

H A G U E, February 23.

WITHER TO little mention has been made in our prints, of the famous project of exchanging the Netherlands for Bavaria; not that any doubt was entertained of the real existence of such a plan, but solely because the principal heads of it were not perfectly known, and the execution of it in the present state of Europe appeared almost impossible, so that it seemed probable it would fall of itself. At present it is positively affirmed, that it has been ministerially announced to the courts of Versailles and Berlin, which shews that the emperor is really in earnest, and that all his shew of hostility against the republic has a double object, one half of which was the republic the greatest secrecy. The answers of the emperor's courts are not yet known, but it is given out as certain, that neither the French nor Prussian ministers look upon this project with a favourable eye, and that the least step taken towards putting it in execution will probably bring on a general war, in which the emperor's armistice force will at least be balanced by the united powers of the opposing crowns. In the mean time, it is certain that the elector of Bavaria has changed his whole council on account of the indiscretion of some of its members.

The states of the province of Overijssel have acceded to the resolution of the states of Holland of the 28th of November, relative to the demand made by Zealand for the convocation of an extraordinary assembly to regulate the differences arisen concerning the quotas of the provinces towards the expenses of the union. March 2. Last night a courier arrived from the court of France, and he is said to have brought intelligence, that the emperor perseveres in the determination to execute his last ultimatum to listen to no pacific overtures, unless the republic shall previously surrender the city of Valenciennes into his possession.

VIENNA, Feb. 14. His Imperial majesty's journey is more talked of; it is thought that it will be put off till summer. We cannot tell with certainty whether we shall have peace or war; however, the favour his majesty has lately shewn to prince Kaunitz makes peace more probable of the two. The report of the Ottoman Porte being disposed to accede to the emperor's demands is built on very uncertain foundations. The divan has given a definitive answer, that they would willingly settle some slight differences which had arisen with regard to the limits of the two empires, and which, notwithstanding their little importance, might be an occasion of quarrels; but they cannot tell by what right the emperor pretended to require sacrifices, which neither honour nor justice permitted his highness to make. The same letters add, that this haughtiness in the divan was caused by the intrigues of a foreign minister, whose credit is very high at the Ottoman Porte.

Feb. 16. We have observed for some time, different movements in Silesia, but these are not so decisive as to induce us to believe, that the king of Prussia will declare against the emperor. The correspondence between our court and that of Berlin, has been interrupted for some time, but the couriers between Paris, and Edinburgh, and Vienna, continue to be very frequent.

Feb. 17. We understand that the emperor will, with his experience, rebuild all the structures demolished by the Wallachian rebels and utterly destroy the retreats wherein the insurgents took refuge. His majesty has ordered such sums to be distributed among such of the inhabitants of Transylvania as have been reduced to poverty by the ravages of the rebels, as are usually given to newly-arrived colonists. The commissioners appointed to carry the military conscriptions in Hungary into execution, and to put this country on the same footing with his majesty's German states, continue their operations with the greatest success, notwithstanding the day and great obstacles that oppose the completion of the project. When the important undertaking shall be brought to perfection, his Imperial majesty will hold a general diet in Hungary, where an hundred thousand men will appear under arms.

L O N D O N, February 17.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, one of the king's messengers arrived at St. James's with dispatches from the duke of Dorset, his majesty's ambassador at Paris, by which it appears that the dispute between the emperor and the republic of Holland is very near being brought to a state of accommodation; and the French have given to their intention of encampments in Flanders. In consequence of the success of the negotiation, M. de Manteau, the Dutch envoy, gave a grand entertainment at his hotel au Place de Louis, &c. the 7th; and on the day following count de Mercy gave one of equal elegance at his house in the Couronne-Grande. M. de Manteau, the new ambassador to France, landed at Calais on Sunday noon last, and immediately set forward for Paris. A general report was current at Paris when these accounts came away, that the emperor was expected there in the course of the spring. The queen of France has entered into the sixth month of her pregnancy, and continues in perfect health. The young dauphin is at Rochelle, with his domestics.

Feb. 19. A letter from Brest has the following article: The men of war which were ordered to be got ready for sea are come out of the dock, and will, in a few days, take in their guns and stores, in order to proceed to Cadiz, to join the Spanish fleet, which are going once

more against the Algerines; but it is generally believed that they will meet with no better success than they did before, as it is as well fortified as Gibraltar, and the Moors are a hardy set of people, who fear no danger. Some of our best officers will embark on this expedition.

March 4. A daily paper says, Mr. Cook, one of the confidential secretaries of Mr. secretary Orde, is arrived in town express from Ireland. He brings an account of the effects which Mr. Pitt's speech, on opening the system to the English house of commons had on Ireland. We understand that they received the intelligence of Mr. Pitt's declaration, "that he would not truit to the present or future generosity of the Irish people; but that they must make a certain and irrevocable grant of the surplus of the hereditary revenue, as a preliminary condition to the proposed commercial system," with indignation, and the leading men in both houses had pronounced their firm determination not to go further than they had done in the eleventh resolution; for they would rather lose the whole of the propositions than agree to receive them under the condition of a tribute. But the material intelligence which he brings, and on which the ministry we hear are much perplexed, is that the privy council of Ireland have solemnly refused to present this determination of the English minister to the Irish parliament. The government of Ireland stood pledged for the proposition as they had worded it, and the lord lieutenant considered himself as bound in honour not to retract what he had said by the mouth of his minister.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, February 23.

"The body of merchants and traders at Glasgow, consider the propositions respecting Ireland of so alarming a nature, and so directly tending to the destruction of their commerce, that a general meeting was held this day, in which it was determined to send a petition to the advocate, Hay Campbell, their representative, expressing the inevitable ruin which must fall upon their manufacturers, if the propositions receive the sanction of the British parliament."

Every one of the American consuls are appointed from the refugees. Can the Americans approve of those whom they have driven from their country? Will they not continue to consider them as spies and enemies?

Extract of a letter from the English consul at Algiers, dated February 11, 1785.

"The inhabitants of this city are making the greatest preparations imaginable to receive the fresh visit, which, according to the report current here, the Spaniards propose to pay them next spring: Nevertheless, the manner in which they were received, ought to have disgusted them from a new attempt: To give you an idea of the reception prepared for them, I must tell you plainly, that I do not believe that a force three times more numerous than that which assailed the immortal Elliott at Gibraltar, could remain one week, perhaps one hour, before this city. Before they arrive here, they must silence, not only the formidable artillery of the castle, but also that of the mole, five hundred toises in length, which they must pass before, as also under the fire of a new battery raised lately by the Algerines, which they proposed to call the Devil's battery, in honours of that name at Gibraltar. Supposing they find means to surmount these obstacles, they will be obliged, on their landing, to stand against a most numerous and warlike army. These troops, since the last attack, have been well disciplined, and make a most formidable appearance. Such difficulties, added to local ones, will undoubtedly make the Spaniards repent of their obstinate rashness; they would succeed much better, if, to reduce those pirates, they employed gold; that seducing metal would operate with much greater force on the minds of an avaricious, but brave people, than all the attempts against a place so well fortified."

Extract of a letter from Flushing, February 16.

"The mouth of the Scheld continues still to be very closely blocked up, so that no ships can pass up and down. A very heavy gale of wind on the 11th instant, did a great deal of damage in the Maese."

March 5. We are told, that on the day appointed for a cabinet council, to determine what part the court of France should take in the dispute between the emperor and the Dutch, the queen contrived to throw herself in the way of count de Vergennes; the prime minister, as he was going to attend the cabinet, and accosted him to the following purport: "Sir, I hope you will not forget to-day, that the emperor of Germany is my brother." To which the count replied, "No, Madam, I certainly shall not; neither will I forget that the dauphin is your son."

March 8. The armament preparing at Cadiz, will cost the Spaniards, according to their own calculations, at least a million of money; while the Algerines enjoy the joke, and openly invite them to pay them another visit.

The part of the prince of Orange's letter, which allude to the incapacity of the provinces to withstand the power of the emperor, has operated variously on the minds of the people of Holland. Some consider it as impolitic, some condemn it with great violence, as a species of superior treachery. It is not easy to reconcile in this view, that a governor within the walls of a town threatened with an attack, should publicly declare he wanted force to meet it. The spirit of party rage, which was daily subsiding in Holland, before the letter

was published, now blazes afresh, and with more violence than ever.

The Leyden Gazette informs us, that the news of the failure of the house of Peter Proot of Antwerp, and the insolvency of the Trieste and Ostend Asiatic companies, is fully confirmed.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, March 2.

"The emperor has purchased the two ships Alefandre and Victoire, lately belonging to the Oriental company of this port; which will be equipped as frigates; our sovereign having certainly determined on raising a naval force, to protect his trade against emergencies."

March 9. A gentleman just arrived from France says, that the merchants engaged in their West-India trade are all in raptures with Mr. Pitt's plan of commerce for Ireland. His intentions were no sooner made public in France, than the property in the French islands then at sale rose full 30 per cent. more than they would have sold for had the British minister not virtually repealed the navigation act, that palladium of our commerce. The French planters are at little expence, compared with those in our islands, that they can afford to sell their sugars and spirits one third cheaper, a circumstance that cannot but materially injure this country; particularly when it is considered that all illicit trade is carried on with ready money only, as no exchange of commodity can take place.

What benefit then can we derive from a consul general? He may fix his station in a central place, suppose at Philadelphia. To have even the appearance of use, he must have deputy consuls in every state; and when this is done, and that any dispute arises on the arrival of a British vessel in an American port, will our traders apply to the consul for redress? No—confident in the laws of his native land, he will make his application to an attorney of character, and if the case cannot be decided by arbitration, which is now the wise policy of the merchants, he will try it in the courts.

Here then are a set of new officers appointed with large salaries, who never can be useful to us in any instance. Some commentaries have appeared on the choice of Mr. Temple. Perhaps the selection was right. He has so conducted himself in the dispute, that no whig can call him a tory, and no tory a whig. He has been on both sides and on neither. Perhaps this is the proper character for a consul.

The appointment of Mr. Temple to the office of consul general in America is a measure which by no means sounds to the credit of that virtuous economy, which ministers boast to be the principle of their administration. Consuls were originally appointed between nations for the purpose of guarding particular rights, or where the laws and language being little understood, the traders might be assisted in the prosecution of justice. Where the laws and languages of countries are known, and particularly in countries where justice is administered with an even hand equally to the foreigner and subject, the office is useless. What good, for instance, can any foreign nation derive from a consul in this country, where the injured captain of a vessel is certain of having his case fairly tried, and decided by a jury, upon whom no negotiation of a state officer can or will have influence? As it is here, it must be in America. The language and the laws are the same. The precedents of Westminster Hall guide their courts, and the foreigner is equally protected as the native.

March 11. It will be advisable for the minister to refer the Irish propositions to an especial commission, something similar to that appointed at the union. Time will thus be given for the most serious deliberation, and the public will then be satisfied, that whatever is finally agreed upon, has resulted from the most cautious discussions between the delegates of the two kingdoms.

March 14. It is whispered in the court circle, that the duke of Gloucester, who remains in Italy with his family, has wrote over a most affectionate letter to the king, recommending to his notice and attention prince William Edward, his son, who has just entered the 16th year of his age: and desiring his majesty's permission for him to enter into the army or navy of Great-Britain. The king has answered the letter in his own hand writing, and recommended the navy; into which the young prince will enter in a short time, in order to commence a naval education. Prince Ernest, one of the king's sons, is also to enter on the same pursuit the ensuing summer.

ST. JAMES'S, March 1.

The king has been pleased to appoint John Temple, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general to the United States of America.

March 4. Yesterday Mr. John Temple was at levee at St. James's and kissed the king's hand, on being appointed consul from Great-Britain to America.

N E W - Y O R K, April 21.

A number of artful villains, for some time, have practised the business of coining base metals in imitation of French and English guineas, and Spanish dollars and quarter dollars.

Isaac Atwood and J. Hambrow, from Birmingham in England, and others, are committed for this offence, and it is hoped will soon be brought to trial. Some of the tools and instruments employed in their counterfeitings have been found.

The French guineas, which are the worst executed, may be known by the sound being very flat. The hair

of the head resembles ball's or lumps instead of natural curls and is too great in breadth. These pieces weigh a little more than three pennyweight, and are made of copper gilded. The counterfeit dollars are dated, 1782, and to be distinguished by the out line of the back of the head, which is not sufficiently round: the nostril unnatural, and not enough raised on the outside; the H. after CAROLUS too small and crowded, and the face too long; some are of blanch copper, others of copper silvered, or as artists express it, boiled.

The counterfeit English guineas are dated in 1764; the eye is too downcast and the nose and forehead too erect, the eye brow not raised, the nose too broad, the colour resembling brass, the fleurs de lis in the crown, on the reverse side, reach to the top part of the crown, which they ought not. They seem to be a composition of gold, silver and copper, and want but a few grains of the English standard weight.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Friday and Saturday last arrived here the ships Harmony, Willet, from London; Grange, Robert, from Liverpool; Aurora, Curven, from l'Orient; and Dublin Packet, Alcorn, from Dublin. The latter had a passage of 30 days, the others about six weeks.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, (Ireland) February 12.

"Upwards of forty vessels are now in our harbour, vintaging for Newfoundland, of which number thirteen are of our own nation, who wear the St. Patrick's flag (the field of which is white, with a St. Patrick's cross, and a harp in one quarter.) A Newfoundland company is in contemplation to be established at this port, for which application will be made to the legislature for a charter, though it is far from being certain that such an application would be successful, as the trade and commerce of this kingdom is not intended to be cramped by any exclusive privileges to particular persons or societies, but laid open for the benefit of every individual adventurer. The Genevans continue our very good neighbours, and their manufactory, which is very curious, will bring great applause to the patriotic noblemen, &c. who procured them a settlement in this kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, February 14.

"Don Barcelo gives up, as we learn, the command of the Squadron destined against Algiers; and the command is to be conferred on Don Antonio d'Acre. The fleet takes a large quantity of artillery, which are now fitting in this arsenal."

A letter from Lisbon says, that the queen has published an edict, that no American shall pay any duty in any of her ports, provided the ships are loaded with the productions of their own country only; and that no American ships shall be searched by any of her officers, when they are ready to get under sail—a privilege no ships of other nations have.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated March 3, 1785.

"The present is particularly to inform you, that there has been lately an edict published here, prohibiting spermaceti candles and flour, on pain of confiscation of both vessel and cargo. We pray you to publish this in your papers immediately, for the benefit of your friends, who may ignorantly expose their property. The edict is severe, and we suppose will remain in force for some time. Sugar and coffee are also prohibited on the same penalty."

To be SOLD, on the 20th of this instant, May, LOGAN'S WHARF. 60 feet front and 100 depth, with a 20 feet square house, rented as a blacksmith's shop at 20 pounds a year; also a brick house. 3 stories high, with 6 rooms in it, a passage 12 feet wide, and four fire places; likewise a garden 200 feet deep. The brick house will be sold with or without the wharf, as will best suit the purchaser. One third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and two years credit will be given for the remainder, if required, on bond with good security.

Also 104 acres of land on Barren-creek, in Somerset county, now in the possession of Charles Wetherley. Said Wetherley never had a deed for the land. It will be sold at Annapolis on the 3d of June, and a good and sufficient deed will be given the purchaser, by

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Wellmoreland, May 1, 1785.

For LONDON,

To sail early in June,

THE copper bottom ship Stanley, captain Robert Conway, British built, with a Mediterranean pass of the newest cut, will be ready in a few days to take on board tobacco in Yeocomoco, on consignment to

T. BLANE.

Chaplico, May 2, 1785.

SUCH as may incline to ship tobacco to the address of Mr. Blane, will please to forward their orders to their obedient humble servant,

PHILIP KEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the rev. Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are desired to give them in legally proved, that the same may be paid as soon as possible.

It is hoped that gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands for the printing of a Treatise upon Civil Government, by the aforesaid Isaac Campbell, will return them as soon as possible, either to the subscribers, or to Walter Winter, Esq; of Charles county, which ever may be most convenient.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } executors.
GUSTAVUS CAMPBELL, }

Intendant's-office, April 28, 1785.

AS many purchasers of confiscated British property, for the emissions of June 1780, and the emission of May 1781, neglected to give bond before the first day of this month, agreeably to the directions of the act to establish funds, &c. such debtors as are able to pay, are liable to immediate suit, and judgments can be obtained the first court, and executions thereon issue to compel the payment of the money due the state in the money contracted for: The intendant of the revenue, desirous to avoid bringing suits, if the intention of the act can be complied with, and substantial justice can be done without, gives notice to such debtors who have not given bond, that if they will pay to the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the 10th day of July next, in specie, or in the emissions of June 1780 (commonly called state, and state continental) one sixth of the sums due from them respectively, that they shall, on giving bond before the said 10th day of July next, with security for the residue, including interest to the first day of September last, have credit until the first day of January 1790; and they may discharge such residue of their debt in any specie certificates issued by this state. All debtors who do not comply with this offer, will be sued immediately after the said 10th day of July, without any distinction.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue

Intendant's-office, April 28, 1785.

THERE appearing to be about the sum of twenty thousand pounds of the emissions of June 1780, including interest, commonly called state and state continental paper money, in circulation, more than the amount of bonds lodged in the treasury, and particularly appropriated by law for the redemption of these emissions; to secure the payment of which bills, the act to establish funds, &c. directs, that after the first day of June next, a draught shall be made of bonds taken for the redemption of the emission of May 1781, and of the bonds taken in virtue of the said act for property sold, and not bonded for before the act passed: It being the desire of the intendant to avoid a draught, if the redemption of the bills to the amount above stated can be secured in any other manner, he proposes to all those who have bonds in the office liable to a draught as aforesaid, that the balance aforesaid directed to be secured, be paid by the 10th day of July next, into the treasury, by the debtors, in proportion to their several debts, in specie, or the said bills. This will require about one eighth of the sums due to be paid. If, therefore, the said debtors, before the day above mentioned, pay into the treasury one eighth of their debts respectively, in specie or the bills aforesaid, and the sum paid in is equal to the balance to be secured as aforesaid or nearly so, the intendant will apply the same, with such other means as may be in his power, to the purpose aforesaid; and the debtors to the state will be relieved from the hazard of a draught, which might be very distressing to individuals, though the contribution made by all will make the burthen very light, by being divided; and if there should not be a sufficient sum for the purpose aforesaid made up by the debtors, with the other means in the intendant's power, by the day aforesaid, and a draught must take place, then those who do pay into the treasury, in consequence of this notice, shall have their money returned, and must stand their chance of being draughted, as the intendant has no power to excuse any individual, if there is a draught.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

April 22, 1785.

AT a meeting of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school, RESOLVED, That a general meeting be held at the Cool Springs, on the first day of June next, as there are several plans now in the hands of the trustees, to determine on the plan to be adopted for the buildings necessary to be erected; the trustees are also desirous to contract with workmen for completing the aforesaid building. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred bushels of lime will be furnished the contractor on the spot. Should the first day of June be a rainy day, the meeting will be held the next fair day.

N. B. It is requested that any gentlemen who have original subscriptions to Charlotte Hall school, will be pleased to forward the same to the register.

Signed by order, JOHN CARTWRIGHT, register.

AGREEABLE to the resolve of congress of May 10, 1780, respecting the renewal of loan-office certificates destroyed by accident, I, the subscriber, do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January 1780, my dwelling house, in Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, was consumed by fire, and therein were burnt and consumed two continental loan-office certificates, that is to say, one certificate, No. 1859, for one thousand dollars, and one other certificate, No. 1860, for one thousand dollars also, both of which certificates were issued at the continental loan-office, in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joseph Bruff, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the said certificates renewed.

ACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

St. Mary's county, May 2, 1785.

LOST or mislaid, by the subscriber, a certificate, issued to Thomas Belt, under the act proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of congress on loan office certificates, to accept this state for payment, on the terms therein mentioned, for the sum of £.40 17 1, current money, and numbered 331. Any person who may have found the said certificate, and will deliver it to me, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing the same.

10076 ATHANASIU FORD.

LOST or mislaid, by the subscriber, a certificate, issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, to Thomas Gray, for the sum of £.233 16, current money, and numbered 413. Whoever has found the said certificate, and will deliver it to me, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing the same.

10015 JAMES WEEMS.

George-town, April 28, 1785.

THE subscribers being empowered by the assignees of Messieurs Clement Biddle, and Co. to settle and adjust the affairs of that concern in this state, earnestly request those who are citizens and have claims against the said concern to bring them in, likewise those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES M. LINGAN.

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, for a law to sell the land the property of James Cathell, son of James, late of Worcester county, to pay his just debts.

JOHN NELLUM,

DIXON TODVINE,

RANDLE SMULING,

NATHANIEL SMULING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for a law to direct the recording a deed of conveyance from Jonathan Slater to Daniel Kent, of Calvert county, for part of a lot of land lying in Lower Marlborough, in said county.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Samuel Ladd, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay horse, about fourteen hands high, has a switch tail and hanging mane, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up some time in March last, at Kent-point, a small row-boat, made of oak. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, on applying to Mrs. Connaway, at Magothy ferry.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Beallmar, in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, has a hanging mane, switch tail, and a blaze in her forehead, appears to be a natural pacer, and has no perceivable mark. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, March 17, 1785.

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

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

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

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Kent Island, April 18, 1785.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 20th of last March, in Chesapeake bay, between Baltimore and Annapolis, a small ROW-BOAT about ten feet keel; she is old and indifferently appears to have been in some measure lately repaired by some new work done to her stern sheets; her stern is torn out, which gives me reason to suppose she broke loose from some vessel. She is now in my possession, and the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WELLS.

Intendant's office, April 27, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at Annapolis, for specie, or specie certificates, payable the first day of January, 1789, one half of two and three quarters of an acre of land adjoining it. Also two warehouses on the Dock, late the property of Daniel Dulany, son of Walter, confiscated. One fifth of a lot and houses near the said Dock, with several negroes, confiscated property of Daniel Dulany, Esq; son of Daniel. Likewise the house lately occupied by Justus Siebert, deceased.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

Prince-George's county, April 2, 1785.

Some very good lands for sale, and time allowed for payment, if desired.

SEVERAL tracts of rich level lime stone land adjoining to each other, and lying within 2 or 3 miles of that healthy and pleasant place Shep-pard's-town, in Berkeley county, Virginia, on Patowmack river: the land is full of locust, black walnut, black oak, hickory, and poplar; lies partly on Opecon, the Swan ponds, and Vanmeter's Marsh; the great road to Winchester and Carolina goes through; also the road to the Warm Springs. The tracts all together contain about 1600 acres, but can be conveniently divided; it is about 73 miles to Alexandria, 25 to Frederick-town; the land is very fine for grass, fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, and corn; several small fields and tenements are cleared upon it ready for cropping. There is a good neighbourhood, and every convenience of grist and saw mills, iron works, and a ready market for every produce; the land lies in the same rich valley with Conococheague, and is every way equal to the best of it, and in a very few years, must greatly increase in value.

Also four small tracts of good land, containing together between 7 and 800 acres, lying near the town of Bath, the Warm Springs in Virginia, partly on the Cape-Capon river, capable of great improvement by saw and grist mills, and plenty of fine oak and large pine timber, meadow, and arable and tobacco grounds. The lands lie near and bordering on Patowmack river, and from their situation and soil must every year grow more valuable.

Also several tracts of land lying near Bennett's creek, Bush creek, and Seneca, in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing all together about 1500 to 2000 acres; they lie about 30 miles from George town and Bladenburg, 10 to Frederick, about 40 from Baltimore; the soil makes the finest yellow tobacco, and there is a very great and good range for stock of all kinds.

The very great distress and trouble our country has been engaged in for the last nine years, I have felt most severely, as well as others, and therefore have not harrassed by law-suits those indebted to me; but as we now enjoy the blessings of peace, a free trade, and a good crop, I earnestly entreat all those any way indebted to me, to contrive me as speedy and as liberal payments as possible, that I may be enabled the more readily, as it is my desire, to perfect my own engagements.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, April 25, 1785.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform the respectable families of this city, that he intends to open his dancing-school, on Monday the 6th of May, at the assembly room where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances. Days for teaching are on Mondays and Tuesdays, from four o'clock to seven in the evening. He likewise purposes keeping an evening school for gentlemen that cannot conveniently attend the day. Those ladies and gentlemen who would not choose to attend the public school, will be waited upon at their own houses. Mr. Roussell begs leave to allure the public, that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and that the utmost regard will be paid to decorum.

P. S. The terms, three pounds per quarter, four dollars at entrance, and four at the expiration of the quarter.

Annapolis, April 6, 1785.

RICHARD FLEMMING,

TAKEs this method of acquainting his old customers and the public in general, that he has moved from the house he lately occupied near the town gate, to that convenient and very pleasant situated house adjoining the assembly-room, lately built by Mr. Jacob Huit, where he intends to keep an assortment of the best liquors, and every other convenience for the reception of those who may please to favour him with their custom. He also carries on as usual the shoemaking business in its different branches, and doubts not, from his attention to business and earnest endeavours to please, but he will merit the favour of those who have heretofore been pleased to honour him with their commands.

TO BE LEASED for ninety-nine years, renewable, A NUMBER of lots in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to CHARLES STEUART, at his store.

Lands and Negroes for public Sale.

Baltimore, March 30, 1785.

To be sold by public vendue, at the Baltimore furnace, about two miles from Baltimore-town, on the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

BETWEEN forty and fifty slaves, consisting of women, girls, and boys, a considerable number of which are very likely; the terms of sale are, three years credit, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security on interest, to be paid annually.

Also, on the 16th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at major Brown's coffee-house, in Baltimore-town, will commence the sale of that famous tract of land called Philipburgh, containing about 900 acres, lying very near said town, which was advertised by us on the 13th of September last for sale, therefore shall now only add, that most of it is good farming land, exceedingly well wooded, with a considerable quantity of ship and other timber; it will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations; as part of it lies on Patapasco river and Harris's creek, we apprehend there may be several good and convenient ship-yards; while those lots at a greater distance from navigation, will be commodious for gentlemen's country seats, small farms, gardens, pastures, &c. &c. The terms of sale of this land are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money, to be paid down in cash, the next day after the sale, and three years credit to be given on the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest, to be paid annually. Any person desirous to view the premises before the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, at Gorfuch's-point, near said town.

Also, to be sold, at the time and place last above mentioned, about 150 acres of land, lying about one and a half miles from Baltimore-town, on which stands the Mount-Royal forge, with other considerable improvements. This land will be laid out in several lots, as it may be thought will best suit the purchasers. It has been suggested to us, that there are several valuable mill seats on this land, exclusive of the one where the forge now stands, we therefore recommend it to those gentlemen inclinable to speculate, to view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. Zachariah Mackubin, surveyor, in said town, who will also show the plots of the whole of the above lands. The terms of sale of this last mentioned land are the same of that of Philipburgh, except that the one fifth of the purchase money of this to be paid down in cash, the next day after the sale, instead of one shilling in the pound. Attendance will be given at the different times and places of sale, by

CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

4X

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR beds, bolsters, and pillows, almost new; three walnut bedsteads, with screws andacking bottoms complete; fourteen pair of new blankets, one pair of genteel looking-glasses, two pair of new tongs and shovels, one pair of new candlesticks, and sundry other things that will suit any person who takes in boarders. Enquire of the printers.

3X

Maryland, April 9, 1785.

WHEREAS my wife Ariana Wayman, refuses to live with me, I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting or contracting with her on my account, as I shall answer no debt or contract whatever, made by her after this date.

3X

EDMUND WAYMAN, sen.

March 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of land, in Charles county, within ten miles of Benedict, and about the same distance from Magruder's warehouse, called Wiltshire Plains, containing by estimation two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly the property of Richard Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS MACKALL.

CATHARINE SIEBERT,

WITH the assistance of journeymen, and apprentices brought up by her late husband, Mr. Justus Siebert, means to continue keeping the shop for dressing hair, making cushions, curls, &c. for ladies, as carried on in the time of her husband.

Mrs. Siebert, though she addresses this to the public, particularly intends it for those who frequented the shop, and generously honoured Mr. Siebert with their custom in his life time; she hopes they will not now forsake her in the hour of distress, if they do, the only means of her support will be gone for ever. Though the apprentices may not be equally capable as the master was, whom they have lost, yet it is acknowledged one of them dresses ladies and gentlemen with as much taste as any other hair-dresser in Annapolis; assisted by him, she flatters herself with being able to give satisfaction to all who honour her with employment, particularly to customers whose kindness she has so frequently experienced.

3

On Thursday the 19th of May 1785.

Will be run a match, over the course at Annapolis, between Mr. Bullen's horse Brilliant, and Mr. Bowie's horse Little Davy, four mile heats, for ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

On Friday the 20th of May,

Will be run for over the same course, a subscription purse of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, heats three miles each, four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 21st of May,

A purse of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. Entrance the first day three pounds ten shillings, second day one pound five shillings, to be entered with and pay George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start at three o'clock.

4

Commissioner's office, Annapolis, April 5, 1785.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, that he hopes to be able to begin the delivery of the certificates for their final settlements on the first of June next. He informs the non commissioned officers and soldiers, that it will be necessary to produce their original discharges to enable them to be settled with; if they are by any accident lost, certificates from an officer, identifying the soldier claiming, &c. must be procured.

He also gives notice, that he has opened a book for the purpose of registering all transfers. Any person possessed of these, must apply, as soon as convenient, before the first of June, that all transfers may be regularly registered. Office hours, from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine till two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN HAMILTON, agent
for the Maryland line.

4X

Annapolis, April 18, 1785.

FOR SALE,

THE convenient brick house and other improvements, with an acre lot, on the Eastern, at present (and for some time past) occupied by the chancellor. If not sold by the 15th of June next, will be to rent. For terms apply to

3 6w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 19, 1785.

On the 9th day of May next, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, for cash, at the late dwelling house of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Smith, late of Calvert county, deceased,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; also a parcel of medicine and shop furniture.

3X

MARY SMITH, executrix.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced against them.

M. S.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the 10th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWO thousand acres of valuable land, being part of a tract called Chew's Farm, situated upon the river Patowmack, in Washington county, about nine miles from Hagar's-town, and twenty six from Frederick-town; this tract is of the rich lime-stone lands in Conococheague valley, and fully equal in soil to any in it, is very well watered and timbered, and has a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground. There are several small dwelling houses, barns, orchards, and other improvements, upon different parts of it; it will be laid off and sold in lots of one, two, or three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. A very small part of the purchase money (not exceeding one sixth) will be required when possession is delivered, and the remainder in seven equal yearly payments. Colonel Richard Davis, who lives upon the premises, will shew them to any person inclining to view them previous to the day of sale. A good and sufficient title will be given by the proprietors, who will attend the sale.

4 w6

Open his Mouth and look in.

Hooe's ferry, April 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Hooe's ferry, on the 25th day of March, DAVY, a small black negro man slave, very thin visage, most of his teeth are decayed by the venereal disorder, with an entire loss of the palate of his mouth, which occasions him to snuffle so exceedingly, that it is difficult to understand him. Whoever apprehends the said slave and brings him to me, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, provided he is taken twenty miles from home, if under twenty miles one guinea.

4 w6

GERARD HOOE.

St Mary's county, April 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on the river Patowmack, seven miles below Leonard-town, containing about thirteen hundred acres, one half of which is rich low land, well adapted for corn, tobacco, and small grain. The natural situation of this place, which is extremely beautiful, and equal if not superior to any in the state, is improved by a large and beautiful garden, falling yards, &c. The buildings are excellent, consisting of an elegant two story brick dwelling house, four rooms and a passage upon a floor, completely finished, a kitchen, work house, carriage houses, barns, stables, cow house, corn houses, &c. &c. As it is supposed that no one would choose to purchase without first viewing the place, any farther description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, when one fourth of the purchase money will be expected, and credit, if required, given for the remainder, to be paid in three annual payments, on giving bond upon interest, with approved security.

4

WILLIAM SOMERVELL.

April 20, 1785.

ALL those gentlemen who have subscribed to the paper in my hands for the purpose of founding a college on the western shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the flat-house, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, to choose visitors for the said college, in pursuance of the directions of the act of assembly in that case made, and provided.

3

RICHARD SPRIGG, agent.

Patowmack Canal.

Annapolis, February 12, 1785.

BY virtue of an act of the last general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An ACT for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack;

NOTICE is hereby given; that the saidable subscription, so essentially necessary to accomplish a work fraught with such universal advantages, is now opened at Annapolis, where it will so continue until the tenth day of May next, in the hands of

12 X

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, JOHN DAVIDSON.

Houses and lots for sale.

March 23, 1785.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale, THREE very valuable houses and lots, standing on Prince-George's-street, one of the most commodious and convenient streets for trade of any in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to the subscriber.

6

THOMAS RUTLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

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

27

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

WHEREAS Joshua Lee, late of Queen-Anne's county, did, in his life time, on the 27th day of December 1784, sign and seal an instrument of writing, which he published and declared to be his last will and testament; and whereas the same instrument of writing was subscribed by two witnesses on y, by reason whereof the same is by law insufficient to pass the real estate therein intended to be devised: Notice is therefore hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act to pass, whereby the instrument of writing, aforesaid, may be declared and confirmed to be the last will and testament of the aforesaid Joshua Lee; and good and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

28 X

RACHEL LEE.

APPPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly of this state, to appoint commissioners to make a correct survey of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, in order to ascertain and establish the boundaries thereof.

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

April 1, 1785.

ROMULUS,

A thorough bred Colt,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, in Charles county, within four miles of Piscataway, at the moderate price of six dollars a mare, and two shillings and six pence to the groom. Romulus is a good bay, full fifteen hands high, rising four years old, stout, well formed, very active, and I have great reason to believe he will make a good running horse; he was got by True Whig, who was got by Regulus, who was got by Fear-nought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Aurora, who was got by Monkey, upon a mare of the Spanish breed imported by Mr. Harrison, father to the present Mr. Nath. Harrison, on James river. I will find pasture for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, great care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

N. B. In order to establish the pedigree of Romulus, I have thought proper to insert the following certificates:

The bay mare Aurora, now the property of Mr. Benjamin Gwinn, of Fairfax, was bred by me; she was got by my imported horse Monkey, her dam was of the Spanish breed imported by my father. Given under my hand this 21st day of May 1783.

NATH. HARRISON.

True Whig was bred by me, and was got by my old horse Regulus, out of the dam of Apollo; she was an imported mare, and said to be of the first blood in England, but her pedigree being lost I do not at present recollect it.

June 17, 1783.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

The bay colt Romulus, now the property of Messieurs Gwinn and Cawood, was bred by me; he was got by True Whig, out of my old mare Aurora; both mentioned above. Given under my hand this 22d day of June 1783.

5

BENJAMIN GWINN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

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

19

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

FOR SALE,

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

26

P. W. THOMAS.

Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, March 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law directing and empowering the justices of Anne-Arundel county, to assess on the inhabitants of Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling, with interest, to repay the reverend Mr. Magowan a sum of money by him advanced for the completion of the Chapel of Ease, in the said parish.

Intendant's and auditor's-offices, State of Maryland, April 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act of assembly passed last session, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, it is enacted, "That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the 10th day of January 1785, shall be brought in, liquidated, and settled, on or before the 10th day of November 1785, and no claim arising on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said 10th day of January 1785, shall, after the said 10th day of November 1785, be paid for settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis, or feme covert, or be out of the state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed or the person so being out of the state, returns to bring in and settle such claim."

The intendant and auditor inform the public, that the hours of doing business in their offices, are from six o'clock to eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine o'clock in the forenoon till two o'clock in the afternoon, at which times attendance will be punctually given.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant.
C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, April 4, 1785.

JOSEPH CLARK,

Architect, Builder, and Surveyor,

COMPOSES designs, draws plans, elevations, and sections of buildings of all kinds in civil architecture; makes out bills of scantling, and all other materials; makes calculations and estimates of the expence of the labour as well as the materials; values all kinds of work in buildings that is already executed; directs workmen, and surveys the execution of building; and will contract for the execution of any kind of building in civil architecture; surveys and plots lands, &c.

CARPENTERS.

I want to hire thirty journeymen carpenters; twelve months work will be insured them. I will give good encouragement to two men who understand lines, and have a capacity to command respect, and to lead a set of carpenters in their work.

JOSEPH CLARK.

To be SOLD on Thursday the 19th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE houses and lot belonging to the late James Dick, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store. The day following will be exposed to sale, at Newington rope walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty acres of land, laid out in acre lots; likewise the houses and utensils belonging to the said rope-walk. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or by applying to the subscribers,

9

MARY McCULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES McCULLOCH,
executors of James Dick.

April 14, 1785.

IN pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, on twelve months credit, on bond with good security, at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of land, viz. New Market, with dwelling and out houses, containing twenty two acres; Bennett's Pasture, six acres, adjoining; Green-Timber-ward, sixty-five acres; all on Hungre river; Hog Quarter, two hundred and fifty acres, on Blackwater.

4

CHARLES STEUART, administrator
of John Bennett.

CUB,

FORMERLY the property of colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover mares the ensuing season at sixteen dollars.

Cub is from the first stock in England and Arabia, as appears from his pedigree, which is so well known, to infer it now will be useless.

The uncommon strength, activity, and great performance of Cub's colts on the turf, renders him in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have exceeding good pasture at 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

6 X

WILLIAM COURTS.

Prince-George's county, March 4, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John Liams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have legal claims against the same are desired to send them in.

5

SINGLETON WOOTTON, administrator.

(XLth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2000.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1785.

H A G U E, February 28.

READY to the system of moderation and concelusion, which they have hitherto evinced in the dispute with the emperor, their High Mightinesses have now come to a resolution, which will clearly prove to posterity what a high value they set upon peace, and a good understanding with his Imperial Majesty. At the same time they will not condescend so far as to sacrifice the dearest rights of the republic, or diminish its dignity by making excuses when there has been no fault committed. This resolution consists in the nomination of certain deputies from their assembly, who are to go to Vienna, in order to declare in the name of the state, that their High Mightinesses never had any intention to give offence to his Imperial Majesty, in any respect whatever, and that they demand the renewal of amicable negotiations, in order to the discussion of the points in question, under the mediation of France, and such other powers as his Imperial Majesty shall judge proper. This nomination is to take place immediately, and we hope that it will be attended with suitable consequences.

March 4. The emperor's affairs with the republic, are in statu quo, and will remain so until we shall receive the answer which is expected with so much importance, and which probably will not be known to any until it is made generally public, as the emperor appears to be his own counsellor since the prince de Kaunitz shewed a repugnance to any hostile measures. We still flatter ourselves that matters will not be carried to the last extremity; and we place good confidence in the court of France.

HAMBURG, Jan. 28. A German paper, which is entirely taken up with commercial observations and details, presents us with the following particulars: From the year 1770, till 1777, there have been annually exported from Portugal 60,000 pipes of wine, from 75 dollars per pipe. The English alone have bought 14,422 pipes every year.

The same paper calculates the gold and silver imported into Spain from America since the discovery of that part of the world, at 6,000,000,000 piasters.

OSTRAN, March 2. By private letters from Vienna, we are assured, that his Imperial Majesty will be in this country before the 16th of May next; and that notwithstanding all the reports of peace, war will be inevitable.

L O N D O N, February 25.

So much is the trade of France increasing from the dependence of America, that we are informed by a correspondent from Marseilles, that it is in the most flourishing state of maritime consequence. Upwards of 350 ships have been seen in its port at one time. We are also informed that it now sends for the Levant only, one and thirty sail.

Extract of a private letter from Brussels, February 3.

Some regulations have been introduced into the commerce of Vienna, which have been suggested by prince Kaunitz, to affirm the amicable disposition of France in favour of Austria, as well as to two the negotiations with the Dutch. By this regulation it seems, that the states will benefit in a proportionable manner to their commercial concessions, which, extending the trade of the emperor, will be equally relative to them in return. Reciprocal interests have been judged the fittest and most lasting mode of settling differences, for which purpose, certain sea ports, for which the Dutch have an exclusive right, are to be assigned to the emperor, and for which gratuity, as a donation on his side are to be returned to the states.

The navigation of the Scheldt is one stipulation, but which is made under certain restrictions; and it is said, that powers will derive the most permanent advantages from it. Some modification on this head is positively fixed upon by the court of Austria, and which the Dutch have in part acceded to.

This negotiation must have time—the interest of a commercial power requires much combination, and calculation to satisfy, and to render equitable on both sides; we do not, therefore, expect to hear of any plan for some time; but this we know for a certainty, and from the known turn of the emperor's mind, and which he does not hesitate to say in public, that the states must make some commercial overtures to Austria, otherwise a large empire, which cannot subsist on the small state of commerce, which it has in no proportion with Holland, will, from the principles of justice, be compelled to fight for a due balance.

March 3. The following expressions in the prince of Orange's letter to the states speak the real situation of the republic, as well as the opinion of the Stadholder:

"Without foreign troops or foreign allies, the republic most certainly is not in a condition to make a resistance against a prince so formidable as its enemy; but must either sink under the first attack, or be forced to yield to the pretensions of the emperor, so enormous and ruinous to the republic, as well by the diminution of its resources, as by the destruction of the principal branches of its prosperity, or at least to make concessions that may delay the evil for a time, but will not equally, if not more exposed than it is at present; and on our part, having from the first moment of administration done our utmost to put the republic in such a situation that (without depending upon any other power) it might have relied upon itself alone for

its prosperity, and have acquired, by alliances reciprocally advantageous, a just right to assistance in case of an attack, shall have left no cause of censure or reproach; on the contrary, we now again offer to employ our influence, our property, and our person, in the defence of our country, and to sacrifice them all in good cause, if such should be the pleasure of the Almighty Disposer of human events."

March 4. The nabob of Arcot is a well-meaning man, and much of a gentleman; understanding that the lady of an English nabob was desirous of taking from India a diamond of peculiar lustre, he obligingly sent a small bag full of the choicest he had in his possession, with his compliments, requesting the lady to take her choice of any one of them; but the English nabob, taking a particular fancy to all of them, returned nothing but his compliments to the unsuspecting Indian!

March 5. A letter from Limerick has the following article: "Our trade to America is all over to this port, for the American trader which sailed from hence three months ago, loaded with linens for Boston, is returned with almost all her cargo, finding no demand for goods there; he sailed for Philadelphia, where he found all in confusion; he therefore put to sea again, and put into New-York, where he met with no better success; and accordingly thought it most prudent to return home, as there was no fail for any of his goods."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar.

"As to the Moors, we have a report here, that their differences with the Spaniards are in a fair train of accommodation. They are however indelitable in making preparations to cruise against the Americans, both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. A Moor I spoke with a few days ago informed me; that there were eleven large vessels lying in the port of Algiers, which would not fail till about the middle or towards the end of March. Some of these are to cruise a considerable way to the westward in search of the thirteen stripes, against which flag the Barbarians have sworn eternal enmity. He likewise informed me, there were several British seamen carried into slavery, who were taken in the American vessels a few months ago. This will be a caution to the English tars not to engage with American captains."

March 5. There has been much said, and with the greatest reason, of the cruelties of Tippu Saib to the prisoners in his possession, particularly in the case of general Matthews. By the last advices we find, upon indisputable authority, that he has lately returned a thousand prisoners, soldiers and sailors; but it was certain that he has kept back upwards of two hundred men and boys, whom he had converted to Mahometism, and whom far from treating with cruelty, he endeavours to render them perfectly satisfied with their situation, by giving to some as many wives according to their principles, as they please, with intent to improve the breed; and he has employed them just as their talents or habits directed, keeping principally in view the acquisition of the military science, as has been always practised by European forces. This subtle chief possesses all the policy, and all the heroism, of his father, Hyder Ally; the same rooted antipathy to the English, and the same attachment to the interest of the French; and from his late successes in the Carnatic, it is to be feared, that his restless spirit will not long remain dormant, unless some better system is adopted, either to divert his hostile views, by stirring up the Maharrattas or the Nizams, the only powers equal to cope with him, or some wiser plan for the regulation of our affairs in that quarter.

The master of a vessel arrived in the river on Friday last reports, that he had information of a most obstinate combat in the Mediterranean, between two Algerine corsairs and a Spanish frigate, in which one of the corsairs took fire; the other got off; for the Spaniard was so disabled as not to be able to follow. The corsairs had got out of their course by stress of weather.

March 9. According to letters from Lisbon by yesterday's mail, a marriage between the royal families of Portugal and Spain is at length resolved on, and it will be celebrated in the month of May next. This junction between the infant Don Louis of Portugal, (youngest son of the queen Isabella) and the infant Charlotte Louisa, of Spain, is for the purpose of preventing the extinction of the Braganza family, neither the prince of Beira, nor Don Pedro Xavier, the queen's other sons, having any issue by their aunts, to whom they are married. No dispensation from the pope has been necessary on this occasion, as the parties are not of such near kin. Portugal will, by this alliance, however, be more closely linked to the house of Bourbon, from which it has been the constant policy of this country to keep them as much as possible separate.

March 10. However menacing and terrific the armada of Spain and Naples may be, combined with other powers, yet the Algerine prince sets them at defiance. He invites them to approach him that he may have the honour of beating them. Amongst his artillery he has a piece called a basilisk, with an enormous mouth, throwing balls a prodigious length. This piece of ordnance is to defend his camp batteries. He is planning cross batteries, playing atwhart each other upon one point, where, what one bullet shakes, another beats down. In point of invention as an engineer, he is eminently skilful.

The cross batteries above mentioned are a most ingenious contrivance, and play with a dexterity and effect

truly astonishing. These, and batteries d'enfilade, have for some time employed the Algerine troops, by way of rehearsal of the full concert of cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. which is to commence in the spring.

March 11. Sir James Temple, the newly appointed consul to the American states, is to take up his residence in New-York, as the most central situation for the management of trade.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, January 6.

"The inconveniences which are felt in these islands till a commercial regulation is settled with America, are inconceivably great and numerous. Lumber and slaves are much wanting, and on that account incredibly dear. The governor-general has sent home the memorials and representations of the planters on this head, which we expect will be debated, and an answer transmitted over as early as possible."

D U B L I N, March 13.

The new stamp-duties, for iniquity and oppression, exceed any thing ever introduced into this country, and may be reckoned among the happy consequences resulting from our connexion with England. This is most certainly the chief d'œuvre of the ablest financier in Europe, by whom this country is blessed. But it is a misfortune that no man is a prophet in his own country; and it is this man's peculiar lot to be universally disliked. What a pity, that so great a head, and so honest a heart, has so small a theatre of action, and so ungrateful a people to act for!

If any thing were necessary to prove that our independence exists but in name, the most odious and oppressive system of taxes ever introduced would place this matter beyond a doubt.—At the time when the kingdom, groaning under the weight of poverty, corruption and oppression, cried out for protecting duties, and a parliamentary reform, to save it from destruction, we are to be chastised for daring to complain.—And while our haughty tax-masters, affected to give us favours with one hand, they forced on us with the other the most grievous impositions that ever were laid on us, and which must eternally keep us in poverty and slavery.

We are happy to have it in our power to declare, that numbers daily flock to the volunteers standard, whose test is liberty or death. One corps, remarkable for their spirit and philanthropy, have balloted in fourteen new members, in ten days; many of whom would not have entered, but for the insolent threats of tools in office.

It is earnestly recommended to all the volunteers of the city and county of Dublin, to prepare themselves against the anniversary of our tutelary saint; which they should be emulous to grace with a most numerous and splendid appearance. Will the court hacks dare to execute their threats? Will they dare to disarm them? Let them look to consequences, and be wise in time.

March 14. Dr. Richard Price, that veteran patriot, and eminently distinguished writer, on the subject of civil liberty, having been requested by many friends to this country, to favour the public with his opinion on the legality of congress and other measures of the advocates for a parliamentary reform in Ireland, has written a letter to Mr. Nicholson, proprietor of the Volunteers Journal, in which he gives, in the clearest, most unequivocal and decided manner, his sentiments on these subjects, his conviction of the legality of congress, and his approbation of the proceedings of the friends of liberty in Ireland. The sanction and support of so zealous and able a defender of the rights of the people, as Dr. Price, whose writings and name are a terror to the ablest of the venal parasites and champions of oppression, must give great satisfaction and fresh spirit to every friend of public liberty.

March 17. The master of a vessel arrived in this port from Bourdeaux, relates that on the 20th of February, being then off the west coast of France, he fell in with thirteen Spanish ships of war, attended by a few light frigates, who kept on the same course with him for some hours, then hauled their wind and steered W. S. W. The captain hailed them but received no answer. He supposes them bound for South-America, but wondered to see them so far to the northward of their meridian.

Saturday a wretched boy, scarce seventeen years of age, received sentence of death for various robberies: instead of this dreadful decree having a proper effect on him, he laughed heartily, and all the way to the new gaol, he, and his unhappy companions in the carriage, were in a continual roar of merriment, to the amazement of every spectator.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 27.

A gentleman, that came in the Harmony from London, was informed the day he sailed that a house in London had received a letter from Gibraltar of the 14th of February, to the following purpose:

"Our letters from Barbados mention, that the American vessel lately taken, together with all her crew, are ordered to be released, and that the dey had issued strict orders, forbidding his cruizers to capture or molest any vessels belonging to the United States of America."

April 28. A late London paper gives the following as a translation of the authentic copy of an official paper, transmitted from his Most Christian Majesty to the emperor of Germany.

"The sincere friendship which attaches the king to the emperor, and the wishes of his majesty for the main-

tenance of public tranquillity, make it his duty to come to an explanation with his Imperial Majesty, on the difference between that monarch and the United Provinces. "The king has the less hesitation in expressing his thoughts on this important subject, as the purity of his intentions cannot be called in question. His majesty, while in compliance with the solicitation of both parties, he employs his good offices to effect a reconciliation between the emperor and the United Provinces, has carefully abstained from giving any opinion on the foundation of his Imperial Majesty's first pretensions. The king still prescribes to himself the same silence; but his concern for the glory of the emperor authorizes the observation, that his first pretensions, and the demand for the opening of the Scheldt, cannot be considered in the same point of view.

"The Dutch, while they refused compliance with this demand, only supported a right which is secured to them by a solemn treaty, and which they look upon as the basis of their prosperity, and even existence.

"It seems to result from thence, that the refusal of the States General ought to have no other effect than to bring back the negotiations begun at Brussels, to the propositions in the summary table, and establish a discussion, on the result of which the respective titles ought naturally to depend.

"The king would more earnestly desire that this measure was adopted, as it would prevent hostilities, and might lead to equitable arrangements.

"By pursuing an opposite conduct it is to be feared that the emperor will excite a general uneasiness, and that most of the powers will think themselves obliged to take such precautions and measures as the events may require. The king himself must be under the necessity of assembling troops on his frontiers. Besides, his majesty cannot by any means be indifferent to the fate of the United Provinces, or see them attacked by open force in their rights or possessions, especially at present, when he is on the point of concluding with the republic an alliance, the fundamental articles of which were agreed on before the late differences.

"If, by considerations of so great importance, the emperor can be induced to suspend all marks of hostility, and listen to the voice of moderation and humanity, the king renews the offer of his mediation to procure an equitable and suitable accommodation, which he will the more zealously strive to bring about, as, while he obeys the dictates of his personal sentiments with regard to the emperor, he will have the satisfaction to concur in extinguishing, in its first seeds, a war, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen."

May 2. By letters from the Hague we learn, that the Orange company of burghers, who turn it was to regulate the pageants for the first of May, prepared the following emblems and devices:

For the states of Holland and West Friesland, the Belgic Lion in a threatening attitude; at a distance are seen gins, nets, chains, and arms—*Non impune lacessitur* "He is not attacked with impunity."

For the States General, a ship on a stormy sea; the pilot with his eyes fixed on Hope, who appears in the clouds—*Spe confirmatus portum subit*; "Encouraged by Hope he will enter the harbour."

For the Stadholder, an heart and an altar—*Deo patrius*; "To God and his country."

For the princely of Orange and Nassau, a woman in princely robes, seated under an orange tree;—*Non illi gratior umbra*; "No shade is more agreeable to her."

For the hereditary prince of Orange and Nassau, a young orange tree, watered by Mars and Minerva—*Utis incrementa juvent*; "They foster his growth."

For the young prince of Orange and Nassau, a genius pointing to a beautiful rose beginning to bud—*Sidus terra*; "The star of the world."

May 3. It is confidently asserted, that the court of London has positively determined not to give up the posts on our frontiers, alleging that the United States have not complied with the terms of the treaty.

S H I P - N E W S .

Friday last arrived here the ship Anna, captain Coppstone, in 10 weeks from Bristol—On the 10th March, in lat. 38, 38. long. 51, spoke the ship Neptune, captain Coombe, from Virginia, bound to London, out 16 days—the ship and some of the crew had been struck with lightning, but no lives lost nor damage done the ship.

The Hetty, Olman, from Georgia; Active, Foster, from Maryland; success, Parker; Polly, Davies; Dumfries Packet, Stephens, and Industry, Cook, from Virginia; and Dispatch, Morgan, from Philadelphia, are arrived at St. John's, Antigua.

The Noltra Seniors, de Luz, from New-York, is drove ashore at Madeira; the crew and part of the cargo saved.

The ship Friendship, captain John M'Cadam, from Philadelphia, bound to Belfast, in lat. 51. 23, long. spoke the brig John, Curry, master, from Tortola to Liverpool, in great distress, being then four days without bread or water, and the ship having lost her bowsprit, mast, top mast, and every article off the decks except the boat. Happily for the captain and crew (the weather proving favourable next day,) captain M'Cadam was able to relieve them with bread, water, rum, candles, and every other necessary provision for four weeks. Too much praise cannot be given to captain M'Cadam for his humanity on this occasion. The John was seven weeks out when spoke with.

The Nancy, Graham, from Boston; Ruth and Nelly, Sheridan, from Maryland; Friends, Shephard, and Hazard, Boyman, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Lisbon.

The Exchange, Hicks, from St. Eustatia; Commerce, Cruikshanks, from St. Croix; —, Mortimer, from Demerara; Hiwerin Packet, Beers, and Betsey and Polly, Shearer, from Virginia, are arrived at New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12.

The ship Mary, captain Bodfield, the ship Sally, captain Hunter, and the brigantine Coalpits, captain Wood, from London, are arrived at this port.

The ship Nosuch, captain Johns, from Liverpool, is arrived in a short passage at Baltimore.

Arrivals at foreign ports from America. At Cadiz. Washington, Dale; and Sally, Telly, from Philadelphia; Henry, Dennison, from Virginia;

Prosperity, Wilson, and Diana, Dogwell, from Baltimore; and Gideon, Armstrong, from America. At Madeira. Hannah, Frankford, from Philadelphia, and Venus, Klepper, from Virginia.

At Dublin. Lord Charlemont, M'Mahon, from New York.

At Belfast. Jenny and Nancy, from Virginia.

At Corke. Baltimore, Darley, from Maryland.

At Clyde. Janet, Williamson, from Charleston, and Two Friends, Raphael, from New-York.

At Liverpool. Flanders, Boaz, from Philadelphia, and Tonym, Hazleden, from New-York.

At Bristol. Peggy, Dicky, from New-York.

At Sligo. Sisters, Martin, from Philadelphia, with damage.

May 2, 1785.

T O B E S O L D ,

ALL those parts of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Cralt, which is the property of the subscribers, lying in Calvert county, near to Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, and containing about 600 acres. A particular description of its situation and advantages are deemed unnecessary, as the whole may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase. The title is indisputable, a general warranty will be given, and possession of a part may be had immediately. Adjusted state certificates will be received in payment for part of the purchase. A considerable credit will be given, and the further terms may be fully known by application to Mr. Henry Hunt, the sheriff of Calvert, or either of the subscribers, one on the premises, and the other in Frederick-town.

CLEMENT SMITH, PAT. SIM SMITH.

N. B. Provided these lands are not sold by private sale before the 30th day of June next, they will on that day be exposed to public sale, in Lower Marlborough, at 12 o'clock.

April 28, 1785.

On the 19th of next month, will be set up to the highest bidder, at Pig-point, in Anne-Arandel county,

THE land whereon Mr. Richard Lane, jun. lately deceased, lived; there are valuable buildings on it, and other improvements, the soil good. I need not say any thing to enhance the value, as any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises; there are persons who will shew the land at any time.

Also, at same time and place will be exposed to sale, four valuable negroes, a man, two women, and a girl. Time will be given for payment, and the terms made known on that day.

THOMAS CONFEE, executor.

N. B. The land contains 248 and a half acres.

Annapolis, May 10, 1785.

Just imported, in the brigantine Coalpits, from London, and to be sold on the lowest terms by THOMAS RUTLAND, at his store on the Point, for cash, good bills of exchange on Europe, tobacco, wheat, corn, lumber, or on short credit, by the piece or package.

A GENERAL and extensive assortment of goods, comprehending, amongst a variety of articles particularly adapted to the season, the following:

German osnabrigs and ticklenburgs; brown rolls; Scotch osnabrigs; hempen twilled bagging; six quarter, eight quarter, and ten quarter huckaback; nine eighths brown and white Russia sheeting and drabs; three quarter, seven eighths, and four quarter Irish linen; nine eighths and five quarter brown and white Irish sheeting; three quarter, seven quarter, eight quarter, and ten quarter diaper and damask napkin and tabling; silk and cotton romals; narrow paste, pullicat, and fine lawn handkerchiefs; demy four quarter, five quarter, and six quarter printed cottons and calicoes; India and cotton chintz furniture; chintz patnas, pallampoes, and janzee; checked and striped dores; five quarter flowered terrendams; demy cambrics; clear and long lawns; five quarter and six quarter book muslins; and book bordered handkerchiefs.

Three quarter, seven eighths, and four quarter linen and cotton checks; three quarter and four quarter check handkerchiefs; six quarter bunts; jeans, white and printed; jeanets; Venetian and Italian cords; cataloons; ribdelures; fattenets; muslinets; stockinets; snowdinets; pillow and cotton beaver; orientales, and plain corded and striped dimities.

Perfians; farfenets; mantua; mode; satin; brocade; ladies white, and youths and mens white and brown thread hose; ladies white, and mens white and coloured silk hose; ladies and girls white and black silk mitts, and mens white silk gloves.

Ladies elegant riding hats, black, white, and beaver coloured, plain and rough edges, with feathers, bands, beaus, streamers, and tassels.

Youths and mens white and beaver coloured plain and rough edged hats; boys, youths, and mens bound, unbound, curled, round, and cocked felt and castor hats.

Plain, spotted, and figured gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.

Seven eighths and four quarter spotted and flowered lawns; flowered and needle work lawn aprons.

Single and double farfenet; narrow taste; broad fash; paduasoy; china; satin and gauze figured ribbands.

Boys and mens, ladies side, and portmanteau saddles; mail pillions; saddle bags; pelham and snaffle bridles; bits, plain and plated; woollen and linen girths; servants velvet, and jockeys race caps, sorted colours.

New and second hand spinners, with lessons, overtures, songs, &c. violins; star and gilt hole, French pattern and piano forte guitars.

Best London port wine and porter; double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese.

Seines, from 35 to 50 fathom; seine, sail, and store twine; rope traces, and leading lines.

Pewter turins; soup ladles and spoons; hard metal and common plates and dishes; wine measures; basons and porringers.

Sham flag, split and centre bone, split buck, green and white ivory handle table and desert knives and forks; green and white ivory and silver handle knives and forks in mahogany cases; buck, sham flag, and buffalo cutteaus; buffalo and tortoiseshell penknives; scissars; lancets and horse fleams; bath metal, pinchbeck, mourning, single and double gilt, plated and solid silver shoe and shoe and knee buckles; neat paste, stone knee and ladies shoe buckles; neat steel and plated spurs; corkcrows; pencil cases; black and red lead pencils; bell Whitechapel and good common needles; surveyors instruments in cases; Dutch and temple spectacles; marking types; bath and white metal, gilt, plated and solid silver coat and vest buttons.

Pump sacks; rd. and 4d. brads; scupper and lathing nails; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d and 30d. nails; 20d. flooring brads; crowleys, hilling, weeding and grubbing hoes; carpenters broad axes, axes, drawing knives, and claw hammers; table butt, inside shutter, cross garnet, chest, H, HL, and hook hinges; stock, pad, and iron rim locks; flat spring and round door bolts on plates; common and best steel hand, key-hole, compass, tenon, fish, pannel, cross cut, and whip saws and saw files; engineer and ship augers; spike and common gimblets; shoemakers tools in sets, or singly; plane irons; brick layers and plasterers trowels; dowsing sticks and bits; bed-screws in sets; coffee mills; steelyards; wheat tickles; fishes and fish stones; best iron shovels and reel garden spades; iron skillets; frying pans; geer irons; socket, heading, turners, and mortice chisels and gouges; iron and brass wire wheat riddles.

Best ground white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, bright red paint, and French verdegreafe; best dry lead; yellow rosin; roll brimstone; copperas; fig blue; Poland starch; lamp black; best joiners and India glue; gold leaf; basket salt; spirits, varnish, and turpentine in pint bottles; best boiled linseed oil; London dipped candles; yellow soap, &c. Durham mustard.

China cultard cups; pattipans; bowls in sizes; elegant table and desert services, and tea sets.

Maid and womens best coloured lamb and white grain kid gloves and mitts; mens best white grain kid and lamb, Norway doe, and Venetian beaver gloves.

Pearl barley; white candy; single and double refined sugar in loaves; bohea, hyson, and congo teas; race ginger; mace; cinnamon; cloves and nutmegs.

Brils and tutinea mounted guns and fowling pieces; elegant holster and saddle pistols.

Cg. Fg. Ffg. and FFFg. gunpowder in whole and half barrels.

Osnabrig, whited brown, and several ounce threads; French and Holland tapes; shirt and vest moulds; cotton and silk laces; garters; ferrets; London quality; short whites, best middling, and middling, and best corking pins; Hambro' yarn.

High and low Bristol, London drop shot; small bar and sheet lead.

Superfine pot, foolscap, thick and thin plain and gilt quarto post paper; youths copy books; spelling books; primmers; psalters; bibles; pocket dictionaries; seamens daily assistant, and mariners compass; pocket shaving and writing cases; etwees; tortoiseshell and leather snuff boxes.

Shaving boxes; house brooms and brushes; scrubbing cramps; hearth, cloaths, tooth, painters, plasterers, and tar brushes; backgammon tables; cricket stands; hair and lawn sieves.

Mahogany and painted tube achromatic telescopes; Hadleys quadrants; best wood steering and hanging compasses; whole and half hour, whole, half, and quarter minute glasses, common and solid joints; hand trumpets; horn and tin punched lanterns; tin and cabin lamps; hand, log, double Hambro', and single and double deep sea lines; two, three, five, and seven prong fish gigs; narrow bustling; horn spoons and tumblers; log reels and maul bowls.

Superfine and second broad clothes, most fashionable colours; rattinets; shallcons; durants; tamies; and calimancoes.

A small assortment of drugs; Stoughton's bitters in cases; a small number of glaziers diamonds; fans; tea chests; billiard tables; a few elegant embroidered muslin and satin vests; and an assortment of millinery, consisting of ladies full and half dress balloon, Rutland, and Lunardi caps, handkerchiefs, hats, and bonnets; fashionable black and white shades; buffons and fashers.

To be LEASED for ninety-nine years, renewable. A NUMBER of lots in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to CHARLES STEUART, at his store.

To be SOLD, for second day of June, of Robert Clark, deceased.

ALL the personal and real estate, consisting of a lot on West Street, a negro, and her daughter, and household furniture.

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Annapolis, May 9, 1785.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Thursday the second day of June next, at the dwelling house of Robert Clark, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of the said Robert Clark, consisting of a lease for three houses situated on West street, a negro woman about fifty years of age, and her daughter about twelve, with all the household furniture. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

KESIAH CLARK, administratrix.

Annapolis, May 12, 1785.

JUST IMPORTED,

the ship Mary, from London, and now opening, LARGE and very general ASSORTMENT

of spring and Summer goods,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, or other country produce, by

JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Cash or specie certificates for good tobacco.

Annapolis, May 12, 1785.

THE subscriber, conveniently situated near the public circle, proposes to continue keeping a boarding house for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses, while attending on business; and as he has been honoured with several gentlemen of the assembly and general court in her late husband's time, he hopes for a continuance of their favours. She would also take a few yearly boarders on reasonable terms.

ONER WILKINS.

George town, Patowmack River, May 2, 1785.

WHEREAS Charles Beatty and George F. Hawkins did, in the years 1769 and 1770, by way of lottery, dispose of 300 tickets for lots in the addition to George-town, which said lottery was drawn on or about the first day of February 1770, and the said Hawkins has since conveyed all his right of said lots and rents to the said Beatty, and said Beatty has been and is assisted with all the law in said addition, which did not appear by records to be legally conveyed; Notice is hereby given to the possessors of the tickets where no legal conveyances have been given, to apply for their deeds, and pay the assessments and annual rents within six months from the date hereof, otherwise application will be made by the subscriber to have the said lots sold at public sale, in order to pay the assessments and rents.

CHARLES BEATTY.

Prince-George's county, May 4, 1785.

WHEREAS, on the 19th day of February 1784, in consequence of a contract with a certain William Smallwood Wynn, of Prince-George's county, for a parcel of land devised him by his father John Wynn, deceased, I passed my deed to the said Wynn, for the payment of such a certain sum of money, on or before the 1st day of January 1786, as the land, when truly and justly paid off, would amount to, agreeable to the price per acre on the day of sale thereof; having now just reason to think the land subject to encumbrances that will prevent my being secured in the title thereto, hereby caution all persons against taking any assignment or my bond aforesaid, as justice to myself and family requires a good title being made me to the land, before the payment of the above bond.

CHARLES BOARMAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elijah Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims are desired to bring them legally proved, that they may be settled, by

GREEN, administratrix.

Intendant's office, April 27, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at Annapolis, for specie, or specie certificates, payable the first day of January, 1789.

THE wind-mill, and one half of two and three quarters of an acre of land adjoining it. Also two warehouses on the Dock, late the property of Daniel Dulany, son of Walter, confiscated. One fifth of a lot and houses near the said Dock, with several negroes, confiscated property of Daniel Dulany, Esq; son of Daniel. Likewise the house lately occupied by Julius Siebert, deceased.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

Prince George's county, March 4, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John Williams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and all those that have legal claims against the same are desired to send them in.

SINGLETON WOOLTON, administrator.

APPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly of this state, to appoint commissioners to make a correct survey of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, in order to ascertain and establish the boundaries thereof.

OX

To be SOLD on Thursday the 19th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE houses and lot belonging to the late James Dick, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store. The day following will be exposed to sale, at Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis; about sixty acres of land, laid out in acre lots; likewise the houses and utensils belonging to the said rope-walk. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or by applying to the subscribers.

MARY McCULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES McCULLOCH, executors of James Dick.

10X

To be SOLD, on the 20th of this instant, May, LOGAN'S WHARF, 60 feet front and 100 depth, with a 20 feet square house, rented as a blacksmith's shop at 20 pounds a year; also a brick house, 3 stories high, with 6 rooms in it; a passage 12 feet wide, and four fire places; likewise a garden 200 feet deep. The brick house will be sold with or without the wharf; as will best suit the purchaser. One third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and two years credit will be given for the remainder, if required, on bond with good security.

Also 104 acres of land on Barren-creek; in Somerset county, now in the possession of Charles Wetherley. Said Wetherley never had a deed for the land. It will be sold at Annapolis on the 3d of June, and a good and sufficient deed will be given the purchaser, by

WILLIAM LOGAN.

On Thursday the 19th of May 1785.

WILL be run a match, over the course at Annapolis, between Mr. Bullen's horse Brilliant, and Mr. Bowie's horse Little Davy, four mile heats, for ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

On Friday the 20th of May,

Will be run for over the same course, a subscription purse of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; heats three miles each, four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 21st of May,

A purse of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. Entrance the first day three pounds ten shillings, second day one pound five shillings, to be entered with and pay George Mana the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start at three o'clock.

5X

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the 10th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWO thousand acres of valuable land, being part of a tract called Chew's Farm, situated upon the river Patowmack, in Washington county, about nine miles from Hagar's-town, and twenty-six from Frederick-town; this tract is of the rich limestone lands in Conococheague valley, and fully equal in soil to any in it, is very well watered and timbered, and has a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground. There are several small dwelling houses, barns, orchards, and other improvements, upon different parts of it; it will be laid off and sold in lots of one, two, or three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. A very small part of the purchase money (not exceeding one sixth) will be required when possession is delivered, and the remainder in seven equal yearly payments. Colonel Richard Davis, who lives upon the premises, will shew them to any person inclining to view them previous to the day of sale. A good and sufficient title will be given by the proprietors; who will attend the sale.

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March 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A TRACT of land, in Charles county, within ten miles of Benedict, and about the same distance from Magruder's warehouse, called Wiltshire Plains, containing by estimation two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly the property of Richard Farran, late of Calvert county, deceased. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS MACKALL.

March 26, 1785.

THERE is at my store at Newport, a small case, marked H. S. R. No. 1, landed from the brig Fitzhugh; captain Jenkins. Any person shewing a right thereto, may have it by paying the expence of advertising.

BENJAMIN REEDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for a law to direct the recording a deed of conveyance from Jonathan Slater to Daniel Kent, of Calvert county, for part of a lot of land lying in Lower Marlborough, in said county.

2 w

Westmoreland, May 1, 1785.

For L O N D O N,

To sail early in June.

THE copper bottom ship Stanley, captain Robert Conway, British built, with a Mediterranean pass of the newest cut, will be ready in a few days to take on board tobacco in Yeocomoco, on consignment to

3 w 2

T. BLANE.

Chaprico, May 2, 1785.

SUCH as may incline to ship tobacco to the address of Mr. Blane, will please to forward their orders to their obedient humble servant,

PHILIP KEY.

March 25, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the rev. William Hanna, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved according to law, that they may be adjusted and paid, and all persons indebted to the deceased are desired to come and settle with me and discharge their debts.

SARAH HANNA, administratrix.

Prince-George's county, April 15, 1785.

ECLIPSE,

STANDS at Collington Meadows, and covers at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid at the time the mares are sent, or between that and all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas. Pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.

Prince-George's county, April 17, 1785.

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

ELEANOR BRADFORD, administratrix.

Montgomery, February 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the next general assembly, for a title to confirm my right to part of a tract of land called Beall's Good-will, containing 261 1/2 acres, the property of the late Henry Hunter, deceased, who devised it to public sale, which was completed with, but the executor's decease before the execution of a deed makes this step necessary to be taken, by

THOMAS MORTON.

Annapolis, April 14, 1785.

To BE SOLD,

TWO likely young healthy strong negro men, one about twenty-five, the other about twenty-three years of age, and have each had the small-pox; the elder is a good plowman, carter, and wagoner, and can do any kind of plantation business; the younger is a good plowman, and has been used to any kind of plantation business. For terms apply to

THOMAS HYDE.

Intendant's and auditor's offices, state of Maryland, April 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given; that by an act of assembly passed last session, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, it is enacted, "That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the 10th day of January 1785, shall be brought in, liquidated, and settled, on or before the 10th day of November 1785, and no claim against the state, by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said 10th day of January 1785, shall, after the said 10th day of November 1785, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis, or feme covert, or be out of the state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed or the person so being out of the state, returns to bring in and settle such claim."

The intendant and auditor inform the public, that the hours of doing business in their offices, are from six o'clock to eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine o'clock in the forenoon till two o'clock in the afternoon, at which times attendance will be punctually given.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Kent Island, April 18, 1785.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 20th of last March, in Chesapeake bay, between Baltimore and Annapolis, a small ROW-BOAT, about ten feet keel; she is old and indifferent, and appears to have been in some measure lately repaired, by some new work done to her stern sheets; her stern is torn out, which gives me reason to suppose she broke loose from some vessel. She is now in my possession, and the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WELLS.

3X

April 1, 1785.

ROMULUS,

A thorough bred Colt,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, in Charles county, within four miles of Piscataway, at the moderate price of six dollars a mare, and two shillings and six pence to the groom. Romulus is a good bay, full fifteen hands high, rising four years old, stout, well formed, very active, and I have great reason to believe he will make a good running horse; he was got by True Whig, who was got by Regulus, who was got by Fear-nought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Aurora, who was got by Monkey, upon a mare of the Spanish breed imported by Mr. Harrison, father to the present Mr. Nath. Harrison, on James river. I will find pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, great care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

N. B. In order to establish the pedigree of Romulus, I have thought proper to insert the following certificates:

The bay mare Aurora, now the property of Mr. Benjamin Gwinn, of Fairfax, was bred by me, she was got by my imported horse Monkey, her dam was of the Spanish breed imported by my father. Given under my hand this 21st day of May 1783.

NATH. HARRISON.

True Whig was bred by me, and was got by my old horse Regulus, out of the dam of Apollo; she was an imported mare, and said to be of the first blood in England, but her pedigree being lost I do not at present recollect it.

June 17, 1783.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

The bay colt Romulus, now the property of Messieurs Gwinn and Cawood, was bred by me; he was got by True Whig, out of my old mare Aurora, both mentioned above. Given under my hand this 22d day of June 1783.

BENJAMIN GWINN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

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

20

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

FOR SALE,

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

27

P. W. THOMAS.

Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, March 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law directing and empowering the justices of Anne-Arundel county, to assist on the inhabitants of Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling, with interest, to repay the reverend Mr. Magowan a sum of money by him advanced for the completion of the Chapel of Ease, in the said parish.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.

Intendant's-office, April 28, 1785.

AS many purchasers of confiscated British property, for the emissions of June 1780, and the emission of May 1781, neglected to give bond before the first day of this month, agreeably to the directions of the act to establish funds, &c. such debtors as are able to pay, are liable to immediate suit, and judgments can be obtained the first court, and executions thereon issue to compel the payment of the money due the state in the money contracted for: The intendant of the revenue, desirous to avoid bringing suits, if the intention of the act can be complied with, and substantial justice can be done without, gives notice to such debtors who have not given bond, that if they will pay to the treasurer of the western shore; on or before the 10th day of July next, in specie, or in the emissions of June 1780 (commonly called state, and state continental) one sixth of the sums due from them respectively, that they shall, on giving bond before the said 10th day of July next, with security for the residue, including interest to the first day of September last, have credit until the first day of January 1790; and they may discharge such residue of their debt in any specie certificates issued by this state. All debtors who do not comply with this offer, will be sued immediately after the said 10th day of July, without any distinction.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue

Intendant's-office, April 28, 1785.

THERE appearing to be about the sum of twenty thousand pounds of the emissions of June 1780, including interest, commonly called state and state continental paper money, in circulation, more than the amount of bonds lodged in the treasury, and particularly appropriated by law for the redemption of these emissions; to secure the payment of which bills, the act to establish funds, &c. directs, that after the first day of June next, a draught shall be made of bonds taken for the redemption of the emission of May 1781, and of the bonds taken in virtue of the said act for property sold, and not bonded for before the act passed: It being the desire of the intendant to avoid a draught, if the redemption of the bills to the amount above stated can be secured in any other manner, he proposes to all those who have bonds in the office liable to a draught as aforesaid, that the balance aforesaid directed to be secured, be paid by the 10th day of July next, into the treasury, by the debtors, in proportion to their several debts, in specie, or the said bills. This will require about one eighth of the sums due to be paid. If, therefore, the said debtors, before the day above mentioned, pay into the treasury one eighth of their debts respectively, in specie or the bills aforesaid, and the sum paid in is equal to the balance to be secured as aforesaid or nearly so, the intendant will apply the same, with such other means as may be in his power, to the purpose aforesaid; and the debtors to the state will be relieved from the hazard of a draught, which might be very distressing to individuals, though the contribution made by all will make the burthen very light, by being divided; and if there should not be a sufficient sum for the purpose aforesaid made up by the debtors, with the other means in the intendant's power, by the day aforesaid, and a draught must take place, then those who do pay into the treasury, in consequence of this notice, shall have their money returned, and must stand their chance of being draughted, as the intendant has no power to execute any individual, if there is a draught.

2

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

AGREABLE to the resolve of congress of May 10, 1780, respecting the renewal of loan office certificates destroyed by accident, I, the subscriber, do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January 1780, my dwelling house, in Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, was consumed by fire, and therein were burnt and consumed two continental loan-office certificates, that is to say, one certificate, No. 1859, for one thousand dollars, and one other certificate, No. 1860, for one thousand dollars also, both of which certificates were issued at the continental loan-office, in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joseph Bruff, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the said certificates renewed.

6w

2 RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 14, 1785.

IN pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, on twelve months credit, on bond with good security, at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of land, viz. New Market, with dwelling and out houses, containing twenty-two acres; Bennett's Pasture, six acres, adjoining; Green-Timber-yard, sixty-five acres; all on Hungre river; Hog Quarter, two hundred and fifty acres, on Backwater.

5

CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

St. Mary's county, April 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on the river Patowmack, seven miles below Leonard-town, containing about thirteen hundred acres, one half of which is rich low land, well adapted for corn, tobacco, and small grain. The natural situation of this place, which is extremely beautiful, and equal if not superior to any in the state, is improved by a large and beautiful garden, falling yards, &c. The buildings are excellent, consisting of an elegant two story brick dwelling house, four rooms and a passage upon a floor, completely finished, a kitchen, work house, carriage houses, barns, stables, cow house, corn houses, &c. &c. As it is supposed that no one would choose to purchase without first viewing the place, any farther description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, when one fourth of the purchase money will be expected, and credit, if required, given for the remainder, to be paid in three annual payments, on giving bond upon interest, with approved security.

5

WILLIAM SOMERVELL.

April 20, 1785.

ALL those gentlemen who have subscribed to the paper in my hands for the purpose of founding a college on the western shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the staid house, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, to choose visitors for the said college, in pursuance of the directions of the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

4

RICHARD SPRIGGS, agent.

Houses and lots for sale.

March 23, 1785.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale, THREE very valuable houses and lots, standing on Prince-George's-street, one of the most commodious and convenient streets for trade of any in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to the subscriber.

7

THOMAS RUTLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

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

20

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, April 4, 1785.

JOSEPH CLARK,

Architect, Builder, and Surveyor,

COMPOSES designs, draws plans, elevations, and sections of buildings of all kinds in civil architecture; makes out bills of lantling, and all other materials; makes calculations and estimates of the expence of the labour as well as the materials; values all kinds of work in buildings that is already executed; directs workmen, and surveys the execution of building; and will contract for the execution of any kind of building in civil architecture; surveys and plots lands, &c.

CARPENTERS.

I want to hire thirty journeymen carpenters; twelve months work will be insured them. I will give good encouragement to two men who understand lines, and have a capacity to command respect, and to lead a set of carpenters in their work.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Open his Mouth and look in.

Hooe's ferry, April 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Hooe's ferry, on the 25th day of March, DAVY, a small black negro man slave, very thin visage, most of his teeth are decayed by the venereal disorder, with an entire loss of the palate of his mouth, which occasions him to snuffle so exceedingly, that it is difficult to understand him. Whoever apprehends the said slave and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, provided he is taken twenty miles from home, if under twenty miles one guinea.

5

GERARD HOOE.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1785.

FRANKFORT, (on the Main) March 7.

LETTERS from Bohemia announce, that the imperial magazines on the frontiers are to be transported into the internal parts of the country, on account of some move-

ment of a neighbouring power, which give no small uneasiness to the court of Vienna.

HAGUE, March 16. By advices from Franconia we hear, that large bodies of Austrian troops are marching towards the Netherlands.

Letters from Cologne inform us, that the magazines which were transported from the Lower Rhine to that city, are ordered to the neighbourhood of Liege; as likewise the provisions which have been contracted for, in order to supply the Austrian army.

LONDON, March 10.

By letters from Paris we learn, that the four inhuman wretches, who, after murdering a man, his wife and child, in the forest of Orleans, gave their bodies to be devoured by wild beasts, which it had been their custom to show about the country for a living, were lately executed at Chartres; and the punishment was inflicted upon these atrocious offenders in the following manner; being put in an iron cage, with a hungry bear, and some other animals, they seized upon their human victims, and while in the act of tearing them to pieces, a quantity of faggots surrounding the cage was set fire to, and the men and beasts were all burnt together.

March 15. A daily paper has the following extraordinary article:—A few days ago Mr. Sc-t, who lived in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, was found dead in his room, by the people of the house. In one hand he grasped bank notes for 60,000, and in the other securities to a very great amount. The people, after holding a consultation, not knowing any of his relations, refused to communicate the matter to earl Mansfield, which they accordingly did, and his lordship ordered his secretary to make a schedule of the property, and take it into his possession. Mr. Sc-t's relations have put in their claim, and it is expected they will amply reward the honesty of those who first discovered him. Mr. Sc-t is said to have had 150,000l. in the funds, and possessed a secure employment of 1500l. per annum. He lived in severe penury.

March 24. A letter from Amsterdam says, that they have received advice from Leghorn, that one of their ships bound to that port, was taken off there by the Algerines, just as she was going into that harbour, and was carried into Algiers, and the crew were sent up the country into slavery; that this account has been laid before the States, who are determined to send a fleet of men of war to Algiers, to demand of the dey, the ship and crew to be released, and if the demand is not complied with, then to join the Spaniards in bombarding the town.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 9.

"M. Vander Monde proposes to construct an aerostatic machine, at the expense of 900,000 livres, which is the usual price of a ship of 64 guns. This academy pretends, that trade winds are to be met with throughout the whole atmosphere, which may serve to carry it to any directed point. He believes that with this aerostatic ship, the plan of which he hath formed, it will be possible to make the tour of the globe through the air, as has been done on the ocean by Messieurs Magerituis, Condamine and Bourgainville. If he should succeed in this undertaking, he will have discovered the use of balloons."

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 15.

"The African prince, whom captain Laudolf never loses sight of, begins to speak French; we have conversed with him and his Minor two days ago. That African appears to be very tractable. When his father entreated him to the care of captain Laudolf, he said to him, I hope thou wilt not do my son any harm. The prince, on quitting the dominions of Oete, was accompanied to the French ship by his eighteen wives, and by the people, who were very unwilling to let him go. The reigning monarch is allied to the king of Benin; he has sixty-four wives. If he should happen to die, the received custom of the country will be followed with respect to him; he will be carried to a very deep grave in the form of a well, he will then be let down into it with four of his favourite wives. Afterwards they will burn the royal catacombs, and the whole nation will hunt the adjacent forests, for the purpose of driving all the wild beasts that they can find to the brink of the grave. The next day, twenty four hours after the illumination of the king, they will open the tomb again; the son of the deceased king shall cry out, 'Is my father risen?' The favourites are to answer 'No.' From that moment 20,000 hands are employed in filling up the grave with the heads of the wild beasts. The tomb is afterwards shut up, never to be opened more."

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Early in March last, a ship commanded by captain Dawson, sailed from London for Halifax, in which embarked the right reverend father in God, Dr. Samuel Seabury, bishop of the state of Connecticut. He was consecrated by three bishops on the 14th day of last November. He will stay a few days in Nova Scotia, and may be expected to meet the episcopal clergy of his see at the city of New London, (the place of his residence) in the course of this month.

Bishop Seabury is the first personage consecrated for the government of the episcopal church in North America. And, on his arrival in New-London, a number of candidates for holy orders from several seminaries of the first rank, will repair thither for the purpose of ordination.

May 5. We hear from the northward, that about a fortnight since, the son of — Younglove, Esq; of Cambridge, was returning from Albany with a large sum of money, which he imprudently discovered at a tavern above New-City. A couple of footmen were observed to leave the house immediately, and were heard by a negro man, to say they would take care of that money. The young man went directly after them. The negro gave information of what he had heard to the landlord, who ordered his horse to be got ready, armed himself, and rode full speed in pursuit of them; but, unfortunately, before he came up, the villains had murdered Mr. Younglove, and were plundering the body. The gentleman secured one on the spot; the other was soon taken, and both committed to Albany gaol. The court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery set at Albany last week, the result of the trial we have not heard.

The earl of Dunmore, formerly governor of Virginia, in America, is appointed governor of Jamaica, in the West-Indies.

May 7. The Antelope packet, with captain Kemthorne's mail for England, is detained only by contrary winds, and will sail the instant it is favourable, with the following gentlemen, passengers.

Mr. Clapham, of Annapolis in Maryland.

Mr. Heathcote.

Mr. Stonecutter; and

The commander of a Guineaman that was some time ago unfortunately cast away.

Yesterday arrived the ship Duke of Buccleugh, captain Ritchie, in thirty-eight days from London, by whom we learn, that the English ministry on the 23d of March, received advice by express from Paris, of the emperor's troops having begun their march against the Dutch territories. Maestricht, and the adjacent countries, it is supposed, will be the first scenes of hostilities. Thus, war seems to be commenced without a doubt.

Petitions from all the manufacturing towns of Great-Britain, are before parliament against the Irish commercial system; and the bill for a reform in parliamentary representation, it is expected, will not succeed; these two objects embarrass the present, and afford great advantages to the members of the old administration.

France is using great exertions in recruiting her marine, particularly in building ships with three decks, which, they say, they found last war to be irresistible in smooth water; and to them, in a great measure, from their superior fire to two-deckers, they attribute their chief loss in the West-Indies.

The idea of a continental war comes in all form announced, as an event which is certainly to take place; though, from whence this certainty is derived, yet remains uncommunicated. And yet, with those gulls, the jobbers in the alley, down it goes!

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, South-Carolina, dated February 22, 1785.

"In the course of a little more than twelve months past there have been imported into this state 5,400 slaves, and to the amount of 1,591,440l. sterling of dry goods, &c. making together 1,914,960l. estimating the negroes as they sold on an average, at the excessive price of 60l. and the dry goods at net cost in Europe, clear of every charge whatever.

"The value of the crop of 1783 has been estimated at 330,000l. and it is supposed the crop of 1784 will not exceed it materially. Hence you may form an idea of the situation of the state at large, respecting our debts and our abilities to discharge them.

"I thus deeply involved, the merchants here, with the merchants in England, and the planters with the former; from abroad we have nothing but complaints and remonstrances at the tardiness of remittances, and among ourselves the complaints of creditors for want of payment, and of the debtors for being pushed, are universal.

"For the relief of the latter various expedients have been mentioned in the assembly now sitting,—such as, stricting the courts; emitting paper money, passing a valuation law, similar to what was formerly a law in North-Carolina.

"The two former seem now to be rejected; but the latter will pass; and also a law prohibiting the importation of slaves for a limited time.

"Thus it has become necessary to adopt a measure injurious in its tendency to public credit, in order to relieve inconsiderate individuals."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated January 28.

"The trade with the United States of America to the ports in the Mediterranean, is very much relaxed of late, owing to the Algerine rovers, who are exceedingly numerous, and very diligent after the thirteen stripes. They cruise upwards of 100 leagues out of their former track, on purpose to fall in with ships of every nation they are at war with; nor are those revengeful freebooters satisfied with the sacrifice of ship and cargo, but send all they find on board, without distinction, into slavery."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, March 1, 1785.

In consequence of a most oppressive increase of the stamp tax, most of the news-papers in this country will soon be silenced. We hear much of dissensions in Pennsylvania—If the Americans understood the gross impositions of a corrupt parliament (guided only by English influence) they would strive to make a proper use of that liberty for which they so gloriously contended."

May 10. On Tuesday last, May the 3d, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, as the brig Charleston Packet was coming up the bay of Delaware, near the Brandywine shoal, her pilot discovered what had the appearance of a man upon a wreck, and the brig being directed towards it, in a little time was observed the waving of a hat; whereupon the brig was brought to, and the boat, with the mate and a sufficient number of mariners, was immediately dispatched to give the necessary assistance, who took from the wreck of a small vessel, a man, the only surviving person on board her, whose situation was distressing beyond description, having bound himself with a rope to the highest part of her, to prevent his being washed off; and to keep his head above water was obliged to stand constantly on his feet, and then the wash of the sea was frequently as high as his breast, and being brought on board the brig, with only the remains of life, great caution was necessary to preserve it. As soon as he recovered sufficient spirits for conversation, he informed that his name is John Vellum; that he had come out of Duck creek in a small shallop to go an oystering, and that she was overset three days before, in a hard gale of wind; that he had remained in the situation they found him ever since, without eating or drinking, and had been twice driven out to sea, in the time. He also said, that the skipper of said shallop (whose name was Martin Joiner) had died the day after the accident, being unable to support himself through the fatigue, hardship and depression of spirits he underwent. He also said, he had seen at a distance, several vessels in the time; and that the day preceding that of his delivery, a ship (which he supposes to be the Birmingham, captain Hathorne, from Bristol; now lying in this harbour) had passed very near him, that he made what signals he could; and believes they were discovered, as the ship hove to three times, but afterwards stood on again, without any further attempt to assist him.

SHIP NEWS.

The Repulse, Newman, from Cape Francois; Sally, Clark, from Gaudaloupe, and Bertley, Quinters, from Nova Scotia, are arrived at Newbury-port.

The Ranger, Pierion; Edward, Scott, and Active, Ludlam, from London; —, Sampson, from Bourdeaux; Washington, Burn, from Liverpool; Suckey, Desmore, from Turks-Island; Dil arch, Briggs, and Two Friends, Harding, from Guadaloupe; Peggy, Harris, from Surinam; Chance, Merry, from Grenada; Chance, Pierce, and Industry, Wal, from Baltimore; Bertley, Wade, and Russell, Ricketson, from Philadelphia; Layinis, Higgins; Peggy, Ruffe; Brandy, Lewis, and Sally, Ward, from Connecticut; Happy, Potter, from Newport, and Fox, Newcomb, from Nova Scotia, are arrived at Boston.

The Roebuck British packet, Richards, from Falmouth; Eikenboom, Reynier, from All-hart; speedwell, Walth, from Madeira and Barbadoes; Esperance, Granon, from Cape-Francois; and Huffer, Wilton, from Jamaica, are arrived at New-York.

Monday last arrived in 12 days from Antigua, the brig Dash, captain Hodgdon, who on the 26th ult. in lat. 31. 10. long. 72. 20. W. spoke with the brig Triton; captain Harman Alers, from Elfrith, but last from Lisbon, bound to Charleston, 20 weeks out, all well on board, but short of wood and water, with which captain Hodgdon supplied them.

Captain Thomas Tingey, of the ship Pallas, on his passage from Cadiz to Philadelphia, the 8th of April spoke the brig Commerce, James Darrell, master, from New-Province bound to London, 19 days out, in lat. 39. 20. N. long. 43. 0. W. and on the 23d April spoke the brig Union, Stephen Gardner, master, from Virginia bound to Lisbon, five days out, lat. 37. 20. long. 65.

RICHMOND, May 7.

Arrived in James river, the Grange and Isabella, from Glasgow; Favourite and Palliser, and Virginia Heroe, captain Nicolson, from London.

By way of Boston we learn, that captain Edwell, from Virginia to Lisbon, had put into that port, having met with a vessel near the banks of Newfoundland, the master of which declared, that he had fallen in with a Liverpool ship, from which he had received information of a Moorish cruiser having captured six American vessels, and had the masters of them prisoners on board.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Late London news-papers advise, that matters between the emperor and the Dutch are not likely to be brought to an amicable accommodation; and that a war between the two powers is now looked upon as inevitable.—That the French court had ordered count Dillon to prepare for an encampment in Flanders, near Montale, where 20,000 men were to be encamped by the beginning of May, as some interesting events might be expected by that time.—That the emperor had determined to visit the Low-Countries in person.—That the

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ERARD HOOE.
Charles-Street.

motion of the Austrian troops began to make the court of Berlin (Prussia) very uneasy—that the three different encampments which the emperor intends to form the present spring seem rather designing to act offensively than defensively; and that the opening the Scheld was not the only object which engages his imperial majesty's attention—That the elector of Saxony had been solicited to furnish 22,000 of his troops to join with 30,000 Prussians in establishing a camp at Koneigstein; while a Prussian army of 80,000 men was to be assembled in the environs of Schweidnitz, to penetrate, if required, into Bohemia and Moravia.—That continental affairs had approached the crisis, and with the advancement of spring there was every reason to think an immediate war would break out.

As an instance of the horrid cruelty human nature may be capable of, when destitute of the restraining influence of the Almighty, we here insert a short account of a most horrid and unnatural murder, which has been just communicated to us—after the magistrate has investigated the atrocious deed, we may be able to give our readers further particulars.

“On Saturday last Philip Peppble, of Frederick county, with his wife and four young children, the eldest but 9 years of age, was at his mother's house, eight miles from Tawney-town, when this unhappy man, frightened (as it supposed) by the spectre Poverty, murdered all of them with an ax, and then cut his own throat, to put an end to a wretched existence.—He is committed to prison but not expected to live, until sentence can be passed against him for his barbarous crime.”

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

L A W S M A R Y L A N D,

Passed November Session, 1784.

LIKEWISE,

A REPLY to an ADDRESS to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the United States of America, by the Author of *A Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worcester.*

Baltimore, May 19, 1785.
FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FIVE hundred acres of valuable land, within 20 miles of this flourishing town, and 16 of Annapolis. It is part of a tract known by the name of Worthington's Beginning, lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining the lands of Dr. Stewart.—There are on the premises, a promising orchard, and two dwelling-houses. Forty or fifty acres of this land are cleared, the rest well timbered, with oak, hickory, and a considerable quantity of large valuable pine. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Mr. John Miller, adjoining said land, to Mr. John Worthington, on Elk Ridge, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore-town, by whom a good and indisputable title will be given.

N. B. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand; a liberal credit will be given for the residue, on bond, with security.

George-town, May 7, 1785.
Will be sold in this town, on Wednesday the 15th of June next, to the highest bidder,

SUNDRY negroes, both male and female, amongst which are several likely boys and girls, from 16 to 15 years of age; also horses, cattle, plantation utensils, household furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to particularise, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Magruder, deceased. The term of sale for the negroes will be, one third ready money or tobacco, one third more by the first of October next, and the remaining one third by the first of February 1786; tobacco, wheat, or other produce, will be received at market price in discharge of the two last mentioned payments; and for the stock, &c. one half ready money, and the remainder by the first of October next. The purchasers of any article to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not paid by the time or times above mentioned.

Also, on Wednesday the 29th day of June next, will be sold at public sale, one third part of a lot of ground in the town of Upper Marlborough. Time will be given for part of the money, if required, and a deed given immediately on securing payment to

BASIL MAGRUDER,
WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER,
RICHARD THOMPSON.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Magruder, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved to William B. Magruder, at George-town, who is empowered to receive and settle them; and in order to hasten the payment, the subscribers earnestly solicit all those indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

BASIL MAGRUDER,
WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, } executors.
RICHARD THOMPSON, }

THE sale of the Newington Rope-walk, with the houses and utensils thereunto belonging, advertised to be on the 20th instant, is postponed till further notice.

Baltimore, May 14, 1785.

THE sale of the Baltimore Company's lands lying near this town, advertised by us on the 4th of April last, to be sold on the 16th instant, is postponed.

CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

Annapolis, May 17, 1785.

Just imported, in the ship Sally, from London, and to be sold on the lowest terms, by Archibald Chisholm, at his shop in School-street, near the Stadt-houfe, the following articles:

A VERY elegant fine toned piano forte, with an organ stop, &c. some fine toned common piano fortes; guitars; violins, with or without cases; German flutes, tipped or plain; English flutes; fifes; Aeolian harps and fliccaddes; violin bows, bridges, and pegs; and an assortment of strings, music, and instruction books for the above instruments; likewise a variety of looking-glasses, prints, tea chests, &c. &c.

April 12, 1785.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has settled on the banks of the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Big Red Stone creek, about one mile below the Red Stone old fort, where he has erected a saw and merchant mills. Any gentlemen inclining to move to or visit the new country, may be furnished on the spot with boats, flour, Indian corn, whiskey, hay, or any other matters convenient for their voyage, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

1000/13/1 SAMUEL JACKSON.

May 12, 1785.

THIS is to give notice to the public in general, and to all friends in particular, that the subscriber, living in London-town, is now provided with a new and complete ferry boat, in order to carry passengers over South river ferry; where he likewise will convey over waggons, carts, and every other kind of carriage, without the trouble of unharnessing either oxen or horses; those gentlemen who please to employ him may depend upon the best of usage, and the greatest care and expedition. He is likewise provided with an assortment of the best of liquors, and entertainment for men and horses, and every other convenience for the reception of those who may please to favour him with their custom, and doubts not, from his attention and earnest endeavours to please, but he will merit the favour of all who please to employ him, and is the public's most obliged and very humble servant,

REUBEN M'DANIEL.

Annapolis.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in this city, in a convenient situation opposite the Church circle, for the reception of boarders and lodgers; he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction, as those who choose to honour him with their company may depend on the gentlest accommodation, and the strictest endeavours to please.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

St. Mary's county, May 17, 1785.

THE creditors of Ignatius Craycraft, who have agreed to a composition under the deed of trust, are requested to meet at Leonard-town, in St. Mary's county, on Monday the sixth day of June next; those creditors whose claims are in tobacco are more particularly requested to meet, that their claims may be adjusted, and the proportion of each creditor's claim finally settled.

1 JEREMIAH JORDAN,
JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, } trustees.
STEPHEN TARLTON, }

May 8, 1785.

WHEREAS I, some time in the month of August last, gave my bond to general Reason Beall for the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds; all persons are hereby notified not to take an assignment thereof, as the payment will be contested in equity.

1000/16 ALEXANDER WHITAKER.

Annapolis, May 16, 1785.

A P P R E N T I C E S.

TWO or three apprentices wanted in the building line; they must be of good character, and give security for their behaviour.

Also want to hire two or three negro men by the year.

EDWARD VIDLER.

May 10, 1785.

WAS found, by Walter Dyer, living in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, some time in August 1783, on the main road leading from Upper Marlborough to Annapolis, a pinchbeck watch, with a steel chain; the watch was made in London by George Clark, and from a bill in her case was repaired in Baltimore, by George Leveley.—The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

N. B. The reason she has not been advertised before will be made known to the owner.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joshua Sanders, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may thereby in such manner conduct herself as will ensure the most expeditious close of her administration, with the least trouble and expence to herself and the parties interested therein.

ANNE SANDERS, administratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of Talbot Shipley, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Hood's tavern, between Baltimore and Frederick, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, about sixteen years old, not branded, about thirteen hands high, and goes lame. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, April 6, 1785.

RICHARD FLEMMING,

TAKES this method of acquainting his old customers and the public in general, that he has moved from the house he lately occupied near the town gate, to that convenient and very pleasantly situated house adjoining the assembly-room, lately built by Mr. Jacob Hult, where he intends to keep an assortment of the best liquors, and every other convenience for the reception of those who may please to favour him with their custom. He also carries on as usual the shoemaking business in its different branches, and doubts not, from his attention to business and earnest endeavours to please, but he will merit the favour of those who have heretofore been pleased to honour him with their commands.

Prince-George's county, April 2, 1785.

Some very good lands for sale, and time allowed for payment, if desired.

SEVERAL tracts of rich level lime stone land adjoining to each other, and lying within 2 or 3 miles of that healthy and pleasant place Sheppard's-town, in Berkley county, Virginia, on Potomack river: the land is full of locust, black walnut, black oak, hickory, and poplar; lies partly on Opecon, the Swan ponds, and Vanmeter's Marsh; the great road to Winchester and Carolina goes through; also the road to the Warm Springs. The tracts all together contain about 1600 acres, but can be conveniently divided; it is about 75 miles to Alexandria, 25 to Frederick-town; the land is very fine for grass, fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, and corn; several small fields and tenements are cleared upon it ready for cropping. There is a good neighbourhood, and every convenience of grist and saw mills, iron works, and a ready market for every produce; the land lies in the same rich valley with Conococheague, and is every way equal to the best of it, and in a very few years, much greatly increase in value.

Also four small tracts of good land, containing together between 7 and 800 acres, lying near the town of Bath, the Warm Springs in Virginia, partly on the Cape-Capon river, capable of great improvement by saw and grist mills, and plenty of fine oak and large pine timber, meadow, and arable and tobacco grounds. The lands lie near and bordering on Patowmack river, and from their situation and soil must every year grow more valuable.

Also several tracts of land lying near Bennett's creek, Bush creek, and Seneca, in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing all together about 1600 to 2000 acres; they lie about 30 miles from George town and Bladenburg, 10 to Frederick, about 40 from Baltimore; the soil makes the stock yellow tobacco, and there is a very great and good range for stock of all kinds.

The very great distress and trouble our country has been engaged in for the last nine years, I have felt most severely, as well as others, and therefore I have not harrassed by law-suits those indebted to me; but as we now enjoy the blessings of peace, a free trade, and a good crop, I earnestly entreat all those any way indebted to me, to contrive me as speedy and as liberal payments as possible, that I may be enabled the more readily, as it is my desire to perfect my own engagements.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, April 18, 1785.

F O R S A L E,

THE convenient brick house and other improvements, with an acre lot, on the Severn, at present (and for some time past) occupied by the chancellor. If not sold by the 15th of June next, will be to rent. For terms apply to

6 w JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are desired to give them in legally proved, that the same may be paid as soon as possible.

It is hoped that gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands for the printing of a Treatise upon Civil Government, by the aforesaid Isaac Campbell, will return them as soon as possible, either to the subscribers, or to Walter Winter, Esq; of Charles county, which ever may be most convenient.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } executors.
GUSTAVUS CAMPBELL, }

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AMPBELL, } executi-
CAMPBELL, }

St. Mary's county, May 2, 1785.

LOST or mislaid, by the subscriber, a certi-
ficate, issued to Thomas Belt, under the act
proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of
congress on loan office certificates, to accept this
state for payment, on the terms therein mentioned,
for the sum of £.40 17 s. current money, and
numbered 331. Any person who may have found
the said certificate, and will deliver it to me, shall
be handsomely rewarded, and all persons are hereby
forewarned from purchasing the same. w3

ATHANASIOS FORD.

April 22, 1785.

A meeting of the trustees of Charlotte Hall
school, Resolved, That a general meeting
be held at the Cool Springs, on the first day of June
next, as there are several plans now in the hands of
the trustees, to determine on the plan to be adopted
for the buildings necessary to be erected; the trustees
are also desirous to contract with workmen for com-
pleting the aforesaid building. Two hundred and
fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred
bushels of lime will be furnished the contractor on
the spot. Should the first day of June be a rainy
day, the meeting will be held the next fair day.

N. B. It is requested that any gentlemen who
have original subscriptions to Charlotte Hall school,
will be pleased to forward the same to the register.

Signed by order,
JOHN CARTWRIGHT, register.

May 2, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL those parts of that valuable tract of land
called Hall's Craft, which is the property of
the subscribers, lying in Calvert county, near to
Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, and con-
taining about 600 acres. A particular description
of its situation and advantages are deemed unneces-
sary, as the whole may be viewed by any person in-
clinable to purchase. The title is indisputable, a
general warranty will be given, and possession of a
part may be had immediately. Admitted state cer-
tificates will be received in payment for part of the
purchase. A considerable credit will be given, and
the further terms may be fully known by applica-
tion to Mr. Henry Hunt, the sheriff of Calvert, or
either of the subscribers, one on the premises, and
the other in Frederick-town.

CLEMENT SMITH,
PAT. SIM SMITH.

N. B. Provided these lands are not sold by private
sale before the 30th day of June next, they will on
that day be exposed to public sale, in Lower Marl-
borough, at 12 o'clock.

Annapolis, May 10, 1785.

Imported, in the brigantine Colpitta, from Lon-
don, and to be sold on the lowest terms by THO-
MAS RUTLAND, at his store on the Point, for
cash, good bills of exchange on Europe, tobacco,
wheat, corn, lumber, or on short credit, by the
piece or package.

A GENERAL and extensive assortment of
goods, comprehending, amongst a variety of
articles particularly adapted to the season, the fol-
lowing:

German ofsnabrigs and ticklenburgs; brown rolls;
Scotch ofsnabrigs; hempen twilled bagging; six
quarter, eight quarter, and ten quarter buckaback;
nine eighths brown and white Russia sheeting and
linen; three quarter, seven eighths, and four quarter
Irish linen; nine eighths and five quarter brown and
white Irish sheeting; three quarter, seven quarter,
eight quarter, and ten quarter diaper and damask
napery and tabling; silk and cotton romals;
silk, pullica, and fine lawn handkerchiefs;
silk, four quarter, five quarter, and six quarter
damask cottons and calicoes; India and cotton
china furniture; chiniz patnas, pallampoes, and
spanize; checked and striped doreas; five quarter
flowered terendam; demy cambrics; clear and
fine lawns; five quarter and six quarter book mus-
lin; and book bordered handkerchiefs.

Three quarter, seven eighths, and four quarter
silk and cotton checks; three quarter and four
quarter check handkerchiefs; six quarter bunts;
jeans, white and printed; jeanets; Venetian and
Italian cords; cataloons; ribdelures; fatinets;
mullinets; stockinets; snowdrins; pillow and cot-
ton beaver; orientales, and plain corded and striped
lininities.

Peiffans; farfenets; mantua; mode; satin; bro-
cade; ladies white, and youths and mens white
and brown thread hose; ladies white, and mens
white and coloured silk hose; ladies and girls white
and black silk mitts, and mens white silk gloves.

Ladies elegant riding hats, black, white, and
beaver coloured, plain and rough edged, with fea-
thers, bands, beaus, streamers, and tassels.

Youths and mens white and beaver coloured plain
and rough edged hats; boys, youths, and mens
bound, unbound, curled, round, and cocked felt and
other hats.

Plain, spotted, and figured gauzes, gauze hand-
kerchiefs and aprons.

Seven eighths and four quarter spotted and flower-
ed lawns; flowered and neale work lawn aprons.

Single and double farfenet; narrow talle; broad
paduasoy; china; satin and gauze figured ri-
ands.

Boys and mens, ladies side, and portmanteau sad-
dles; mail pillions; saddle bags; pelham and
snaffle bridles; bits, plain and plated; woollen and
linen girths; servants velvet, and jockeys race caps;
sorted colours.

New and second hand spinnets, with lessons, over-
tures, songs, &c. violins; star and gilt hole; French
pattern and piano forte guttars.

Best London port wine and porter; double Glou-
cester and Cheshire cheese.

Seines, from 35 to 50 fathom; seine, sail, and
store twine; rope traces, and leading lines.

Pewter tureens; soup ladles and spoons; hard me-
tal and common plates and dishes; wine measures;
bafons and porringers.

Sham stags; split and centre bone; split buck, green
and white ivory handle table and desert knives and
forks; green and white ivory and silver handle
knives and forks in mahogany cases; buck, sham
stags, and buffalo cutteaus; buffalo and tortoise-
shell penknives; scissars; lancets and horse shears;
bath metal, pinchbeck, mourning, single and double
gilt, plated and solid silver shoe and shoe and knee
buckles; neat paste, stone knee and ladies shoe
buckles; neat steel and plated spurs; corkscrews;
pencil cases; black and red lead pencils; best
Whitechapel and good common needles; surveyors
instruments in cases; Dutch and temple spectacles;
marking types; bath and white metal; gilt, plated
and solid silver coat and vest buttons.

Pump tacks; 1d. and 4d. brads; scupper and
lathing nails; 2d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails;
20d. flooring brads; Crowleys, hilling, weeding and
grubbing hoes; carpenters broad axes, adzes, draw-
ing knives, and claw hammers; table butt, inside
flutter, cross garnet, chest, H, HL, and hook
hinges; stock, pad, and iron rim locks; flat spring
and round door bolts on plates; common and best
steel hand, key hole, compass, tenon, fast, pannel,
cross cut, and whip saws and law files; engineer and
ship augers; spike and common gimblets; shoe-
makers tools in sets; or singly; plane irons; brick-
layers and plaitters trowels; drowing stocks and
bits; bed-screws in sets; coffee-mills; steelyards;
wheat sieves; sishes and sish stones; best iron shov-
els and steel garden spades; iron skillers; trying
pans; box-irons; socket heading, ferners, and
mortice chisels and gouges; iron and brass wire
wheat riddles.

Best ground white lead, Spanish brown, yellow
ochre, bright red paint, and French verdegreafe;
best dry lead; yellow rosin; roll brimstone; cop-
peras; fig blue; Poland starch; lamp black; best
joiners and India glue; gold leaf; basket salt;
spirits, varnish, and turpentine in pint bottles; best
boiled linseed oil; London dipped candles; yellow
soap, &c. Durham mustard.

China collard cups; pattifans; bowls in sizes;
elegant table and desert services, and tea sets.

Maids and womens best coloured lamb and white
grain kid gloves and mitts; mens best white grain
kid and lamb, Norway doe, and Venetian beaver
gloves.

Pearl barley; white candy; single and double
refined sugar in loaves; bohea, hyson, and congo
teas; face ginger; mace; cinnamon; cloves and
nutmegs.

Brass and tinned mounted guns and fowling
pieces; elegant holster and saddle pistols.

Fig. Ffg. and FFFg. gunpowder in whole
and half barrels.

Ofsnabrig, whited brown, and Scotch ounce
threads; French and Holland tapes; shirt and vest
moulds; cotton and silk laces; garters; ferrets;
London quality; short whites, best middling, and
middling, and best corking pins; Hambro' yarn.

High and low Bristol, London drop shot; small
bar and sheet lead.

Superfine pot, foolscap, thick and thin plain
and gilt quarto post paper; youths copy books;
spelling books; primmers; psalters; bibles; pocket
dictionaries; seamens daily assistant, and mariners
compass; pocket shaving and writing cases; etwees;
tortoiseshell and leather snuff boxes.

Shaving boxes; house brooms and brushes; scrub-
bing clamps; hearth, cloaths, tooth, painters, plaist-
erers, and tar brushes; backgammon tables; cruet
stands; hair and lawn sieves.

Mahogany and painted tube achromatic tele-
scopes; Hadleys quadrants; best wood steering and
hanging compasses; whole and half hour, whole,
half, and quarter minute glasses, common and solid
joints; hand trumpets; horn and tin punched lan-
thorns; tin and cabin lamps; hand, log, double
Hambro', and single and double deep sea lines; two,
three, five, and seven prong fish gigs; narrow bunt-
ing; horn spoons and tumblers; log reels and mess
bowls.

Superfine and second broad clothes, most fashion-
able colours; rattinets; shallcons; durants; tam-
mies; and calimancoes.

A small assortment of drugs; Stoughton's bitters
in cases; a small number of glaziers diamonds;
fans; tea chests; billiard tables; a few elegant em-
broidered muslin and satin vests; and an assortment
of millinery, consisting of ladies full and half dres
balloon, Rutland, and Lanardi caps, handkerchiefs,
hats, and bonnets; fashionable black and white
shades; buffouts and fashes.

To be LEASED for ninety-nine years, renewable,
NUMBER of lots in the city of Annapolis.

For terms apply to CHARLES STEVART, at
his store.

Annapolis, May 12, 1785.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Mary, from London, and now opening,
A LARGE and very general ASSORTMENT
of

Spring and Summer goods,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail, on the lowest
terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat,
or other country produce, by

JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Cash or specie certificates for good to-
bacco.

To be SOLD, on the 20th of this instant, May,
LOGAN'S WHARF, 60 feet front and 100
depth, with a 20 feet square house, rented as
a blacksmith's shop at 20 pounds a year; also a
brick house, 3 stories high, with 6 rooms in it, a
passage 12 feet wide, and four fire places; like-
wise a garden 200 feet deep. The brick house will
be sold with or without the wharf, as will best suit
the purchaser. One third of the purchase money to
be paid on taking possession, and two years credit
will be given for the remainder, if required, on
bond with good security.

Also 104 acres of land on Barren-creek, in So-
merset county, now in the possession of Charles We-
therley. Said Wetherley never had a deed for the
land. It will be sold at Annapolis on the 3d of
June, and a good and sufficient deed will be given
the purchaser; by

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on
the premises, the 10th day of June, if fair, if not
the next fair day,

TWO thousand acres of valuable land, being
part of a tract called Chew's Farm, situated
upon the river Patowmack, in Washington county,
about nine miles from Hagar's-town, and twenty six
from Frederick-town; this tract is of the rich lime-
stone lands in Conococheague valley, and fully
equal in soil to any in it, is very well watered and
timbered, and has a considerable quantity of re-
markable fine meadow ground. There are several
small dwelling houses, barns, orchards, and other
improvements, upon different parts of it; it will be
laid off and sold in lots of one, two, or three hun-
dred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. A very
small part of the purchase money (not exceeding one
sixth) will be required when possession is delivered,
and the remainder in seven equal yearly payments.
Colonel Richard Davis, who lives upon the pre-
mises, will shew them to any person inclining to
view them previous to the day of sale. A good and
sufficient title will be given by the proprietors, who
will attend the sale.

CATHARINE SIEBERT,

WITH the assistance of journeymen, and ap-
prentices brought up by her late husband,
Mr. Justus Siebert, means to continue keeping the
shop for dressing hair, making cushions, curls, &c.
for ladies, as carried on in the time of her husband.

Mrs. Siebert, though she addresses this to the
public, particularly intends it for those who fre-
quented the shop, and generously honoured Mr.
Siebert with their custom in his life time; she hopes
they will not now forsake her in the hour of distress,
if they do, the only means of her support will be
gone for ever. Though the apprentices may not be
equally capable as the master was, whom they have
lost, yet it is acknowledged one of them dresses la-
dies and gentlemen with as much taste as any other
hair-dresser in Annapolis; assisted by him, she flatters
herself with being able to give satisfaction to all who
honour her with employment, particularly to custo-
mers whose kindness she has so frequently experi-
enced.

Annapolis, May 9, 1785.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Thursday the
second day of June next, at the dwelling house
of Robert Clark, late of the city of Annapolis,
deceased.

ALL the personal estate of the said Robert Clark,
consisting of a lease for three houses situated
on West-street, a negro woman about fifty years of
age, and her daughter about twelve, with all the
household furniture. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock
in the morning.

KESIAH CLARK, administratrix.

George-town, April 28, 1785.

THE subscribers being empowered by the af-
fignees of Messieurs Clement Biddle, and Co.
to settle and adjust the affairs of that concern in this
state, earnestly request those who are citizens and
have claims against the said concern to bring them
in, likewise those indebted are desired to make im-
mediate payment.

JAMES M. LINGAN,
WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER.

LOST or mislaid, by the subscriber, a certi-
ficate, issued under the act to adjust the debts
due from this state, to Thomas Gray, for the sum
of £.333 16, current money, and numbered 443.
Whoever has found the said certificate, and will de-
liver it to me, shall be handsomely rewarded, and
all persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing
the same.

JAMES WEEMS.

ROMULUS, A thorough bred Colt,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, in Charles county, within four miles of Piffatway, at the moderate price of six dollars a mare, and two shillings and six pence to the groom. Romulus is a good bay, full fifteen hands high, rising four years old, stout, well formed, very active, and I have great reason to believe he will make a good running horse; he was got by True Whig, who was got by Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Aurora, who was got by Monkey, upon a mare of the Spanish breed imported by Mr. Harrison, father to the present Mr. Nath. Harrison, on James river. I will find pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, great care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

N. B. In order to establish the pedigree of Romulus, I have thought proper to insert the following certificates:

The bay mare Aurora, now the property of Mr. Benjamin Gwinn, of Fairfax, was bred by me, she was got by my imported horse Monkey, her dam was of the Spanish breed imported by my father. Given under my hand this 21st day of May 1783.

NATH. HARRISON.

True Whig was bred by me, and was got by my old horse Regulus, out of the dam of Apollo; she was an imported mare, and said to be of the first blood in England, but her pedigree being lost I do not at present recollect it.

June 17, 1783.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

The bay colt Romulus, now the property of Messieurs Gwinn and Cawood, was bred by me; he was got by True Whig, but of my old mare Aurora, both mentioned above. Given under my hand this 22d day of June 1783.

BENJAMIN GWINN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted-knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two snaphrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 1st of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jim, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. THOMAS.

Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, March 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law directing and empowering the justices of Anne-Arundel county, to assess on the inhabitants of Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling, with interest, to repay the reverend Mr. Magowan a sum of money by him advanced for the completion of the Chapel of Ease, in the said parish.

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

Intendant's-office, April 28, 1785.

AS many purchasers of confiscated British property, for the emissions of June 1780, and the emission of May 1781, neglected to give bond before the first day of this month, agreeably to the directions of the act to establish funds, &c. such debtors as are able to pay, are liable to immediate suit, and judgments can be obtained the first court, and executions thereon issue to compel the payment of the money due the state in the money contracted for. The intendant of the revenue, desirous to avoid bringing suits, if the intention of the act can be complied with, and substantial justice can be done without, gives notice to such debtors who have not given bond, that if they will pay to the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the 10th day of July next, in specie, or in the emissions of June 1780 (commonly called state, and state continental), one sixth of the sums due from them respectively, that they shall, on giving bond before the said 10th day of July next, with security for the residue, including interest to the first day of September last, have credit until the first day of January 1790; and they may discharge such residue of their debt in any specie certificates issued by this state. All debtors who do not comply with this offer, will be sued immediately after the said 10th day of July, without any distinction.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

Intendant's-office, April 28, 1785.

THERE appearing to be about the sum of twenty thousand pounds of the emissions of June 1780, including interest, commonly called state and state continental paper money, in circulation, more than the amount of bonds lodged in the treasury, and particularly appropriated by law for the redemption of these emissions; to secure the payment of which bills, the act to establish funds, &c. directs, that after the first day of June next, a draught shall be made of bonds taken for the redemption of the emission of May 1781, and of the bonds taken in virtue of the said act for property sold, and not bonded for before the act passed: It being the desire of the intendant to avoid a draught, if the redemption of the bills to the amount above stated can be secured in any other manner, he proposes to all those who have bonds in the office liable to a draught as aforesaid, that the balance aforesaid directed to be secured, be paid by the 10th day of July next, into the treasury, by the debtors, in proportion to their several debts, in specie, or the said bills. This will require about one eighth of the sums due to be paid. If, therefore, the said debtors, before the day above mentioned, pay into the treasury one eighth of their debts respectively, in specie or the bills aforesaid, and the sum paid is equal to the balance to be secured as aforesaid or nearly so, the intendant will apply the same, with such other means as may be in his power, to the purpose aforesaid; and the debtors to the state will be relieved from the hazard of a draught, which might be very distressing to individuals, though the contribution made by all will make the burthen very light, by being divided; and if there should not be a sufficient sum for the purpose aforesaid made up by the debtors, with the other means in the intendant's power, by the day aforesaid, and a draught must take place, then those who do pay into the treasury, in consequence of this notice, shall have their money returned, and must stand their chance of being draughted, as the intendant has no power to excuse any individual, if there is a draught.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

AGREEABLE to the resolve of congress of May 10, 1780, respecting the renewal of loan-office certificates destroyed by accident, I, the subscriber, do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January 1780, my dwelling house, in Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, was consumed by fire, and therein were burnt and consumed two continental loan-office certificates, that is to say, one certificate, No. 1859, for one thousand dollars, and one other certificate, No. 1860, for one thousand dollars also, both of which certificates were issued at the continental loan-office, in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joseph Bruff, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the said certificates renewed.

RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 14, 1785.

IN pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, on twelve months credit, on bond with good security, at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of land, viz. New Market, with dwelling and out houses, containing twenty-two acres; Bennett's Pasture, six acres, adjoining; Green-Timber-yard, sixty-five acres; all on Hungre river; Hog Quarter, two hundred and fifty acres, on Blackwater.

CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

St. Mary's county, April 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on the river Patowmack, seven miles below Leonard-town, containing about thirteen hundred acres, one half of which is rich low land, well adapted for corn, tobacco, and small grain. The natural situation of this place, which is extremely beautiful, and equal if not superior to any in the state, is improved by a large and beautiful garden, falling yards, &c. The buildings are excellent, consisting of an elegant two story brick dwelling house, four rooms and a passage upon a floor, completely finished; a kitchen, work house, carriage houses, barns, stables, cow house, corn houses, &c. &c. As it is supposed that no one would chuse to purchase without first viewing the place, any farther description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, when one fourth of the purchase money will be expected, and credit if required, given for the remainder, to be paid in three annual payments, on giving bond upon interest, with approved security.

WILLIAM SOMERVELL.

April 20, 1785.

ALL those gentlemen who have subscribed to the paper in my hands for the purpose of founding a college on the western shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Stadt-house, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, to choose visitors for the said college, in pursuance of the directions of the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

RICHARD SPRIGG, agent.

Houses and lots for sale.

March 23, 1785.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale, THREE very valuable houses and lots, standing on Prince-George's-street, one of the most commodious and convenient streets for trade of any in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, April 4, 1785.

JOSEPH CLARK,

Architect, Builder, and Surveyor,

COMPOSES designs, draws plans, elevations, and sections of buildings of all kinds in civil architecture; makes out bills of scantling, and all other materials; makes calculations and estimates of the expence of the labour as well as the materials; values all kinds of work in buildings that is already executed; directs workmen, and surveys the execution of building; and will contract for the execution of any kind of building in civil architecture; surveys and plots lands, &c.

CARPENTERS.

I want to hire thirty journeymen carpenters, twelve months work will be insured them. I will give good encouragement to two men who understand lines, and have a capacity to command respect, and to lead a set of carpenters in their work.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Open his Mouth and look in.

Hooe's ferry, April 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Hooe's ferry, on the 25th day of March, DAVY, a small black negro man slave, very thin visage, most of his teeth are decayed by the venereal disorder, with an entire loss of the palate of his mouth, which occasions him to stammer so exceedingly, that it is difficult to understand him. Whoever apprehends the said slave and brings him to me, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, provided he be taken twenty miles from home, if under twenty miles one guinea.

GERARD HOOE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1785.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 26.

Mr. E. French, in general, are greatly dissatisfied with the commercial grants ceded to the Americans. All the trading companies are for carrying up remonstrances to the throne. The first object of this grievance is, that the new emancipated republicans have obtained two free ports in the Antilles; viz. Mole St. Nicholas, and the harbour of St. Lucia. It is true, that in the other parts of those islands they can trade only in rice, deals and cattle, and export therefrom no other goods than European commodities; yet as they have liberty to take in three millions weight of sugar at Martinico, the French merchants are afraid, not without some foundation, that they may be tempted to smuggle thirty millions. On the other hand, as they are at liberty to export negroes, and bring their cod to market, it is apprehended this concession will, by degrees, prove destructive to the French fisheries, and the trade of that nation to Africa. They further urge, that by permitting the importation of rice by the Americans, the usual trade of the French, in Europe, will be sensibly affected.

From the *Bahama Gazette* of February 12, 1785.

It is the generally received opinion of those who have access to the best information, that parliament will not allow the Americans the least intercourse with our West-India islands, otherwise than in British bottoms; that the trade between the American states and Great-Britain will be equally free to both nations; and that all trade between them and our continental colonies will be entirely prohibited: In other words, that the present regulations prescribed by the king in council, will be adopted by the legislature.

No doubt is entertained of the British shipping and resources, being fully sufficient for the regular supplying our colonies with what they may stand in need of: regard to the national welfare, dictates the pursuing every measure that can afford employment to our own people.

BOSTON, April 9.

Several vessels, which have sailed from this port for Nova-Scotia, within these few weeks, have returned without breaking bulk, the refugees there declaring they would have no transactions, whatever with those whom they maliciously as well as non-sensically term rebels. Without doubt, not but every American who is unshackled by corruption or party influence, on reading this article, will feel a combination of passions in his breast, that will admit of no description. While those infamous scoundrels, the refugee English factors, are permitted to contaminate the air of a land of freedom—while the wheels of government with their gold—end to ruin our merchants and tradesmen by their importations, our trade is suffering every restriction; and a nation we are treated with every indignity and insult that ignorance, ingratitude, or voraciousness, can invent.

Not content, says a correspondent, are those nefarious out-laws, the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, in sucking the very vitals of our political existence, by means of their agents and emissaries, but they strive to cheat us out of our imports, small as they are, by false entries—the captain of a schooner, from that province, being detected at the naval office, on Tuesday last, in entering his cargo as wood, when, upon examination it was found to be goods to a very considerable amount.

May 4. A country correspondent informs us, that there is now a prospect of a prosperous season. Though from the severity of the late winter, and the backwardness of the spring, the farmers begin to entertain the idea of an unpropitious harvest.

Whatever tends in the smallest degree to deprive the people of political information, is inimical to the principles of republicanism.

The stamp act, passed the last session of the general court, meets throughout every part of the commonwealth, with disapprobation, that part laying a duty on newspapers, particularly so. The cloven foot in it appears too visible, to escape notice. To clog the currents of information—and to shackle the means of political knowledge and necessary learning—are discordant notes to the general ear. But its danger is not the whole of its evil consequences. It is deemed impolitic and unequal—impolitic, as it will encourage our sifter to send their papers into this commonwealth cheaper than can possibly be afforded here, to the ruin of a set of artisans, whose exertions in the late revolution, deserves a more liberal fate. Unequal, as the revenue arising from news-papers, must (while but a mite to the general treasury) operate in a great degree, to the destruction of the present printers of these publications.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

There is lately arrived in France from America, a wild man, who was caught in the woods, 200 miles back from the Lake of the Woods, by a party of Indians; they had seen him several times, but he was so swift of foot, that they could by no means get up with him; till one day having the good fortune to find him asleep, they seized and bound him. He is near seven feet high, covered with hair, has but little appearance of understanding, and is remarkably tullen and untractable; when he was taken, half a bear was found lying by him, which he had just killed.

May 11. Yesterday happily arrived the long missing ship Firebrand, from Amsterdam, whence she sailed last fall, put in distress into Falmouth, was there refitted, departed from thence with the British packet, and after some stay at Guadaloupe, has got safe into our harbour.

By a gentleman lately from New-London we are informed, that several British agents (rejected from Boston) have taken stores, and ordered the vessels with their goods round to that city.

We are informed by letters from England, that lately was married Walter Dulany, Esq; major of the Maryland loyalists, and son of the late worthy and much loved Walter Dulany, Esq; of Annapolis, to Mrs. Dulany, the beautiful relict of Lloyd Dulany, Esq; who was unfortunately killed about three years ago in a duel by the reverend Mr. Allen.

May 12. We have the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of the ship *Empress of China*, captain Greene, from the East-Indies, at this port, yesterday, after a voyage of 14 months and 24 days. She sailed from this port about the 15th of February, 1784, and arrived at Canton in August, having touched at the Cape de Verdes—the took her departure from China the first of last January, and in return touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she made her passage here in about two months. The crew during this long voyage have been, remarkable healthy. The carpenter, who went out in a bad state of health, died on the homeward passage.

We learn that captain Greene met with polite usage during his stay in Canton—the British commodore was the first who saluted his flag on his arrival there.

As the ship has returned with a full cargo, and of such articles as we generally import from Europe, a correspondent observes; that it prefigures a future happy period of our being able to dispense with that burthen-some and unnecessary traffic, which heretofore we have carried on with Europe—the great prejudice of our rising empire, and future happy prospects of solid greatness. And that whether or not the ship's cargo be productive of those advantages to the owners, which their merits for the undertaking deserve; he conceives it will promote the welfare of the United States in general, by inspiring their citizens with emulation to equal, if not excel their mercantile rivals.

Some years ago, when the advantages of trade and navigation were better studied and more valued than they are now, the arrival of a vessel after so prosperous a voyage, from so distant a part of our globe, would be announced by public thanksgiving and ringing of bells!—Should not this be our practice now, since Providence is countenancing our navigation to this new world? We hope in our next, to be able to give our readers a more perfect detail of this important voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Extra of a letter from Edinburgh, March 9.

"We hear that the silver plate, taken in April 1778, by the crew of the *Ranger*, American privateer, then commanded by Paul Jones, from the right honourable the earl of Seikirk, was last week sent back to his lordship by Paul Jones, and the carriage paid by him."

The Albany gazette of April 29, says, "We are credibly informed that congress have made a formal demand on the court of Great-Britain, for the immediate delivery of the western posts. This part of the country has suffered so greatly from the communication being so long closed, that we promise ourselves this will be a very agreeable piece of information. Without entering upon the motives that have occasioned the detention of these posts so long, or the question whether the treaty has, on our part, been fully complied with; we only express our wishes, that the intended requisition may have the desired effect. If any fault or backwardness on our side, has given the court of Great-Britain reason to be thus dilatory, in performing her part of the treaty, let the impediment be removed—an American senate should despise a little or ungenteous action. But if the proud and overbearing spirit of our late enemies occasions it, rather let us have recourse to arms, than to have the slightest tribute to the haughtiness of power."

Extra of a letter from Versailles, February 17.

"It is generally believed here, that an accommodation is as good as agreed upon between the emperor and the Dutch, as the proposals on both sides are accepted, and it is even said that the preliminaries would be signed next Sunday."

"As the officers have liberty of absence until the month of May (which is the usual time) and need not join their regiments before that time, as well as the Swiss officers, there is no probability of a war for this year."

Extra of a letter from Antwerp, February 17.

"The failure of the Trieste East-India company puts every body here in the utmost consternation, as it was followed immediately by a second failure, that of count Charles de Proly, chief and first director of our former company, which we look upon as entirely lost, as the shares are not worth five per cent; and nobody will bid any thing for them. The said count fled out of this country on Sunday the 13th instant. It is reported, that our sovereign, the emperor, has ordered him to be pursued very diligently, as he has been the first means of the hostilities, concerning the Scheld, with our neighbours the Dutch. Now we do not desire any more the opening of the Scheld, if we

only had recovered our interest in the company; as this double bankruptcy extends from the government itself down to the lowest citizen, and even servant. Every body that had any money was happy in having a share in the company. Thus the poor as well as the rich see their hopes entirely annihilated. God knows, how many families are ruined by it; with one word: high and low are sighing on account of this fatal circumstance."

May 16. A letter from an officer on board his Britannic majesty's ship *Europa*, dated Port-Royal (Jamaica) April 2, says, "There is no intelligence here worth your perusal, except a slight prospect of hostilities between the Spaniards and us, concerning the Moskito shore, part of which we still remain in possession of, and are in strict alliance with the native Indians, whom the Spaniards have made their implacable enemies, and whom they are resolved, not only to conquer, but absolutely to extirpate, or oblige them, for the safety of their lives, to retire to the mountains; in consequence of which, we, being their allies, have supplied them with 20,000 stand of arms, and furnished them with what military force could well be spared from this island, consisting of three hundred troops, on frigate of 44 guns, two of 36, and three sloops, (leaving here only the *Europa*, a 20 gun ship, and a sloop), with orders, as the report says, not to commit any hostilities, but to protect the Indians. What may be the result of these steps, it is hardly possible to foresee: though in my opinion, it is a matter of too little consequence, for the Spaniards or us to be serious about."

Extra of a letter from Augusta (State of Georgia), dated April 7.

"As to news we have none here excepting that vast numbers of people are going from hence to the Mississippi, in consequence of the Spanish government having delivered up to this state, their post at the Natchez, and that our governor has sent troops to garrison the same. The seat of government is removed from Savannah to Augusta. All kinds of tradesmen are much wanted here, particularly smiths and tanners."

The following is the deed of cession of the western territory of the state of Massachusetts to the United States, as entered on the journals of congress.

"TO all who shall see these presents, We, Samuel Holten, and Rufus King, the under-written delegates for the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the congress of the United States of America, send greeting.

"Whereas the general court of Massachusetts, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, passed an act, entitled, "An act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States certain lands, the property of this commonwealth," in the words following:

"Whereas several of the states in the union have at present no interest in the great and extensive tract of uncultivated country, lying in the westerly part of the United States; and it may be reasonable that the states above-mentioned should be interested in the aforesaid country: Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, or any three of the said delegates be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered, for and in behalf of this commonwealth, to cede or relinquish by authentic conveyance or conveyances to the United States, to be disposed of for the common benefit of the same, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, of October the tenth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, that part of that tract of land, belonging to this commonwealth, which lies between the rivers Hudson and Mississippi, as they may think proper, and to make the said cession in such manner, and on such conditions as shall appear to them the most suitable." And whereas the said general court, on the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, passed one other act, entitled, "An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth, in the United States, in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States, certain lands, the property of this commonwealth," in the words following: "Whereas by the act aforesaid, three delegates, representing this state in Congress, are necessary to make the cession aforesaid, and it may be necessary that the said business should be performed by a less number of the said delegates; be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that any two delegates, representing this commonwealth in Congress, be, and hereby are authorized and empowered to do and perform all matters and things, which by the act aforesaid might be done and performed by any three delegates as aforesaid, any thing in the aforesaid act notwithstanding." And whereas the said general court, on the seventeenth day of June, in the aforesaid year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, did nominate and appoint the aforesaid Samuel Holten, and on the third day of November following, the aforesaid Rufus King, delegates to represent the said commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United States of America, for one year, from the first Monday of November, in the said year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, which appointment remains in full force.

22

George Jones May 1984

A L L persons indebted to the estate of)

Annapolis, May 10, 1785.
Just imported, in the brigantine Colpitts, from London, and to be sold on the lowest terms by THOMAS RUTLAND, at his store on the Point, for cash, good bills of exchange on Europe, tobacco, wheat, corn, lumber, or on short credit, by the piece or package.

A GENERAL and extensive assortment of goods, comprehending, amongst a variety of articles particularly adapted to the season, the following:

German ofnabrigs and ticklenburgs; brown rolls; Scotch ofnabrigs; hempen twilled bagging; six quarter, eight quarter, and ten quarter huckaback; nine eighths brown and white Russia sheeting and drabs; three quarter, seven eighths, and four quarter Irish linen; nine eighths and five quarter brown and white Irish sheeting; three quarter, seven quarter, eight quarter, and ten quarter diaper and damask napkinning and tabling; silk and cotton romals; narrow paste, pulicat, and fine lawn handkerchiefs; demy, four quarter, five quarter, and six quarter printed cottons and calicoes; India and cotton chintz furniture; chintz patnas, pallampoes, and japan; checked and striped doreas; five quarter flowered terrendams; demy cambrics; clear and long lawns; five quarter and six quarter book muslins; and book bordered handkerchiefs.

Three quarter, seven eighths, and four quarter linen and cotton checks; three quarter and four quarter check handkerchiefs; six quarter bunts; jeans, white and printed; jeanets; Venetian and Italian cords; cataloons; ribdelures; fatinets; muslinets; stockinets; snowdinets; pillow and cotton beaver; orientales, and plain corded and striped dimities.

Perfians; farfenets; mantua; mode; fatin; brocade; ladies white, and youths and mens white and brown thread hose; ladies white, and mens white and coloured silk hose; ladies and girls white and black silk mitts, and mens white silk gloves.

Ladies elegant riding hats; black, white, and beaver coloured, plain and rough edges, with feathers, bands, beaus, streamers, and tassels.

Youths and mens white and beaver coloured plain and rough edged hats; boys, youths, and mens bound, unbound, curled, round, and cocked felt and calfor hats.

Plain, spotted, and figured gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.

Seven eighths and four quarter spotted and flowered lawns; flowered and needle work lawn aprons.

Single and double farfenet; narrow taste; broad fatin; paduafoy; china; fatin and gauze figured ribands.

Boys and mens, ladies side, and portmanteau saddles; mail pillions; saddle bags; pelham and snaffle brules; bits; plain and plated; woollen and linen girths; servants velvet, and jockeys race caps, sorted colours.

New and second hand spinnets, with lessons, overtures, songs, &c. violins; itar and gilt hole, French pattern and piano forte guitars.

Best London port wine and porter; double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese.

Seines, from 35 to 50 fathom; seine, sail, and store twine; rope traces, and leading lines.

Pewter tureens; soup ladles and spoons; hard metal and common plates and dishes; wine measures; basons and porringers.

Sham stag, split and centre bone, split buck, green and white ivory handle table and desert knives and forks; green and white ivory and silver handle knives and forks in mahogany cases; buck, sham stag, and buffalo cutteaus; buffalo and tortoise-shell penknives; scissars; lancets and horse shears; bath metal, pinchbeck, moorning, single and double gilt, plated and solid silver shoe and shoe and knee buckles; neat paste, stone knee and ladies shoe buckles; neat steel and plated spurs; corkscrews; pencil cases; black and red lead pencils; best Whitechapel and good common needles; surveyors instruments in cases; Dutch and temple spectacles; marking types; bath and white metal, gilt, plated and solid silver coat and vest buttons.

Pump tacks; 1d. and 4d. brads; scupper and lathing nails; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails; 20d. flooring brads; Crowleys, hilling, weeding and grubbing hoes; carpenters broad axes, adzes, drawing knives, and claw hammers; table butt, inside shutter, cross garnet, chest, H, HL, and hooks hinges; stock, pad, and iron rim locks; flat spring and round door bolts on plates; common and best steel hand, key-hole, compass, tenon, fish, pannel, cross cut, and whip saws and saw files; engineer and ship augers; spike and common gimblets; shoe-makers tools in sets, or singly; plane irons; brick-layers and plasterers trowels; dowing stocks and bits; bed-screws in sets; coffee-mills; steel-yards; wheat sickles; fishes and fish stones; best iron shovels and steel garden spades; iron skillets; frying pans; box irons; socket heading, ferners, and mortice chisels and gouges; iron and brass wire wheat riddles.

Best ground white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, bright red paint, and French verdegreafe; best dry lead; yellow rosin; roll brimstone; cop-pers; fig blue; Poland starch; lamp black; best

joiners and India glue; gold leaf; basket salt; spirits, varnish, and turpentine in pint bottles; best boiled linseed oil; London dipped candles; yellow soap, &c. Durham mustard.

China cutlard cups; pattipans; bowls in sizes; elegant table and desert services, and tea sets.

Maids and womens best coloured lamb and white grain kid gloves and mitts; mens best white grain kid and lamb, Norway doe, and Venetian beaver gloves.

Pearl barley; white candy; single and double refined sugar in loaves; bohea, hyson, and congo teas; race ginger; mace; cinnamon; cloves and nutmegs.

Brairs and tutinea mounted guns and fowling pieces; elegant holster and saddle pistols.

Cg. Fg. Ffg. and Fffg. gunpowder in whole and half barrels.

Ofnabrig, whited brown, and Scotch ounce threads; French and Holland tapes; shirt and vest moulds; cotton and silk laces; garters; ferrets; London quality; short whites, best middling, and middling, and best corking pins; Hambro' yarn.

High and low Bristol, London drop shot; small bar and sheet lead.

Superfine pot, foolscap, thick and thin plain and gilt quarto post paper; youths copy books; spelling books; primmers; psalters; bibles; pocket dictionaries; seamens daily assistant, and mariners compass; pocket shaving and writing cases; etwees; tortoiseshell and leather snuff boxes.

Shaving-boxes; house brooms and brushes; scrubbing clamps; hearth, cloaths, tooth, painters, plaist-rers, and tar brushes; backgammon tables; cruet stands; hair and lawn sieves.

Mahogany and painted tube achromatic tele-scopes; Hadleys quadrants; best wood steering and hanging compasses; whole and half hour, whole, half, and quarter minute glassess, common and solid joints; hand trumpets; horn and tin punched lan-thorns; tin and cabin lamps; hand, log, double Hambro', and single and double deep sea lines; two, three, five, and seven prong fish gigs; narrow bunt-ing; horn spoons and tumblers; log reels and mess bowls.

Superfine and second broad clothes, most fashion-able colours; sattinets; shallons; durants; tam-mies; and calimancoes.

A small assortment of drugs; Stoughton's bitters in cases; a small number of glaziers diamonds; fans; tea chests; billiard tables; a few elegant em-broidered muslin and satin veils; and an assortment of millinery, consisting of ladies full and half drefs balloon, Rutland, and Lunardi caps, handkerchiefs, hats, and bonnets; fashionable black and white shades; buffants and falthes.

Annapolis, April 25, 1785.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform the respectable families of this city, that he intends to open his dancing-school, on Monday the second of May, at the assembly room where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances. Days for teaching are on Mondays and Tuesdays, from four o'clock to seven in the evening. He likewise purposes keeping an evening school, for gentlemen that cannot conveniently attend in the day. Those ladies and gentlemen who would not choose to attend the public school, will be waited upon at their own houses. Mr. Roussell begs leave to assure the public, that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and that the utmost regard will be paid to decorum.

P. S. The terms, three pounds per quarter, four dollars at entrance, and four at the expiration of the quarter.

Wilmington, May 1, 1785.

For LONDON,

To sail early in June,

THE copper bottom ship Stanley, captain Robert Conway, British built, with a Mediter-ranean pass of the newest cut, will be ready in a few days to take on board tobacco in Yeocomoco, on consignment to

3w 3X T. BLANE.

Chaplico, May 2, 1785.

SUCH as may incline to ship tobacco to the ad-dress of Mr. Blane, will please to forward their or-ders to their obedient humble servant,

PHILIP KEY.

Montgomery, February 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend ap-plying to the next general assembly, for a title to confirm my right to part of a tract of land called Beall's Good-will, containing 26 acres, the prop-erty of the late Henry Hunt, deceased, who de-vised it to public sale, who complied with, but the executor's decedent, the execution of a deed makes this step necessary, taken, by

WAS MORTON.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preserva-tion of public credit, and the equal distribu-tion of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition; and as delay in the settlement of accounts, tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds, by prevent-ing the means of detecting them,

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

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

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

April 1, 1785.

ROMULUS,

A thorough bred Colt,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, in Charles county, within four miles of Pica-taway, at the moderate price of six dollars a mare, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom. Ro-mulus is a good bay, full fifteen hands high, rising four years old, stout, well formed, very active, and I have great reason to believe he will make a good running horse; he was got by True Whig, who was got by Regulus, who was got by Pear-nought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Aurora, who was got by Monkey, upon a mare of the Spanish breed imported by Mr. Harrison, father to the present Mr. Nath. Harrison, on James river. I will find pasture for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, great care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or ac-cidents.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

N. B. In order to establish the pedigree of Ro-mulus, I have thought proper to insert the following certificates:

The bay mare Aurora, now the property of Mr. Benjamin Gwinn, of Fairfax, was bred by me; she was got by my imported horse Monkey, her dam was of the Spanish breed imported by my father. Given under my hand this 21st day of May 1785.

NATH. HARRISON.

True Whig was bred by me, and was got by my old horse Regulus, out of the dam of Apollo; he was an imported mare, and said to be of the first blood in England, but her pedigree being lost I do not at present recollect it.

June 17, 1783.

WILLIAM FITZHER.

The bay colt Romulus, now the property of Messieurs Gwinn and Cawood, was bred by me; he was got by True Whig, out of my old mare Aurora, both mentioned above. Given under my hand this 22d day of June 1783.

BENJAMIN GWINN.

April 20, 1785.

ALL those gentlemen who have subscribed to the paper in my hands for the purpose of founding a college on the western shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Stadt-house, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, to choose visitors for the said college, in pursuance of the directions of the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

6w RICHARD SPRIGG, agent.

Annapolis, May 9, 1785.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Thursday the second day of June next, at the dwelling house of Robert Clark, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of the said Robert Clark, consisting of a lease for three houses situated on West street, a negro woman about fifty years of age, and her daughter about twelve, with all the household furniture. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

3X KESIAH CLARK, administratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Beallmeas, in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, has a hanging mane, switch tail, and a blaze in her forehead, appears to be a natural pacer, and has no perceivable mark. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.