines, hand, log, and deep sea lines, Hambro' lines, bunting, tormentors, six-gigs, winged harpoons; superfine foolscap, fine pot, thick and thin gilt and plain post, paper; Morocco and black Spanish pocket-books and etwees, plain, and edged with silver; best Dutch wax; Irish wafers; demy memorandum books; best black lead pencils; shaving and writing cases, in Morocco and black Spanish; pocket shaving cases, in black Spanish; best ground white lead; Spanish brown; yellow ochre; French verdegrease; best bright red paint; fig blue; Poland starch; flour of mustard; lamp-black; leaf gold; fine vermillion, &c. 2, 3 and 4 foot grindstones; black pepper, race ginger, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, raisins, currants; bohea, congo, single and hyson teas; single and double refined sugars; 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet barrel guns; brass barreled blunderbusses; brass barreled holster pistols and coach guns; plain bolted saddle pistols and neat fowling pieces; IFg and HFg gun-powder; brads, nails, tacks; hoes, adzes, axes; hinges; bolts; gridirons, fire shovels and tongs; flesh forks, chamber dogs, pad and chest locks; shoemakers tools; box-irons and heaters; saws; gimlets; bricklayers and plasterers trowels; drawing-knives, files, claw hammers, chisels, gouges, lathing hammers, saw sets, single and double jack screws; sheet lead; deep sea and hand leads; B and SB shoe; marble mortars, 5 to 14 inches, with lignum vitae and marble pestles; violins, guitars, and German flutes, with instruction books; steering and hanging compasses; Hadley's quadrants, spy glasses, hour to half minute glasses, solid and common joints; black and white denims; black ribb'd amin;

broad clothes and trimmings, shalloons, queen's crapes, poplins, dutoys, camlets, calimancoes, durants, tammies; tin sugar boxes painted, japaned pint and quart jacks; quart and pint pots; funnels; saucepans; dish covers; japaned candlesticks; lanterns; culinders; fish kettles, pudding pans, graters, &c. brooms, mops, house and tooth brushes; painters, plasterers, cloth, &c. brushes; sieves; plate baskets; backgammon tables; iron and brass wire; wheat riddles; porter; fine old red port wine in bottles; Stoughton's bitters; buckrams; complete table services and desert; sets of red and green enamelled queen's china; neat and elegant vase and globe lamps; best pewter dishes, plates, porringers, wash basons, and measures; general assortments of earthen ware and glass, cutlery, hard ware, jewellery, and toys.

July 23, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED, by the last vessels from London,

SOME fresh assortment of goods, among which are, a large parcel of James's powders for fivers, in ounce phials of Newberry, warranted genuine; best bark in powder; jalap; Glauber's salts; cream of tartar; ipecacuanha; rhubarb; Daffy's elixir; the friar's balsam; Spanish flies; and other medicines; to be sold at Upper-Marlbrough, by BENJAMIN ODEN.

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. *J. G. G. G.*

A **SOBER** careful person, who will undertake the care of a billiard room, may meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, at the coffee-house. *J. G. G. G.*

CORNELIUS MILLS.

A **PETITION** will be offered to the next general assembly, for making a good road, as strait as may be, from Frederick-town in Frederick county, through Crampton's Gap in the Blue Ridge, and by the mouth of Antietam creek, to Swearingen's ferry, in Washington county; that being the best and shortest way from the said town, to the inland navigation of Patowmack, towards the western waters, and from the said parts of Virginia to Baltimore.

Charles county, July 20, 1784.

WENT away, on the 25th of May last, a small well set fellow, about 40 years of age, remarkably active, has a good set of teeth, and had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, new ofsnagrig shirt, and old hat; he went away in company with a couple of fellows who lived in St. Mary's county; if examined, he flammers in uttering some words, and formerly waited on Mr. Buchanan, merchant at Newport. Any person who may apprehend and secure the said fellow in any gaol in this or the adjacent states, is requested to advertise him in the Annapolis papers. The said fellow is most generally called and known by the name of Toby, though his name is said to be Tom. Any person delivering the said fellow to the subscriber, living at the glebe of William and Mary parish, shall have a reward of four dollars, if ten miles from home six dollars, and if out of the county eight dollars, paid by *J. G. G. G.*

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Fairfax county, Virginia, July 2, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, about six weeks ago, two slaves, viz. DICK, a stout lusty mulatto fellow, about twenty-two years of age, has large features and eyes, and a very roguish down look; he beats a drum pretty well, is artful and plausible, and well acquainted in most parts of Virginia and Maryland, having formerly waited upon me. CLEM, a well set black negro lad, of about nineteen years of age, has a remarkable large scar of a burn, which covers the whole of one of his knees. 'Tis impossible to describe their dress, as I am told they have stolen a variety of cloaths since their elopement. I suspect they have made towards Baltimore or Philadelphia, or may have got on board some bay or river craft. I will give the above reward to any person who will bring them to me in Fairfax county, or secure them in any gaol, and give me notice so that I get them again, or five pounds for either of them. *J. G. G. G.*

GEORGE MASON, jun.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, July 22, 1784.

STOLEN or strayed, about three months ago, a bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, four years old, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, a switch tail, not branded or otherwise marked, was bred at Mrs. Pemberton's plantation near West river. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber in Upper-Marlborough, shall receive four dollars reward. *J. G. G. G.*

HUGH LYON.

TAKEN up by James Bryan, some time last April, on Kent-point, a scow, 30 feet long and 8 wide, quite new, had a small punt and part of an old cable on board. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her way. *J. G. G. G.*

Charles county, July 10, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 8th day of this instant, negro Congo, who says he belongs to two Miss Johnsons, living in Stafford county, in the state of Virginia; there is a small blemish in one of his eyes. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

West river, July 12, 1784.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, A **VALUABLE PLANTATION** in the neighbourhood of West river, and eight miles from Annapolis, containing 300 acres of land, a sufficient part of which is cleared, and in good order for either planting or farming, and a large proportion of meadow land, a part whereof is in timothy, and produces from 15 to 18 ton of hay yearly; this place bounds on navigable water, and has a large extent of salt marsh, has many fresh water streams, and a never failing spring of good water near the buildings; a variety of fruit-trees, with two good apple orchards, which will yield 2500 gallons of cider yearly. The improvements are, a brick dwelling-house, with two good rooms and a passage or entry on the lower floor, three rooms above stairs, and cellars under the whole house conveniently divided; a large kitchen, with a very convenient oven in the inside; a meat house, poultry-houses, stables, and a 40 foot tobacco house. This place will be let from year to year, or for a term of years.

Also one other plantation adjoining the former, and containing upwards of 300 acres of land, adapted to either planting or farming, a sufficiency of cleared land for either purpose, a great abundance of meadow ground, a part of which is reclaimed for the scythe, and produces from 20 to 25 ton of hay yearly, a great part of which is timothy; a large peach orchard, and an apple orchard that will yield from 4 to 5000 gallons of good cider yearly, with a variety of other fruit-trees. The improvements are, a large two story brick dwelling house with four rooms on a floor and a fire place in each, a large and airy garret, and good and convenient cellars under the whole house, divided as the first floor; a large and convenient kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house by a 16 foot passage or entry; the other buildings are, negro quarters, smoke-house, milk-house, stables, poultry-houses, a 50 foot tobacco-house, and a very good and convenient store-house; there is a spring of good water near the dwelling-house, several streams of fresh water run through the land, and a large range for stock. This place, as well as the former, is very convenient to fish, oysters, wild-fowl, &c. in the season; but both the places will appear to much greater advantage by being viewed, therefore the subscriber thinks any further description as to situation, &c. unnecessary.

The first mentioned place he would wish to rent as early this fall as he could, to give the person who takes it an opportunity of putting in winter grain; the last he would not give possession of till the first of December, there will be winter grain put in the ground, and a large quantity of hay, fodder, and straw, secured, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms to the person who takes the place; who may also have the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, with the plantation utensils now belonging thereto; a few negroes may likewise be hired from year to year. This place could not be engaged for more than one year certain, but probably will be to let for several years on those terms. For further particulars and the terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH COWMAN.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower the commissioners of the town to sell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marsh adjoining, and such part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uses, as they may think most conducive to the benefit of the town. Also to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to choose their commissioners annually or triennially. *J. G. G. G.*

Queen-Anne, July 20, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Burrell, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to send them in properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

ELEANOR BURRELL, executrix.

June 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to raise money for the purpose of building a court-house and gaol for Caroline county, at the place commonly called and known by the name of Pig-point, in the county aforesaid.

George-town, Montgomery county, July 5, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to lot No. 61, in George-town, Patowmack river.

CHARLES BEATTY.

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 conveniences 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.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabaut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

July 2, 1784.
STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 29th of June last, from the pasture of Judson Coolidge, near Marlborough, Prince-George's county, a likely bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, brand (if any) unknown, shod all round. Any person delivering said horse to me, near Bladensburg, shall receive ten dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 29th day of June, 1784, a mulatto man named Peter, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a sneaking down look, is a dark skin'd mulatto, has big eyes, and has lost almost all his teeth. Had on, when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and white country cloth breeches, of a dark colour; he has been unwell and looks poorly. Whoever takes up the said mulatto man, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further five pounds besides what the law allows.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him away; it is suspected he will tell people he is free, change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. He is a very great rogue, and it is likely will try to get by water, or pass for a soldier who is coming to seek his pay. He may probably procure a soldier's discharge or a forged pass.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's-creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.
TEN POUNDS REWARD, For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.
HE was taken away at Whittentide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

July 19, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, at the old inspecting-house-point, on South river, where a house was formerly established by law, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

JUST IMPORTED.
In the NANTES, from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,
A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.
I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

BENJAMIN ODEN.
In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,
A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety seven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houses, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different sorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine grass, and the rest may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money must be paid in a short time after the sale, the other on credit, with bond and good security.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.
MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and army: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.
A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly person, qualified for that purpose, may meet with good encouragement, and a considerable time of employment, by applying to
JOHN SHAW.

To the PUBLIC,
WARM SPRINGS, at BATH, in Berkeley county, Virginia, June 13, 1784.
James Rumsey & Robert Throgmorton,
PROPOSE opening a very commodious **BOARDING HOUSE,** for the residence of ladies and gentlemen, who may honour the BATH, at the sign of the LIBERTY-POL and FLAG. Every possible attention will be paid, to render the situation of those who honour them with their commands, perfectly agreeable.

July 12, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 9th of April last, a negro man named PETER, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age; had on and took with him his winter apparel of country cloth, the warp cotton and filled in with yarn, which was much worn, but it is supposed, he hath changed his cloaths; he is a sensible fellow, and probably will endeavour to pass as a free man; he is a strait well looking fellow, with large ears, and of a yellow complexion. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive, if in the county four dollars, if out of the county six dollars, and if out of the state ten dollars; and any person giving information of any one who harbours him, on proof shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Charles county, July 4, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d of June last, a negro fellow named JACOB, the property of Miss Mary Corry; he is a cunning artful fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his nose high, which some call roach'd, not flat and broad like most of his colour, has a scar just above his nose occasioned by the tooth ach; one of his legs swells at times, which causes him to complain much, and sometimes break out into sores; there is something to be remarked in his gait; as you follow him, you may observe his knees and ancles frequently to rub, and the calves of his legs twist out, which cause them to be wide between them; had on when he went away, a short light brown coat lined or faced with red, an old of-nabrig shirt much to pieces, old cotton or linen breeches, old yarn stockings, his hat (if any) I cannot describe, as he lost his own at cards just before he went away; I am apt to believe he will change his cloaths, if he can get others at any rate, even by stealth, and endeavour to pass as a free man, which he did in the late war, was taken up and put into Baltimore gaol, where Mr William Corry was obliged to prove him before he could get him; he had broke out of two gaols before that, and has made his brags that he can break out of any gaol. Whoever sees the said fellow one mile from home, from the date hereof until Christmas next, without a written pass from me, specifying the time and distance he may go, and will take him up and bring him home to me, shall receive one dollar besides what the law allows, if out of the county two dollars, if out of the state three dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN COOKSEY.
July 12, 1784.
To be SOLD at public vendue, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 24th day of August next,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the subscriber now lives, lying within one mile of Queen-Anne parish chapel, 10 to Queen-Anne, eleven to Bladensburg, fifteen to Upper Marlborough, twenty-two to Annapolis, and thirty to Baltimore-town. There are several good grist and saw mills within a few miles of this plantation; it contains 415 acres of good fertile land; there are about 30 acres of good meadow ground, and great part of it may, at a small expence, be put under grass; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in complete order for cropping, is divided into four fields, with good springs and pleasant streams of water running through each; great part of the remainder is well timbered and curiously preserved, so as to be convenient to every part of the plantation; it is a healthy pleasant situation. The improvements are, a good stone dwelling-house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with stone chimney, a good paved garden, three good tobacco-houses covered with shingles, and have double ground tires; one of them is shedded, which makes good stables; all three houses are in good repair; there are two other dwelling-houses detached from the former; one is 24 feet square with brick chimney, a good paved garden, and several convenient out-houses; the other dwelling-house is small. Few plantations in the state exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; of a bearing year, 12,000 gallons of the best cider may be made; the fruit-trees of all sorts are young and thriving. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the plat, view the land and improvements, before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, and may have liberty to put in the ground a fall crop. Possession will be given the first day of November next, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD HIGGINS.
July 14, 1784.
To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 21st of August next, at South river ferry, if not disposed of at private sale,
A TRACT of LAND, containing 215 acres, within two miles of London-town; there is some meadow ground on it, an orchard of good fruit-trees, a dwelling-house and kitchen, and some other improvements; a navigable water within a mile, and plenty of fish, crabs, oysters, and wild-fowl; fine spring water, and the place healthy. It is subject to a dower of one third of the interest upon the sale. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber at Annapolis.

STEPHEN MOORE.
Annapolis, July 1, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED,
By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig Lucy, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,
A LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.