

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1786.

VIENNA, October 6.

THE Germanic courts which have acceded, or promise to accede to the German confederation, are those of Brunswick, Anhalt, Weimar, Gotha, Cassel, Meitz, and Saxony; by this list it should seem that M. Bohmer, the Prussian minister, has had amazing success.

The greatest part of the regiments which were in march for the Low Countries, have received orders to return back again, and to direct their route towards Bohemia, to reinforce the army there.

HAGUE, October 19.

The residence of the stadtholder family in Friesland, and the resolution of the prince seeming to be, not to return to the Hague until justice shall be done him (which may possibly keep him away all the winter) makes a dangerous sensation here. The people of the Hague are not very tender when they are hungry; now, what will be the case this winter, when the privation of 100,000 florins, given annually by the stadtholder family, shall put the poor off the hinges, and perhaps make them rise in favour of the prince, whom some persons strive in vain to render odious to them? These considerations do actually cause some uneasiness to the regency, but ineffectually, whilst proper measures are not pursued to bring about an agreement.

Oct. 26. By accounts from Vienna, the articles of peace seem to meet the emperor's approbation. He has presented M. de Vergennes with a snuff box set with brilliants, valued at 30,000 florins, and a bill of exchange to the same amount. The count de Merici has received a present of equal value, and the prince de Caulitz 100,000 florins.

BERLIN, October 14.

The king, our sovereign, lies dangerously ill of his old hereditary disorder, which has, however, attacked him this time with uncommon fury, so as to alarm his physicians; he, himself, however, retains the utmost serenity and firmness. Neither the prince or his royal uncle are yet returned from the review at Magdeburgh Maiche, which we hear is over, and was uncommonly magnificent. The number of nobility, &c. is reported to have been numerous past all former comparison.

LONDON, October 5.

The following extraordinary particulars may be depended on for fact. They were lately communicated to the royal academy at Berlin, by M. Gerhard, one of the privy council to the king of Prussia. This nobleman had employed some miners to work on a bed of slate, on his estate at Padenburgh, in the county of Mansfield: in this operation they discovered an oval cavity, in which they found a living toad of an uncommon size. Inquiry was made, whether there was not a chink or fissure, which terminated in this cavity; but not any was found. However, after the most careful researches, a chink was observed, which commenced at the surface of the earth, and went as far in depth as twelve fathoms; but it ended, and was entirely closed, thirteen inches above the cavity which contained the toad. It is probable that this chink formerly terminated in the cavity, and as the chink was in a well, it may have conveyed into the cavity, by the water, the egg or spawn of the toad, and may afterwards have been closed up in part. Even upon this supposition, the toad must have lived a considerable time in this stony prison.

Oct. 25. The present prince of Georgia seems to be treading in the footsteps of the great Scanderbeg, and will probably prove as great a foe to the Turkish empire. He is fond of letters, understands the French and Italian languages, and is a perfect master of the European discipline. His troops are in better order than those of any other oriental power; and should a war break out between the emperor and the Turks, there is no doubt they will take advantage of it.

Oct. 22. It is said that the comte de Segur, the minister plenipotentiary of France at Petersburg, has succeeded in the great object of his mission, and has concluded a treaty of commerce between the two nations, of a very favourable nature to both.

Oct. 31. The Portuguese are very justly alarmed at the commercial treaty now seriously agitating between the French court and our government: foreseeing that the increased consumption of French wines must be highly prejudicial to Portugal; and in this situation it has been proposed by the court of Lisbon to redress every grievance our merchants have for years laboured under (complaining without any prospect of redress) on certain conditions of removing the duties on port wines.

As the states have had sufficient time to deliberate on the letters sent to them by the king of Prussia, respecting the rights and privileges of the stadtholder, and those letters, though strongly pressed by count de Thulemeyer, the Prussian ambassador, remain still unanswered; his majesty has sent orders for a large body of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This looks as if the monarch expected his proposals would be rejected, and, if he should be right in that conjecture, that he was determined to enforce a compliance.

An extraordinary circumstance worthy the attention of the faculty in general.

At Rye, in Sussex, lives a young woman named Margery Galloway, twenty-two years of age, who has

according to her own account, and the doctors who have attended her, been with child for near these four years past; the last year of which expires this month, and has experienced the pains of labour every nine months regularly, during that time, and is, at present, a most surprising phenomenon, and shews how far nature can, under the most distressing circumstances, and dreadful situation that ever befel a poor creature, be supported by the human frame: her size is beyond description, and the movements of the embryo (if a child) are surprising, inasmuch that she is forced to take opium in great doses to lull it, in order that she may have some little ease herself, which she would not otherwise experience. The foregoing is taken from a letter written by her direction to a friend in London, she not being able to write herself, having kept her bed for these eight months past, and her room for upwards of two years. She has been attended by Mr. Mackfell, at Rye, who knows the truth of the above.

Nov. 1. Something is certainly hatching by the family compact at present, and the general opinion is, that the house of Bourbon turns its eyes to America, where very little force is requisite to subdue the whole of the colonies. In that case, an offer is to be made of a considerable share to Great-Britain, on condition of the cession of Gibraltar, which still has great consequence in the eyes of Spain.

Still it must be a general complaint, that Europe does not join and put at once a period to all the power of the Barbarians. They are a disgrace to human nature, and a disgrace to those kingdoms who permit them to be the common plunderers of mankind.

The Portuguese are more afraid of the Algerines, than rats of weasels; all is bustle in the Tagus; fitting out guard ships for the Mediterranean trade, and all confusion on the change of Lisbon; lest some of their South-American ships should fall into the hands of the Barbarians.

Nov. 3. Notwithstanding the ratification of the peace between the emperor and the Dutch, and the pacific language held out by all the potentates on the continent, there are still some doubts of their respective views, which doubts have caused a confederation and counter-confederation that forebodes something dangerous to the peace of society, but which are at present too refined for the public eye to see through; the king of Prussia has however been lately particularly active in politics, and he does not amuse himself with trifles, therefore all his movements are critically watched by other powers, and some of his actions have been pretty freely commented on by his powerful neighbour the emperor. However, it is the general opinion, that while the noble Frederick lives, he will preserve such an even balance in Germany as will ensure peace for the remainder of his life, but from the course of nature, he cannot be expected to live a great many years longer. Preparations are making from different quarters to take advantage of the revolution such an event would produce.

Whatever severe moralists may offer against an additional play-house in London, will only go to prove their misanthropy, and the wish they entertain to deprive thinking persons of a rational amusement which they themselves are incapable of relishing. A person of refined feelings will leave a play-house as much edified, as if he had assisted at a sermon. Common people cannot be perverted at seeing a play now a days; our theatrical productions contain neither obscenity nor immorality: to what class of the community then can the frequenting of theatres be prejudicial.

The venerable Frederick, of Prussia, is at length drawing very near his final dissolution, being now confined with a most excruciating fit of the gout in his stomach, for which his state physicians say, it is next to an impossibility he should recover.

That the French are acting in a manner very different from the treaty of peace, is absolutely true. They are fortifying Gambia Island, and the entrance of Sierra Leone; and have surveyed the Bananas, which they say they intend to fortify the next season, together with a settlement at Albrador; and that no doubt may be entertained of its being done with the knowledge of the French government, they actually had a French frigate of 44 guns, commanded by the marquis Lajol, which superintended the works as they were carried on, and though Portendick was given up to this country by the definitive treaties, they moored a frigate of 30 guns on the spot during the gum season, to prevent any ships trading there.

The French government who grant an annual supply of 30,000 livres to the Corsicans, have for the present, and the ensuing year, enhanced that sum to 60,000, to enable them to make some defence against the Algerines.

In the pending negotiation with France, we have undoubted authority for saying, that Mr. Crawford has been instructed to offer the admission to our markets, of their cambricks, in addition to their wines, but they struggle still for more. They say, the treaty would not be reciprocal on these conditions. They apprehend, that their wine would never become sufficiently general in England, as it is not suitable to our climate. As to cambricks, they know that our own manufacture of the article is extinguished, and that their fabric gets into the country by contraband means, which is more beneficial to them than a fair trade. They demand the admission of their brandy, which from its strength is suitable to our palates, and also of their fashions,

gloves, fans, &c. This we have refused, and here the negotiation rests.

The Dutch are sending out vast reinforcements to their settlements in the East-Indies; the Dutch East-Indiaman which lately passed through the Downs, was full of soldiers, numbers of whom were upon deck; and there is no doubt as many were confined below; which last are obtained by *silver buying*, as they term it in Holland, or in other terms, kidnapping; these, however, are not Dutchmen, but natives of other countries, whom the officers that are employed in raising recruits for the Dutch oriental company at Amsterdam, inveigle into their music houses, and after running up a long score, (for the Dutch victuallers know the art of chalking) without money to pay, they are hurried on board the ship, and confined in the hold till the ship gets to sea, at which period they are released to help in working the vessel. Two regiments have already been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and two to Batavia, since the peace; those now going out are designed for the garrison at Trincomalee, on the island of Ceylon, to which place they are also sending building materials for the repairs and augmentation of that place, so as if possible to make it impregnable against any future attempt of an enemy.

When the wisdom and humanity of two of the emperor's late edicts come fully under contemplation, it is impossible to refuse that prudent prince the tribute of universal admiration, who so judiciously unlets his subjects from various restraints which error and tyranny had imposed. It is evident that he purposed to remove several idle distinctions and forms, which have caused such horrid effects among men in all ages, and by freeing the mind from unessential prejudices, give latitude to a just way of thinking, so as to unite all his subjects in a liberal way of acting; leaving the judgment and conscience of the people at full liberty. The impolicy, (not to advert to the cruelty) of intolerance in any nation, has been experienced by those who have fallen into the mistake, and France, to this day, suffers under the mischievous consequences of the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the year 1685, when a multitude of her most ingenious and industrious inhabitants, deprived of the protection of that edict, were persecuted and driven from their habitations, and carried to the places of their exile various branches of manufacture, which were justly forfeited by an ungrateful and perfidious breach of that solemn agreement.

A prosecution has been commenced in Ireland against Mr. Holfy, a native of this kingdom, and a student of the Middle Temple, for a spirited speech delivered by him against the commercial system at the meeting of the county of Galway. The liberty of the press was first attacked, the liberty of speech followed, and probably the liberty of thinking will be the next object of ministerial coercion!

There never was known so many different Indian nations to be confederated, as have now entered into an union against the United States of America. Deputies from all the tribes inhabiting the banks of the Ohio, and Mississippi, the Creek, Moighes, and the other nations on the back of Georgia and Florida, have lately assembled at a grand council fire, and there is every reason to suppose they will commence hostilities early in the spring. Joseph, the Mohawk king, has been the principal mover of this confederacy.

Last week sixteen young clergymen, lately ordained to the ministry by letters demissary from the bishop of London, embarked for America, where they are going to settle.

The trade of this country was never in so flourishing a state as at present; money flows in from every quarter, and the exchange with all Europe was never known to be so much in favour of Great Britain as it has been for some time past.

A large American vessel, homeward bound, laden with ferges, fattenets, muslins, taffeties, prunellas, fustians, moreens, and other articles, was the latter end of last month chased by two Algerine vessels, and sunk by a sudden gale. It is not known whether the crew were drowned or taken up by the Algerines. Two vessels from Capraya had been taken by them, as was learnt by the master of the vessel, who brought the account of the fate of the American ship. These marine plunderers have been considerably reinforced in the Mediterranean; the John Baptist, Cambiola, richly laden on account of the republic of Genoa, fell a sacrifice to them.

A curious circumstance has lately taken place in a convent of nuns, in the province of Saintogne; no less than eleven of them being discovered to be with child at one time. They accused a confessor, named Friar Austin, and a young religious, who often visited the convent with him. On being apprehended, the young friar turned out to be the son of an eminent counsellor in Saintogne, who, by the medium of gold, had prevailed on the reverend father to let him accompany him on his visitations. They are both confined; the father is certain of paying with his life his unsaint-like exploits, and it is much feared, notwithstanding the interest of the young man's family, that he will share the same fate. One would imagine that the tailor of Brighton had broke in upon the nuns.

Yesterday the Portuguese ambassador was a long time in conference with the two secretaries of state, and when the king came to town, they were all cloistered with his majesty. It seems that since the commercial arrangement between France and this country has been

brought upon the tapis, and now likely to be in some degree perfected, the court of Lisbon are alarmed on the prospect of Portugal wines being less consumed in this kingdom, if French wines, from the taking off the duties should find a vent here. A proposal has been accordingly made by her most faithful majesty to take off all the restrictions complained of by the English factories in that kingdom, on condition of a remission of some particular duties on wines, the production of the dominions of Portugal.

The William and Henry, captain Hardwicke, from Africa, with two hundred slaves, was totally lost as she was going into Jamaica the 26th of August, and only eighty of the slaves were saved.

Sir Guy Carleton certainly goes to Quebec in the quality of governor; but every man acquainted with the geography of the place, knows that it would be impossible to go up the Laurence river in the month of December. The governor consequently does not go out for some time.

Nov. 4. It was yesterday reported with confidence in the polite circles, that the king has made a proposal to the prince of Wales of a very important kind. His majesty proposed to settle one hundred thousand pounds a year on his royal highness for his establishment—that two hundred thousand pounds should be granted to pay his debts, and an adequate sum for completing the buildings at Carleton-house—on condition that the prince shall consent to marriage; and the princess which his majesty recommends is Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of the prince of Orange, stadtholder, born the 28th of November 1770, and consequently now fifteen years of age.

His majesty desired his royal highness to take three days to consider of the proposal. The prince is said to have given for answer, that he was sensible of his majesty's paternal goodness in the proposal, and he intreated him to believe, that he was sincerely disposed to the marriage state. He had a high respect for the lady, of whose accomplishments he had heard the warmest commendations; but he trusted his majesty would excuse him from pledging his word to a princess whom he had not seen. Here we understand the matter rests.

The report so often propagated of a rupture being on the eve of breaking out between Russia and the Porte, have been contradicted by the Russian ambassador, resident in London, who has acquainted our court, by order of the czarina, that the most perfect harmony subsists between the two empires.

Earl Cornwallis and the marquis de Fayette, met at the late review of the Prussian troops at Potsdam, and had the honour of being introduced to each other, by the veteran Frederick himself.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 5.

The schooner General Shirley has been the terrible space of ninety-two days on her passage from Charleston. On the 22d of September, in lat. 26. long. 56. she was encountered by a violent gale of wind, which drove her through the Old Bahama Straits, and by which she lost her rudder, had her rigging all torn, and her boat and lumber washed off deck. It was not without the utmost difficulty that she made Port Antonio, whence she had ten days hither.

We learn from Nova Scotia, that the French have sent out an armament of four sail of the line, and some lighter ships, to Cape Breton, for the purpose of preventing the English from erecting any military works in that part of the world.

The French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obstruct the trade of Grenada, and crush its rising intercourse with the Spanish Main and Trinidad. The same court has also made the ports of Martinico free, in order to drain Dominica of its only probable means of supporting the few merchants who have resolution to keep their stations in that colony, having proved so fatal to the original adventurers. Had our ministers the smallest political wisdom, would they not fling open the ports of Grenada, Dominica and Antigua, in order to counteract the French and support the British colonies; by the assistance of which the English manufacturers might be enabled to export their goods, that are so heavily charged with burthens.

QUEBEC, October 20.

On Sunday the 9th instant, between four and five in the afternoon, an uncommon darkness was perceived here, though at the same time the atmosphere over this city appeared of a fiery luminous yellow colour; this was followed by squalls of wind and rain, with several thunder and lightning which continued most of the night, a thing uncommon here at this season, it having froze considerably the night before.

On Saturday the 15th, about fifteen minutes after three in the afternoon it became darker than it had been the Sunday before, and the sky of much the same colour; it was succeeded by a heavy shower and very severe thunder and lightning.

Sunday morning the 16th was quite calm and foggy till about 10 o'clock, when there arose some wind from the eastward which partly expelled the fog; in about half an hour after it became so dark that ordinary print could not be read within doors; this was followed by a squall of wind and rain, when it brightened up again. From five till ten minutes after 12, the darkness was so great that the ministers in the English and presbyterian churches

were obliged to stop till they got candles. From two o'clock till about ten minutes after, it was as dark as midnight when there was no moon-light. From forty-three till about fifty minutes after three o'clock, it was total darkness; and from thirty-five till forty five minutes after four it was very dark. The people in this city dined by candle-light, and spent a part of the afternoon in lighting up and extinguishing them. Each period of darkness was followed by gusts of wind and rain with some severe claps of thunder, and the atmosphere looked as before described. It was remarked that on the days before mentioned there appeared to be two adverse currents of air, the uppermost impelling a luminous strata of clouds towards the N. E. and the lower driving with great rapidity broken misty clouds toward the S. W. and that the rain water which fell on Sunday during those gusts was almost black.

MONTREAL, October 20.

On Sunday the 16th instant, the air was darkened by a thick fog, which dissipated about ten o'clock. The atmosphere was of a luminous fiery colour. About two o'clock in the afternoon, it became dark by degrees, in such a manner, that about half an hour after two, people could not see one another in the houses. This lasted twenty minutes, and was followed by lightning, thunder, and rain, which gradually diminished the darkness; it was however very difficult to read without candle-light at three o'clock. This period was of short duration, for the darkness came on again at seven minutes past three, and it grew by degrees as dark as before, inasmuch that no night ever was more obscure than it was at this time. The black clouds dispersed about fourteen minutes past three, but lightning, thunder, and a heavy rain, continued till about half after five.

Doctor Setre, who resides in this city, says, that having perceived the rain water that fell during the shower to be of a black colour, he smelt it, and finding it had a sulphureous smell, he placed in the middle of his yard a muslin handkerchief in the form of a funnel, at the bottom of which he found a black sediment; having rubbed it between his fingers, he found that its smell was owing to no other cause but the sulphur which composed its substance. Hence he is of opinion that the only cause of this phenomenon was the inflammation of some neighbouring mines, whose thick smoke being condensed in the air was driven by the wind over this region.

BOSTON, December 5.

A gentleman last week from Portsmouth, informs as a fact, that a gentleman from B—n, bound in the country, met a likely girl with a child in her arms, and invited her into his chair, which she kindly accepted, and in riding along they agreed to put up at night as man and wife; coming to a tavern late in the evening, took supper, and the man went to bed; the woman, then in the chamber, gave the child to the man in the bed; upon the child's crying, the woman said she would go down and get something to quiet it, but not returning, the man became uneasy, got up, and went to inquire after her, and on finding she had made off, was going in pursuit of her, when the landlord seized him, and detained him, until he gave sufficient security that the child should not become a charge to that town.

HARTFORD, December 12.

Last Wednesday evening, Messieurs Ashbel and Uriah Shepherd of this city, and James Barton, a native of Ireland, going down the river, through fleets of weather, had the misfortune to fill their boat, and were drifted upon a small island, near Red-bank on Glastenbury shore; where wet and fatigued, destitute of any help, or float to bring them off, or shelter to cover them from the extremity of the weather, nothing but the gloom of night and the horrors of a speedy approaching death surrounding them on all sides—thus situated, Barton resolved to attempt a passage to the shore on ice, which proving too weak, he fell through and was drowned. The others continued till about eight o'clock, when on the brink of perishing, they were providentially relieved by some people, who had been working at a saw-mill. Barton's body has since been found, brought to this city and decently interred. A widow and one child are left to lament his untimely fate.

MIDDLETON, (Connecticut) December 13.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a small shock of an earthquake was felt in this city.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

The French, by a master-stroke of sound policy, are holding forth inducements to such as had hitherto quitted their country on account of their religion, to return to their native soil, where they may establish themselves under the tutelary shelter of toleration; foreigners are also invited under a similar sanction, and the city of Marseilles is to be enlarged for their reception. The Hugonots (a contemptuous appellation formerly given to those of the reformed religion in France) were ever admitted to understand the silk manufacture superior to any other people (as the reformation chiefly spread where that fabric was principally carried on) but by an arret of Louis XIV. these useful manufacturers were in a

measure obliged to take shelter in England, and other countries, which proved a means of establishing that branch in the different places, and of course has been considered as an inseparable injury to the French dominions; numbers have since been constantly quitting that kingdom; but from the liberality and good sense of the present sovereign, this evil will be entirely obviated, and the arts flourish with renovated vigour.

A letter from Quebec, of October 28, says, "just after the total darkness, a large ball of fire fell into the river, near a large ship, which was seen by many. It caused an uncommon agitation in the water."

Dec. 21. A tolerating disposition seems now to have pervaded, in a greater or less degree, almost every part of Europe, and those prejudices which for mankind at variance with their brethren, and produced consequences degrading to their nature, and contradictory to the spirit of the gospel as well as the lights of reason and humanity, are no longer or but weakly felt. By the Amsterdam gazette of the 4th of October we learn, that the city of Hamburg, awakened to a sense of the obligations of justice and sound policy, have at length put their seal to a general toleration, and in an assembly of the city council and burghers, solemnly resolved to grant to the reformed protestants and Roman catholics established there, an entire liberty of conscience, with the privilege of publicly professing and practising their respective modes of worship. The liberties of this great trading city have been often in danger from the religious disputes heretofore bitterly carried on between those of the established religion (Lutheranism) and the Roman catholics, and in 1708, the then reigning emperor of Germany, interposing in favour of the latter, ordered a considerable body of his troops to enter their city, so that the inhabitants were necessitated to purchase a peace. Till the late judicious revolution, no chapels, except of foreign ministers, were admitted, and they even interdicted their subjects from resorting to them.

Dec. 23. We hear, that Messrs. Allen and Moore were to open a theatre at Albany, on Tuesday the 13th inst. By authority. An occasional prologue, the comedy of Crois Purposes—an eulogy on Free Masonry, and Garrick's improvement of Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew, were to constitute the entertainment of the night: and that from the great encouragement they have met with, good receipts were expected.

We learn that his Britannic majesty's old and new subjects, merchants and others, citizens of Montreal, have addressed his honour lieutenant-governor Hamilton, of the province of Quebec, expressive of their sense of the mildness and benignity of his government as commander in chief; of his becoming attention to the voices of his subjects; of the salutary effects of his laws; of his protection of their trade; of his general care for the welfare of the province in general, &c. wishing him distinguishing marks of favour from his most gracious sovereign at his arrival in London, for which place he is soon to set sail, having been superseded in his post.

Captain Starbuck of the brig Peggy, November 11, in latitude 30. 48. spoke the sloop Intrepid, Benjamin Rhodes, out 25 days from Boston, then in distress, took out her hands, soon after which the sloop sunk; same day spoke the sloop Hibernia, captain Tew, out 35 days from Port au-Prince, very leaky, and on an allowance of half a biscuit per day.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now at the Hague, dated September 30, 1785.

"I am distressed to hear, wherever I go, such melancholy accounts from our country, and especially from your state. The act of your assembly for taking away the charter of the bank, has done more mischief to our country than you can conceive. Hundreds of people (many of whom had property) in England were preparing to embark for America; others, who have overgrown fortunes, were about to invest their cash in our lands; and a few were about to lodge money in your bank, when the tidings of the attack upon it reached London. They have all changed their minds, and now consider nothing as secure in the new states. I hope that the good sense of your state will revive, and that the late law will not be carried into execution. I am glad to hear your state has taken care of their proportion of the public debt. This will do you honour. But, why should you attempt to restore public credit in one instance, and not in another? Who will trust the paper of a government, that can wantonly destroy a charter? The flimsy preamble to the act for taking away the charter is laughed at by all sensible men. What do your assembly mean by perfect equality and the safety of the commonwealth? There ever will be inequality of property, where there is inequality of industry; and as to the safety of the commonwealth, I am sure they do not consult it, who render private property insecure; for bank stock is private property—and even an incorporated body is to the state no more than a private person, and should possess, as far as property is concerned, all his privileges, and equal protection from the laws."

Dec. 23. Captain Britton, of the Roebuck Packet, from Palmouth, the 2d inst. in longitude 60. 00. spoke the ship Philadelphia Packet, captain Tucker, from St. Ubes, bound to New-York, out fifty days.

He had lost his castle stove in, water, which Captain Tucker to bear away for

Dec. 24. The vinists and Lutherans each other a much acrimony perished from liberal temper of the gospel men see that the hues series of k certain it is, th blished church, Meinungen, hav the use of their Calvinists, who of the duke of B date with their c fellow-subjects o logn, where the tant clergyman is if a protestant is by a minister of diately sent for spect.

Dec. 27. Some extraordinary late unusual dar Carver, in his t being no less r ders.

"In the year rained on this to a sulphureous w ink, some of w wrote with, ap paper, and an quid. Soon af of broke out in this incident w it is well know stances of extra fore extraordin almost every a relate the circ informed by n and leave my draw their own

The project west parts of A be a favourite he considered riving at this voyage of mor globe must be nes, that cou its trade worth west passage t discovered, it most important hand, has bar obstacle of ete people that c and derive ef the sea otter sh may indeed t not possibly b compensate t age.

ANNA

On Wedn York the E Britton, in brings an Messieurs A bassador to hostilities t gainst the c America: M dall, Esq; c to the emba his way thi

The Car has the follo lally retur learn, that the British the Indian reasons are post which to this coun wages again United St their unlajerfidious

We he piratical p Lamb, lat deputed to latter. I and we ha the United of their n bitant rat

He had lost his mizen-mast and boats, had his fore-castle stove in, and was in want of provisions and water, which captain Britton supplied him with, Captain Tucker's distressed situation compelled him to bear away for the West-Indies.

Dec. 24. The protestants of Germany, both Calvinists and Lutherans, till of late maintained against each other a spirit of intolerance, replete with as much acrimony and virulence, as they formerly experienced from the papists; but now, whether the liberal temper displayed by the emperor has taught more enlarged sentiments, or whether the true light of the gospel begins to be more clearly diffused, and men see that the principle of christianity is a continued series of kindness to all their fellow-creatures; certain it is, that the Lutherans, who are the established church, in the territory of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, have, within these few months, offered the use of their churches to the Calvinists, and the Calvinists, who are the ruling sect in the dominions of the duke of Brunswick, have offered to accommodate with their churches and sacramental plate, their fellow-subjects of the Lutheran persuasion. At Cologne, where the Romish religion prevails, a protestant clergyman dared not to show his face; but now, if a protestant is taken ill, and desires to be attended by a minister of his own faith, the minister is immediately sent for, and treated with the utmost respect.

Dec. 27. Several of the late papers have mentioned some extraordinary phenomena which attended a late unusual darkness in Canada a few weeks since. Carver, in his travels, mentions the following, which being no less remarkable, we present it to our readers.

"In the year 1762, in the month of July, it rained on this town (Detroit) and the parts adjacent, a sulphureous water, of the colour and consistence of ink, some of which being collected into bottles, and wrote with, appeared perfectly intelligible on the paper, and answered every purpose of that useful liquid. Soon after, the Indian wars already spoken of broke out in these parts. I mean not to say, that this incident was ominous of them; notwithstanding it is well known, that innumerable well attested instances of extraordinary phenomena, happening before extraordinary events, have been recorded, in almost every age, by historians of veracity; I only relate the circumstances as a fact, of which I was informed by many persons of undoubted probity, and leave my readers, as I have hitherto done, to draw their own conclusions from it."

The project of establishing colonies on the north-west parts of America, though it seems at present to be a favourite topic of the people of England, must be considered indeed as truly chimerical. In arriving at this remote part, and returning back, a voyage of more than the circumnavigation of the globe must be made, and without numerous colonies, that country could not ever be cultivated, or its trade worth pursuing. If the north-east or north-west passage to China and the East-Indies could be discovered, it must then turn out a matter of the most important concern; but nature, with a jealous hand, has barred these passages with the invincible obstacle of eternal ice. The Russians are the only people that can form settlements in these quarters, and derive essential benefit from the same. As to the sea otter skins that abound in these parts, they may indeed turn out to great profit, but they could not possibly be procured in such abundance as to compensate the risk and expence of such a voyage.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.

On Wednesday the 15th ult. arrived at New-York the English packet Roebuck, captain Britton, in 38 days from Falmouth. She brings an account, that the honourable Messieurs Adams and Jefferson had sent an ambassador to the dey of Algiers, respecting the hostilities lately commenced by his subjects against the commerce of the United States of America; Mr. Randall, son of Thomas Randall, Esq; of New-York, appointed secretary to the embassy, was already arrived at Paris on his way thither.

The Carlisle Gazette, of the 14th instant, has the following article:—"By several persons lately returned from the western country we learn, that on their departure from that place, the British were preparing to hold a treaty with the Indians at Fort Detroit. What their reasons are for attempting to hold treaties at a post which should long since have been given up to this country, must be either to irritate the savages against the peaceable inhabitants of the United States; or if they still intend to retain their unlawful possession to assist them in that perfidious undertaking."

We hear agents have lately been sent to the piratical powers of Algiers and Morocco. Mr. Lamb, late a captain in the American army, is deputed to the former; and Mr. Barclay to the latter. These gentlemen are now in Europe—and we have reason to hope the commerce of the United States will soon feel the good effects of their mission—in lowering the present exorbitant rates of insurance.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north side of Severn river, at the plantation where the subscriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.

THIS is to inform my customers in general, that I hope they will all come and settle with me by the 28th instant, which will enable me to discharge my debts; for this is the last time of asking, so I wish you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

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

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17 1785.

A VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thousand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Who has for sale, two fine saddle horses in high order; they are the property of captain Osborn Bowie, and may be seen at my stable in Upper Marlborough.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and countersigned John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons imposing the certificates on the continental treasury, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

Cecil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785.

WAS left on my shore, at the head of North East river, on the second day of October last, a BOAT, supposed formerly to have been a ship's yawl; she is 15 feet keel, raised on one plank, decked, and schooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty-fixes on board, some made use of as of an anchor; she was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned since it is probable they stole her. The man was a short chunky fellow, with a blue sailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and slopp-shouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Englishwoman; they had with them a black and white spotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to

BASIL WILLIAMS.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins of tanned and curried, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a large quantity of negro shoes, which may be had on the most reasonable terms; they are likewise sold by Mr. William Wilkins, Mr. Abfalom Ridgely, and Mr. James West, in Annapolis.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named J. E. M., about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth, he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, of snabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any good so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

FOR the disposal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully situated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the best judges to be as advantageous a situation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall school is now building within two hundred steps of the place. These lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a distance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulness of this place, and the use of the waters, are too generally known to need a description. The drawing will be performed under the inspection and by the directions of Messieurs Henry Tabman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanson Briscoe, managers, who will see the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in six months will be deemed generously given to Charlotte Hall school. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or sooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inserted in the Annapolis and Alexandria newspapers.

The scheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain sixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, subject to a ground rent of one penny per foot, and five shillings to be paid on every alienation, with so much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto ditto	160
8 ditto ditto ditto ditto	184
16 ditto ditto ditto ditto	160
19 ditto ditto ditto ditto	95
feet by 100	

50 Lots	
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s	451
500 Prizes	£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s	£. 1500 0 0

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

November 7, 1785.

STRAYED or stolen from Pig point, on the night of the 29th of October last, a dark iron gray GELDING, four years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, trots and gallops, and goes very rough on the road, has a hanging mane and switch tail, the end of which is almost white, and one of his eyes has a small blemish in it. Whoever delivers the said horse to me at Pig point, and if stolen apprehends and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or six dollars for the horse alone.

JERNINGHAM DRURY.

Annapolis, October 11, 1785.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county

NATHAN HAMMOND.

HERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a stray dark bay HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old, thirteen hands high, has a short bob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM UROUHART.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL, } executors.
MARSH M. DUVALL, }

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.
FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun.

JOHN SHANKS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt-houfe, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 17, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court-house in said county.

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A S C H E M E

FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
1	30	12 10
1	20	10
1	16	8 10
1	12	7
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
185	3	320 12 6
416 Prizes,		
624 Blanks,		
1040		£. 1170 7 6

From the above scheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize; which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam; appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man; and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Cromwell near Patapisc ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, shod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a switch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Crawford, of Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay GELDING, about twelve hands high, has a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, 20 or 22 years old, branded on the near side, but with what not visible. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince-George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the Stadt-houfe in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

Upper Marlborough, December 15, 1785.
To the INHABITANTS of Prince-George's county.
All friendly requests and solicitations heretofore made by the securities of the late Thomas Williams, for payment of arrears of taxes due him, have in a manner been totally disregarded by all ranks of people; and to prevent in future any excuse or plea whatsoever, to delay or put off the final settlement and immediate payment of said arrears: FOR THE LAST TIME, NOTICE is hereby given, that without respect to persons, or their situation, execution will issue on their property after the first day of January next, if the balances are not instantly paid, on application being made by

RINALDO JOHNSON,

WALTER S. CHANDLER,

For the securities of THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, December 26, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 7th day of November last, a likely well made negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years old, five feet eight inches high, his wool on his head remarkably long and combed up before; had on and took with him two brown roll shirts and trousers, an old cotton jacket, and a good felt hat; has large teeth before which stand wide apart. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of fifty shillings, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ALEXANDER DUVALL.

December 5, 1785.

To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, UPWARDS of twenty slaves, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

M. T.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news-papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorfuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unford; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

To be rented, or leased for three years, A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 12, 1786.

COPENHAGEN, September 17.

HE count Othon de Thott, minister of state, died here on the 10th, in the 82d year of his age; he was the last male of that branch in Denmark; he hath left to the university of this city, a legacy of 10,000 rix dollars.

VIENNA, September 26.

A new company is formed at Trieste, for carrying on a trade to North-America. The funds of this association, which will continue fifteen years, is 1000 shares of 500 florins each.

Oct. 1. It is beyond a doubt that some great event is in preparation on the borders of Turkey, but it is not yet known whether the Ottoman empire will be the aggressor, or Russia herself commence hostilities. It is said that 40,000 Russians are on their march, and even that they are already arrived in Moldavia.

LEGHORN, September 16.

It is said that the corsair, who has for some time infested the Mediterranean, and who cut the throats of the crews of all the ships which had fallen a prey to him, has been taken by four caravelles belonging to the grand signior. Having met him they gave him chase, and forced him to take refuge in Tripoli; but the bey, at the request of the Ottoman commander, delivered up the pirate and his crew, consisting of 200 men, who were carried to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 12.

It has been lately remarked, that the movement among the troops has much diminished, and that the works in the arsenal have abated; and in short that the divan were never more pacific in their ideas than at present. It is true the greatest alacrity is used in finishing the fortresses building both at the mouth of the Danube, and at the end of the channel, leading to the Black Sea: but the intentions of our government is only to put the nation in a proper state of defence, without having the smallest intention of making any attack. His sublime highness has thought proper to confirm the new hospadar of Wallachia in his employment for another year.

ROME, September 28.

We have received certain accounts from Norica and Caria, as well as other places in that neighbourhood, that they have felt some strong shocks of earthquakes, which continued several days; the affrighted inhabitants have fled to the open countries, where they are employed in prayer to Heaven for protection from the dire effects of such dreadful calamities.

VENICE, October 8.

It is neither against Tunis, nor the United Provinces of the Low Countries that the extraordinary armaments making by our court, both by sea and land, are directed. The Ottoman Porte is the only power against which the arms of the republic will be turned, in conformity to the alliance lately concluded between our court and those of Vienna and Petersburg.

LONDON, October 20.

A report is now current in Paris, that it is in contemplation of the French government to relinquish the island of Corsica, it being found a very unprofitable possession, in consequence of the inveterate and unconquerable enmity of the natives towards the French inhabitants, who besides being unable to keep them in subordination, are carried off in great numbers by the unhealthiness of the climate.

All the late accounts concur in asserting, that the empress of Russia omits no possible endeavours for putting the Crimea into a state of the most perfect security from invasions, and constantly to have a very formidable naval force on the Black Sea.

Oct. 28. The cabinet of royal wax-work at the lyceum in the Strand, is daily honoured by the presence of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, and receives the highest admiration for its amazing resemblance of nature. The artist, however, to shew that his abilities were not exhausted, has lately produced an additional piece which outdoes his former outdoings; it is a female figure reposing, *route disablée*, on a couch, the perfect symmetry of whose limbs, the soft languor of whose eyes and countenance, joined to the bewitching posture in which she is displayed, makes every beholder regret that he has not the power of Prometheus, and cannot animate a figure that exceeds "all that painting can express, or youthful poets fancy when they love."

Nov. 1. The idea adopted by his majesty, of transporting for life, to Africa or India, all deserters, instead of shooting or whipping them, will have a much better effect than the former mode of punishment, and we trust it will in some measure put an end to that horrid custom practised by the India company, of kidnapping young men, confining them in cellars, and transporting them for life, without either law or justice to warrant such an outrage to the liberty of the subject. Hundreds of innocent young men are lost to their friends and to their country, and supposed to be drowned, who are thus trepanned by the India company; and many a parent at this day bewails the loss of a child as dead, who is in perpetual slavery as a soldier on the burning plains of the eastern world. The company never permits any of their soldiers to return, although they pretend to enlist them only for three years. The reason is obvious. They are afraid of prosecutions and heavy punishment for this daring breach of the laws. Indeed it is amazing, that among other Indian enormities, this crime has not been brought before parliament.

Nov. 3. The emperor of Germany seems to have proceeded on the same principles with the Dutch that Mr. Hastings averred in going to war with the Mahrattas: "I shall be always ready to profess (said this gentleman) that one of my motives for going to war with my neighbours, is the hopes of getting their wealth." The great difference is, that Mr. Hastings would be barefaced enough to declare such motives.

The French artists who are gone to South-Carolina, for the purpose of cultivating the silk of that colony, are said by a Parisian paper of the present month, to have taken with them a new machine which performs all the work of the celebrated Piedmontese reel, without any additional mechanism; and which gives stability and beauty to the silk. The French are vigorously promoting their own silk manufactories.

The French, with all their art and ingenuity, cannot produce a silk machine equal to that which is used at Derby, and which winds seventy-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight yards every time its water-wheel goes round, which is three times every minute. It consists of twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty six movements which are continually at work; one water-wheel communicates motion to them all, one fire engine conveys air, and one regulator governs the whole grand apparatus.

The countenance the prince of Wales has lately given to the theatres, is a favourable portent of the future success of our drama. The audience feel new pleasure whenever he enters, and the performers play with increased spirit.

The warm and affectionate reception which his royal highness the prince of Wales has been received with at his late visits to the theatre, is one of those pleasing proofs of loyalty and attachment on the part of the people, which never fail to impress gratitude upon generous minds, and which must always tend to insure protection from the sovereign.

A rumour of the death of the *armipotent Frederick*, occasioned on Thursday some little fluctuations in the stocks. Frederick is found still to breathe, and the Dutch still buy!

The agents from the east; the governor-general Hastings, his satraps; the red riband admiral Hughes, and his amphibious secretary, with an inundation of wealth from Bengal, are at the back of the Dutch brokers, in buying into our funds. Well therefore may stocks rise.

Town jockeyship is renewed for the winter; ladies, as well as gentlemen, wear Muscovy boots, which give a most Amazonian character to the former.

Nov. 6. It is far from unpleasing to observe, that the ministry have fully retorted many of the assertions of those who try to disappoint their endeavours, by their prudent and firm procedure with the court of Versailles. Ample concession and restitution are either already made on the African coast, or just about to be made. The outrages in that quarter have, upon inquiry, come far short of the excesses which some of our countrymen ascribed to them. They at length appear to be neither dishonourable nor disadvantageous to Britain: while they have occasioned some uneasiness to the French monarch and detracted not a little from the idea which we had entertained of the civilization, humanity and wisdom of the French nation.

The stool of repentance is now pretty generally abolished in Scotland, and it is a fact, that in con-

sequence thereof the horrid crime of child murder is less frequent. It seems difficult to account why such a barbarous remnant of persecution should have been so long tolerated, when attended with such monstrous evils to society, as to impel a hapless woman to sacrifice her infant to avoid the shame of being rebuked in public, and held forth as infamous to the world. Say ye hot-headed fanatics, is this agreeable to the mild dictates of religion.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 5.

We are informed that the ingenious and enterprising Dr. Clark, island botanist, with several other gentlemen, about the middle of last month, explored the summit of the highest ridge of the Blue Mountains, in search of natural curiosities, and in order to ascertain their precise altitude, which they found to be nearly a mile and three quarters perpendicularly from the level of the sea. In this elevated region the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer is said to have stood at 50 degrees at noon day.

It appears by letters from the Bahamas, that the political storms in those islands, however they may be at present calmed, are by no means dissipated. The old settlers, by some means or other, have got the better of their opponents, and have had sufficient address to gain over to their interest the lieutenant-governor, who at first appeared to side with the loyalists. The latter insinuate that, for this acquisition, his enemies are indebted to some persuasive arguments, such as an augmentation of salary, &c. made use of by what they term an illegal assembly. Be that as it may, the most inveterate enmity against each other seems to rankle in their bosoms, and unless the grievances of the loyalists are speedily redressed, of which there is not the smallest likelihood, we understand that numbers of them mean to quit those inhospitable rocks, and their still more inhospitable inhabitants, the tribe of wreckers and conch divers, to seek shelter in Jamaica, where their fellow exiles have found a more friendly reception.

Nov. 9. The truly deplorable and precarious situation, says a correspondent, of the suffering loyalists, who have lately sought refuge among the barren rocks of the Bahamas, is most sincerely to be lamented, by every person of humane feelings. They at present experience every kind of inconvenience from the iron hand of arbitrary power; but, upon the heads of those amongst them, who are possessed of the small remains of their fortunes which they were lucky enough to save from the general wreck of property on the continent, does it wreak its ten fold fury! The politic wisdom of their august assembly, have thought proper to allow such of the public officers, who were their friends, additional salaries, which, as they say, will be the means of inducing them to exercise the legal functions of their respective places, with more precision and dispatch; whilst others, for strictly adhering to the duties of their offices, and having the laws and constitution of their country constantly in view, have, by some means or other, been deprived of their places, and excluded from the means of a livelihood thereby; but what a tyrannical monster has, by these malevolent means, been turned loose, among the late unhappy emigrants to those isles? fiercer than famine, war, or spotted pestilence; baneful as death, and horrible as hell!

Nor have these deserving people been able, from repeated representations of the justice of their cause, to move the obdurate hearts of those in power, to sympathise with them; or, in the smallest degree to alleviate their deep and poignant distress.

Nov. 16. Upon a computation made by the intendant of the finances of France, in the month of June last, it appeared that the French West-India islands had imported property, in the space of thirteen months, into the mother country, by which she gained a balance of 5,250,000l. sterling. This is a fact, and shews how much the value of the French settlements in America has increased within these few years.

The people of Britain still labour under a weight of ignorance in respect to America; and those who assiduously to shake the dependence of that country, by deceitful information, persevere in duplicity. It is said that population has decreased, let us try the assertion by fact: it is a truth, stated in the reports of the committee of valuation, delivered into the senate of Massachusetts-Bay, this year, that the number of polls amounted to 85,352: that in 1781, the inhabitants were but 77,724; so that the people have increased 7,608, notwithstanding the multitudinous emigration to Vermont and other frontier states.

It is at present in every one's mouth, "Who could be so foolish as to give the Americans credit?" but here the great folly of our merchants does not lie: it is giving credit to a set of adventurers, who become American merchants on speculation, and without ever being worth five hundred pounds in their lives. Our merchants greedily give into their schemes, and were eager to out-run each other in order to get first into the good graces of the infant states. The consequences have been bankruptcy and disgrace, while the adventurer, after his bankruptcy, has perhaps found himself a better man than ever he had been.

The great increase of the French navigation and trade, is owing to their underselling most West-India commodities, especially sugars, cotton, indigo, and all West-India goods, by which France is now become the greatest market in the world, which is not to be wondered at, says our correspondent, when we consider their outward bound cargoes cost them twenty per cent less, upon an average, than our outward bound cargoes do us: consequently they can afford to undersell us in all their returns.

Nov. 19. Previous to the difference taking place between the American states and the mother country, the shipping employed by the respective colonies amounted to 1078, the seamen to 28,000, the exports from Great Britain to 3,730,900l. annually, and those from the since united and independent commonwealths, to 3,924,600l. but now their trade and commercial intercourse are nearly doubled, and will of course be considerably increased every year; the shackles of injudicious and illiberal restraints being effectually shaken off, a navigation act will not long operate to their immediate prejudice. Had the same policy been adopted through the effects of choice, which was afterwards obliged to be made use of from necessity, Americans and Britons would be cemented by the most inseparable bond of union and mutual esteem: but an arbitrary desire of depriving these of that invaluable blessing which they would have, and still endeavour to grasp entirely in their own possession, brought about those humiliating circumstances that have proved so disgraceful and injurious to Britain.

Nov. 23. From a repeal of the navigation act, as far as that act respects Ireland, Lord Sheffield, and other political writers, foresee and predict the most afflicting consequences to the English planter or colonial proprietor, and also great loss to the public revenue. Such an innovation would be more favourable to the smugglers than any thing they have ever yet experienced: for they will be exempted from seizure, unless they happen to be taken in the act of landing their goods. In general, it is not the business of Great-Britain to encourage the emigration of her merchants and people to situations of greater convenience, where all the articles of trade and manufactures are so completely unburthened. England, in half a century, would find herself more hurt than she has been by all her debts and all her taxes.

Nov. 26. There has been so great a mortality among the Spanish troops in East and West Florida, as to leave those places almost defenceless: and they have been obliged to thin the garrison at the Havannah, to supply the necessary detachments for the Floridas.

MONTGOMERY-BAY, October 29.

Tuesday night there came on a heavy swell of the sea, at N. W. which raged with great violence all the next day, and did considerable damage to the wharfs and houses on the beach. All the tenements from Mrs. Sobek's new house to Jackson's wharf, excepting one, occupied by Messieurs Donald and Reardon, are a heap of ruins. Ifmay and Jackson's wharfs are wholly unplanked, and Barratt's totally demolished. The shipping rode it out safe, the wind happily blowing from the southward; a shallop and two boats were drove ashore at Meagre-Bay, two of which are wrecked and the other will be got off; and a boat belonging to Mr. Parison, was beat to pieces between Jackson's and Barratt's wharfs.

BOSTON, December 22.

The new state of Vermont, from a state of anarchy and lawless confusion, is softening down to a happier condition. Their courts of law are regularly held, and justice can be obtained through its proper channel. The policy of the state is managed with a consistency and energy as bid fair to transform the late dreary wilderness into as fair a republic as any in the confederation.

Considerable quantities of base coin are now in circulation—A copper one in imitation of French guineas, gilt, are very current—they are dated 1732, are larger and thicker than the true ones—A copper coin washed with silver, are frequently passed for English six-pences, they are much larger than good ones: these, with quantities of what are called coppers, but of a baser metal, passing, should put people on their guard, not only to prevent being cheated, but to stop their circulation.

Extract of a letter from Bedford (in this commonwealth) November 4, 1785.

"This idle hour I will employ in giving you some account of a great discovery lately made in hydrostatics, by a Mr. Allen, from Martha's Vineyard—a man of good natural abilities, but who never had any advantage of philosophical studies, or other than common education. By accident, he was led to attempt the important trial of separating fresh

from salt water, and has succeeded in a wonderful manner: He informs me that with his present machine he can separate one hundred and twenty-eight gallons, in twenty-four hours: and that he is now constructing one on the same principle, capable of producing between seven and eight hundred gallons in that time.

"How inconceivable its utility to mankind! ships may be furnished with daily supplies of fresh water at a very small expence and trouble, and the freight of water in navigation, in the present mode, is enormous, particularly those on long voyages, and in transporting live stock; ships to India are one third loaded with water. Distant islands may be supplied by this method. And what I conceive fully equal to either, is the manufacture of salt, whereby we may supply ourselves without importing; as by this easy and quick progress, the fresh water may be separated so effectually, that the remainder will crystallize almost immediately—and I dare prognosticate, that many other eminent advantages will be derived to this and succeeding generations from this discovery.

"He has communicated as much of the secret (reserving intricacies) as has convinced a learned Dr. West, of this parish, of its feasibility: he is to undertake for Mr. Allen, to lay it before the American academy of arts and sciences at their next meeting: If they will secure him a premium, which he may think adequate to its importance, and his merits, he will divulge it to them; otherwise he purposes for Europe.

"I am informed that Mr. Allen, when a boy, on a whaling voyage, approaching very near to a water-spout, he observed the circumfluous water to have the exact colour of fresh water, down to the very surface of the sea; and as the rain which poured down from the cloud above was fresh, he had no doubt but the separation took place at the surface before drawn up: This first gave him an idea of this noble project, without having even one principle of the hydrostatic laws. The hypothesis, that the salt water is drawn up to the clouds in water-spouts, and thereby a certain operation of the air, while it is expanding, and dispersing in the clouds, is separated from the saline particles, must be exploded by this and several other new theories. From what can gather, by the character and conversation of Mr. Allen, both his theory and machinery must be very simple.

"I should conjecture, by some peculiar temperature, and the action of the air on the surface, he produces the effect to sink the grosser particles, while the pure and subtle float on top, to be received free from salt—Whatever may be the method, I am sure it must be simple, and therefore it will be much more useful to mankind—he assured me the apparatus may be made complete for a trifle, will wear (as his own phrase is) "as long as stem, keel and stern post of a ship," and be very little liable to derangement.

"You have lately heard the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Moyes, on water-spouts. I believe you will never be able to reconcile his darling theory to this discovery; although as yet we can only conjecture, but I dare say, Mr. Allen has as little knowledge of the laws of the electrical fluid, as of the doctrines of Confucius or Zoroaster. I hope the learned president of the academy of arts and sciences will open a correspondence with Mr. Allen, and by some promises of reward to his heirs, induce him to commit the whole to writing, that in case he should die before the negotiation is finished for the purchase of the secret, mankind may not even run the hazard of losing so invaluable a discovery."

NEWBURY-PORT, December 14.

In the course of last week, a family in this neighbourhood removed, with their effects, into a newly finished house, and having considerable company, were necessitated to conclude to take up their lodgings in chambers lately plastered, and not sufficiently dried; in some of these chambers the company spent part of the evening, till at length, a fillet to the owner of the house complaining of being unwell, and a pain in her stomach, it was thought prudent for her to retire to bed; but during her preparation therefor, her sister, wife to the owner of the house, fainted, and on recovering herself a little, made the same complaints—their difficulties increasing, a doctor was sent for, who when he came, found 8 or 9 of the company in much the same situation, among whom was the mother of the house, who fainted and complained as the rest. The doctor ordered them out of the damp rooms, and they soon found relief—This is inserted for a caution to others.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Massachusetts) December 13.

Last Friday, an honest countryman, with a quantity of very nice diaper and thread, (the product of American industry) for sale, in a pillar case of equal goodness, was met in Boston by a knave, who, after a little conversation, with him concerning his goods, &c. invited him, in a friendly manner, to his house, to take some refreshment. The unsuspecting man accepted the invitation, and followed him accordingly. Seating himself he laid his pillow case, with its contents, close behind in the chair in which he sat. After tarrying a while, and drinking with his host, another person (who, probably, was in the scheme) came to the door, and inquired of the countryman, whether he had diaper to sell, to which

he answered in the affirmative; and turning round to take it up, perceived it was removed. The room was searched in vain; when the hospitable villain, affecting concern for his loss, accompanied him out of doors, leading him through an intricate maze of narrow passages, till at length he took an opportunity to slip off. The poor countryman, unacquainted with the place, was thus left alone, completely lost, and could neither find the man, or the house again; but at last making his way into the street, was obliged to return home, without any other compensation for the loss of his goods, than a dear bought lesson of caution in his dealings with strangers.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

From a late London paper.—A correspondent expresses his astonishment at the undeserved and unfounded abuse continually lavishing against the trade of America, and earnestly recommends gentlemen to make themselves acquainted with the true state and situation of it, and impartially to report the same. He agrees, that immense sums of money are due from America to this country, but denies it to be from the citizens thereof. At the conclusion of the late war, immense quantities of goods were thrown into the boundless bosom of America by various descriptions of adventurers (of which however those of Scotland, England and Ireland, exceed in the proportion of at least six to one those of America) goods which were bad, old, damaged, and unfit for the American market; where then is the wonder, that such goods should sell under prime cost, or remain unfold to this day? The amount of the goods at this hour in America he thinks exceeds that which she will probably consume in seven years, but the greater part are neither of the quality or sort suited to the market, and therefore will not be got rid of in ten years, unless at a disadvantage. America, in fact, is a store house for the subjects of Great-Britain and their merchandise; but certainly the citizens thereof have a right to purchase or not as may be agreeable to them. The different towns throughout America are full of goods belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, either in possession of themselves, or agents, sent out for the purpose of disposing of them; but so far is America from wanting such goods, that she would, on the contrary, be much obliged to those who complain here for the want of remittances, to send both for their goods and agents, as she is determined to purchase only what she likes, and of whom she thinks proper.

It is a fact universally known, that the best men in America generally go to market with produce in hand, in order to purchase of the merchant at the cheapest rate.

Numerous instances can be adduced where tradesmen here have sold their American debts for 14 or 15 shillings in the pound, and being interrogated why they did so (when no doubt remained of their being ultimately fully satisfied) have constantly answered, that they got a handsome profit on their goods by such sale, and did not choose to lay out of their money. This rather shews that the tradesmen of this country are not at present so honest as they were a few years ago esteemed to be.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 29.

"There is authentic information received here, dated 10th November, from Cadiz, which declares that the peace with Algiers is firmly concluded: and that the Barbarian cruisers are in greater force than ever on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and in the neighbourhood of the Straits.

"Captain Edward Wicks from Great Egg-Harbour, after a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, saw a sail bearing down with a signal of distress: at 10 spoke her; she proved to be the schooner Good Hope, captain John Smith, in a sinking condition, having six and a half feet water in her hold; on which captain Wicks hove too and took them all on board, very much fatigued, having been constantly at the pumps for eight days: at 12 o'clock, in lat. 39 31. north, in 30 fathom water, it blowing hard and a cross sea running, could not save anything but the sails; at four o'clock P. M. left her, the sea making a passage over her."

Jan. 2. By captain Atkins, arrived at Boston, we are informed, that the uneasiness respecting the capturing the American vessels by the Algerines, had, in some measure, subsided;—few of their corsairs having, for some time past, ventured without the Straits, owing to the approach of winter and the vigilance of the Portuguese. No accounts of any late captures by the Algerines had been received at Cadiz.

Captain Smith, who is arrived at Boston, from Martinico, informs, that almost every house and store in Demarara has lately been consumed by fire.

ANNAPOLIS, January 12.

The honourable Daniel Bowley, Esq; is elected a member of the senate, in the room of James M'Henry, Esq; resigned.

A letter from Paris mentions, that his most christian majesty, willing to encourage men of learning to become more useful, proposes to appropriate 300,000 livres to reward their talents, and employ them in discoveries, and in essential and literary

works more free of his majesty, states how much and talents.

A number of presented a petition praying an import chandise import boursing rates.

The legislature a law to encourage that state, by portation of goods with them.

To the President of the Senate,

Gentlemen,

By inserting a MEMORIAL lately elected in declared himself a few days past with inconsistent ford's memorial charge bath and doct on that occ

The gentlemen the negligence and moral were un member alluded which states it a confiscation law

It was ever t that the state o other nations t right of any n confiscation un contrary to hu destruction, th atrocious crim punishment. The men of unques ferent countries suggest that he

The member if any relief merely the res and impartiall portionate reli subjects who have state; but he could, with th to Mr. Harlow a nation lately friendly in its subjects of th ditors of this sifers and fol line of that ar we are indebt enjoy. are fo they have not munity for w fought and to

An easy and alleviative philosophic lately publ

ON the doctor tells u in consequen night. At t drops of sap three dishes on the bed, a sleep. His p hour was ent disposition u ter dinner, a ing at that ti

Nov. 1st, use of lauds before. Th from pain

Nov. 16th when under opiate comp not entirely facts confirm former volu ties, with Arabians, t of opium, a addicted.

The doct by a letter the best Me ately after out milk c ifms of the er, during lication of preserve hi disorder, b ly directed The disti quarter or

ALL I ward ceated, a scribes p make spe

works more frequently.—This attention on the part of his majesty, (the letter-writer observes) demonstrates how much he has at heart the progress of arts and talents.

A number of the inhabitants of New-Jersey have presented a petition to the legislature of that state, praying an impost may be laid on all foreign merchandise imported into that state from the neighbouring states.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have lately passed a law to encourage and protect the manufactures of that state, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,
By inserting the following you will oblige your humble servant,

A MEMBER of the senate, stated to have been lately elected into that house, and to have constantly declared himself opposed to confiscation, having within a few days past been charged in the house of delegates with inconsistency in his conduct respecting Mr. Harford's memorial, thinks it proper to observe, that the charge hath arisen from misinformation as to his conduct on that occasion.

The gentlemen of the senate who were present when the message and resolve respecting Mr. Harford's memorial were under consideration remember, that the member alluded to opposed that part of the message which states it to be the opinion of the senate, that the confiscation law is justifiable.

It was ever the opinion of the member alluded to, that the state of Maryland had an equal right with other nations to confiscate, and he never denied the right of any nation to do so; but he has ever thought confiscation unjustifiable, by its tendency, to contrary to humanity, of involving in one common destruction, the innocent and unoffending, with those atrocious criminals who merit the utmost severity of punishment. The member is happy, in knowing that men of unquestionable learning and abilities, of different countries, entertain the same opinion on this subject that he doth.

The member of the senate alluded to thought, that if any relief were given to Mr. Harford, it must be merely the result of the favour of the general assembly, and impartiality, in his opinion, required that a proportionate relief should be given to other British subjects who have suffered by the confiscation law of this state; but he was decidedly of opinion, that no relief could, with the least colour of propriety, be granted to Mr. Harford, or any other subject of Great Britain, a nation lately so inimical, and at this time so far from friendly in its disposition to this country, whilst the subjects of this and the other states in the union, creditors of this state, and particularly those virtuous officers and soldiers who lately composed the Maryland line of that army, to which, under the blessing of God, we are indebted for the peace and freedom we now enjoy, are so far from having received favour, that they have not even been justly dealt with by that community for whose dearest interests they so gloriously fought and so profusely bled.

An easy and effectual remedy for the head-ach, and alleviative of the asthma. From Dr. Percival's philosophical, medical, and experimental essays, lately published.

ON the 19th of October, 1774, a physician, the doctor tells us, was affected with a severe head ach, in consequence of having been disturbed in the night. At two o'clock in the afternoon he took 18 drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards, three dishes of very strong coffee. He lay down upon the bed, and endeavoured to compose himself to sleep. His pain abated in half an hour; and in an hour was entirely removed: but he felt not the least disposition to sleep, although he is often drowsy after dinner, and sometimes indulges himself in sleeping at that time.

Nov. 1st, he repeated, on a similar occasion, the use of laudanum and coffee in the like quantity as before. The effects were precisely the same; ease from pain, but no disposition to sleep.

Nov. 16th, he took eighteen drops of laudanum when under the head-ach, but without coffee. The opiate composed him to sleep in an hour; but did not entirely remove the pain in his head. These facts confirm a remark which Dr. Percival made in a former volume, that coffee is taken in large quantities, with peculiar propriety, by the Turks and Arabians, because it counteracts the narcotic effects of opium, to the use of which these nations are much addicted.

The doctor then informs us, that having learned, by a letter from Sir John Pringle, that an ounce of the best Mocco coffee, newly burnt, made immediately after grinding it, and taken in one dish, without milk or sugar, is the best abater of the paroxysms of the periodic asthma; and that Sir John Floyer, during the latter part of his life, after the publication of his book on the asthma, had contrived to preserve himself, or at least live easy under, that disorder, by the use of strong coffee; he had frequently directed coffee in the asthma with great success. The dish may be repeated after the interval of a quarter or half an hour.

Prince-George's county, December 18, 1785.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 108 acres, more or less, lying within one mile of Piscataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houses, a small apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will answer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDEN,
ELLENDER EDEN.

Prince-George's county, January 3, 1786.
Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good forest land, suitable for small grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good inclosure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piscataway; it is well watered by a constant branch that leads through on one side of the same; the improvements are, a dwelling house 20 feet by 16, kitchen, corn house, and tobacco house; there is also a peach orchard, and a few trees of almost all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

January 11, 1786.
To be SOLD at Richard Watkins's, near South river church, by the subscribers, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 14th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FIVE valuable negroes, one a complete blacksmith. Two years credit will be given on giving bond on interest with good security, to be paid annually. At the same time will be sold, sundry blacksmith's tools, and household furniture.

RICHARD WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethics or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of language.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.
THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the state of Virginia early in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sanberrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles town, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cecil county, to wit:
WHEREAS a certain man who calls himself Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on suspicion of felony and committed to the goal of said county, and a number of articles being found upon him, which appeared to have been feloniously taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved so to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person or persons who may have a just right and title in all or any part of the said goods below mentioned, may act agreeable to the right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases made and provided.

The said goods consist of two small remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of stamped linen of a good quality; one silk handkerchief spotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated spurs; a watch; a pair of keys, also of door keys, &c. one set of razors, and sundry other trifling things.

The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

Anne Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A Lewis Stockett, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since I say that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner, if it is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.



THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay MAKE, about thirteen hands high, has a snip on her nose and a star in her forehead, appears to be four years old, branded on the near buttock, but not distinguishable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



Anne Arundel county, January 7, 1786.
STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceased, about the 25th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, mealy nose, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, shall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north side of Severn river, at the plantation where the subscriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.
THIS is to inform my customers in general, that I hope they will all come and settle with me by the 28th instant, which will enable me to discharge my debts; for this is the last time of asking, so I wish you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,
A
JOURNAL
OF A
CONVENTION
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church

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

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17, 1785.
A VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thousand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.
Who has for sale, two fine saddle horses in high order; they are the property of captain Osborn Bowie, and may be seen at my stable in Upper Marlborough.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

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

It is at present in every one's mouth, "Who could be so foolish as to give the Americans credit?" but here the great folly of our merchants does not lie: it is giving credit to a set of adventurers, who become American merchants on speculation, and without ever being worth five hundred pounds in their lives. Our merchants greedily give into their schemes, and were eager to out-run each other in order to get first into the good graces of the infant states. The consequences have been bankruptcy and disgrace, while the adventurer, after his bankruptcy, has perhaps found himself a better man than ever he had been.

The great increase of the French navigation and trade, is owing to their underselling most West-India commodities, especially sugars, cotton, indigo, and all West-India goods, by which France is now become the greatest market in the world, which is not to be wondered at, says our correspondent, when we consider their outward bound cargoes cost them twenty per cent less, upon an average, than our outward bound cargoes do us: consequently they can afford to undersell us in all their returns.

Nov. 19. Previous to the difference taking place between the American states and the mother country, the shipping employed by the respective colonies amounted to 1078, the seamen to 28,000, the exports from Great Britain to 3,730,900l. annually, and those from the since united and independent commonwealths, to 3,924,600l. but now their trade and commercial intercourse are nearly doubled, and will of course be considerably increased every year; the shackles of injudicious and illiberal restraints being effectually shaken off, a navigation act will not long operate to their immediate prejudice. Had the same policy been adopted through the effects of choice, which was afterwards obliged to be made use of from necessity, Americans and Britons would be cemented by the most inseparable bond of union and mutual esteem: but an arbitrary desire of depriving these of that invaluable blessing which they would have, and still endeavour to grasp entirely in their own possession, brought about those humiliating circumstances that have proved so disgraceful and injurious to Britain.

Nov. 23. From a repeal of the navigation act, as far as that act respects Ireland, Lord Sheffield, and other political writers, foresee and predict the most afflicting consequences to the English planter or colonial proprietor, and also great loss to the public revenue. Such an innovation would be more favourable to the smugglers than any thing they have ever yet experienced: for they will be exempted from seizure, unless they happen to be taken in the act of landing their goods. In general, it is not the business of Great-Britain to encourage the emigration of her merchants and people to situations of greater convenience, where all the articles of trade and manufactures are so completely unburthened. England, in half a century, would find herself more hurt than she has been by all her debts and all her taxes.

Nov. 26. There has been so great a mortality among the Spanish troops in East and West Florida, as to leave those places almost defenceless: and they have been obliged to thin the garrison at the Havana, to supply the necessary detachments for the Floridas.

MONTEGO-BAY, October 29.

Tuesday night there came on a heavy swell of the sea, at N. W. which raged with great violence all the next day, and did considerable damage to the wharfs and houses on the beach. All the tenements from Mrs. Sobek's new house to Jackson's wharf, excepting one, occupied by Messieurs Donald and Reardon, are a heap of ruins. Ismay and Jackson's wharfs are wholly unplanked, and Barratt's totally demolished. The shipping rode it out safe, the wind happily blowing from the southward; a sloop and two boats were drove ashore at Meagre-Bay; two of which are wrecked and the other will be got off; and a boat belonging to Mr. Parison, was beat to pieces between Jackson's and Barratt's wharfs.

BOSTON, December 22.

The new state of Vermont, from a state of anarchy and lawless confusion, is softening down to a happier condition. Their courts of law are regularly held, and justice can be obtained through its proper channel.—The policy of the state is managed with a consistency and energy as bid fair to transform the late dreary wilderness into as fair a republic as any in the confederation.

Considerable quantities of base coin are now in circulation—A copper one in imitation of French guineas, gilt, are very current—they are dated 1732, are larger and thicker than the true ones—A copper coin washed with silver, are frequently passed for English six-pences, they are much larger than good ones: these, with quantities of what are called coppers, but of a baser metal, passing, should put people on their guard, not only to prevent being cheated, but to stop their circulation.

Extract of a letter from Bedford (in this commonwealth) November 4, 1785.

"This idle hour I will employ in giving you some account of a great discovery lately made in hydrostatics, by a Mr. Allen, from Martha's Vineyard—a man of good natural abilities, but who never had any advantage of philosophical studies, or other than common education. By accident, he was led to attempt the important trial of separating fresh

from salt water, and has succeeded in a wonderful manner: He informs me that with his present machine he can separate one hundred and twenty-eight gallons, in twenty-four hours: and that he is now constructing one on the same principle, capable of producing between seven and eight hundred gallons in that time.

"How inconceivable its utility to mankind! ships may be furnished with daily supplies of fresh water at a very small expence and trouble, and the freight of water in navigation, in the present mode, is enormous, particularly those on long voyages, and in transporting live stock; ships to India are one third loaded with water. Desolate islands may be supplied by this method. And what I conceive fully equal to either, is the manufacture of salt, whereby we may supply ourselves without importing; as by this easy and quick progress, the fresh water may be separated so effectually, that the remainder will crystallize almost immediately—and I dare prognosticate, that many other eminent advantages will be derived to this and succeeding generations from this discovery.

"He has communicated as much of the secret (reserving intricacies) as has convinced a learned Dr. West, of this parish, of its feasibility: He is to undertake for Mr. Allen, to lay it before the American academy of arts and sciences at their next meeting: If they will secure him a premium, which he may think adequate to its importance, and his merits, he will divulge it to them; otherwise he purposes for Europe.

"I am informed that Mr. Allen, when a boy, on a whaling voyage, approaching very near to a water-spout, he observed the circumfluous water to have the exact colour of fresh water, down to the very surface of the sea; and as the rain which poured down from the cloud above was fresh, he had no doubt but the separation took place at the surface before drawn up: This first gave him an idea of this noble project, without having even one principle of the hydrostatic laws. The hypothesis, that the salt water is drawn up to the clouds in water-spouts, and thereby a certain operation of the air, while it is expanding, and dispersing in the clouds, is separated from the saline particles, must be exploded by this and several other new theories. From what I can gather, by the character and conversation of Mr. Allen, both his theory and machinery must be very simple.

"I should conjecture, by some peculiar temperature, and the action of the air on the surface, he produces the effect to sink the grosser particles, while the pure and subtle float on top, to be received free from salt—Whatever may be the method, I am sure it must be simple, and therefore it will be much more useful to mankind—he assured me the apparatus may be made complete for a trifle, will wear (as his own phrase is) "as long as stem, keel and stern post of a ship," and be very little liable to derangement.

"You have lately heard the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Moyes, on water-spouts. I believe you will never be able to reconcile his darling theory to this discovery; although as yet we can only conjecture, but I dare say, Mr. Allen has as little knowledge of the laws of the electrical fluid, as of the doctrines of Confucius or Zoroaster. I hope the learned president of the academy of arts and sciences will open a correspondence with Mr. Allen, and by some promises of reward to his heirs, induce him to commit the whole to writing, that in case he should die before the negotiation is finished for the purchase of the secret, mankind may not even run the hazard of losing so invaluable a discovery."

NEWBURY-PORT, December 14.

In the course of last week, a family in this neighbourhood removed, with their effects, into a newly finished house, and having considerable company, were necessitated to conclude to take up their lodgings in chambers lately plastered, and not sufficiently dried; in some of these chambers the company spent part of the evening, till at length, a sister to the owner of the house complaining of being unwell, and a pain in her stomach, it was thought prudent for her to retire to bed; but during her preparation therefor, her sister, wife to the owner of the house, fainted, and on recovering herself a little, made the same complaints—their difficulties increasing, a doctor was sent for, who when he came, found 8 or 9 of the company in much the same situation, among whom was the mailer of the house, who fainted and complained as the rest. The doctor ordered them out of the damp rooms, and they soon found relief—This is inserted for a caution to others.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Massachusetts) December 13.

Last Friday, an honest countryman, with a quantity of very nice diaper and thread, (the product of American industry) for sale, in a pillar case of equal goodness, was met in Boston by a knave, who, after a little conversation, with him concerning his goods, &c. invited him, in a friendly manner, to his house, to take some refreshment. The unsuspecting man accepted the invitation, and followed him accordingly. Seating himself he laid his pillow case, with its contents, close behind in the chair in which he sat. After tarrying a while, and drinking with his host, another person (who, probably, was in the scheme) came to the door, and inquired of the countryman, whether he had diaper to sell, to which

he answered in the affirmative; and turning round to take it up, perceived it was removed. The room was searched in vain; when the hospitable villain, affecting concern for his loss, accompanied him out of doors, leading him through an intricate maze of narrow passages, till at length he took an opportunity to slip off. The poor countryman, unacquainted with the place, was thus left alone, completely lost, and could neither find the man, or the house again; but at last making his way into the street, was obliged to return home, without any other compensation for the loss of his goods, than a dear bought lesson of caution in his dealings with strangers.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

From a late London paper.—A correspondent expresses his astonishment at the undeserved and unfounded abuse continually lavishing against the trade of America, and earnestly recommends gentlemen to make themselves acquainted with the true state and situation of it, and impartially to report the same. He agrees, that immense sums of money are due from America to this country, but denies it to be from the citizens thereof. At the conclusion of the late war, immense quantities of goods were thrown into the boundless bosom of America by various descriptions of adventurers (of which however those of Scotland, England and Ireland, exceed in the proportion of at least six to one those of America) goods which were bad, old, damaged, and unfit for the American market; where then is the wonder, that such goods should sell under prime cost, or remain unsold to this day? The amount of the goods at this hour in America he thinks exceeds that which she will probably consume in seven years, but the greater part are neither of the quality or sort suited to the market, and therefore will not be got rid of in ten years, unless at a disadvantage. America, in fact, is a store house for the subjects of Great-Britain and their merchandise; but certainly the citizens thereof have a right to purchase or not as may be agreeable to them. The different towns throughout America are full of goods belonging to the subjects of Great-Britain, either in possession of themselves, or agents, sent out for the purpose of disposing of them; but so far is America from wanting such goods, that she would, on the contrary, be much obliged to those who complain here for the want of remittances, to send both for their goods and agents, as she is determined to purchase only what she likes, and of whom she thinks proper.

It is a fact universally known, that the best men in America generally go to market with produce in hand, in order to purchase of the merchant at the cheapest rate.

Numerous instances can be adduced where tradesmen here have sold their American debts for 14 or 15 shillings in the pound, and being interrogated why they did so (when no doubt remained of their being ultimately fully satisfied) have constantly answered, that they got a handsome profit on their goods by such sale, and did not choose to lay out of their money. This rather shews that the tradesmen of this country are not at present so honest as they were a few years ago esteemed to be.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 29.

"There is authentic information received here, dated 10th November, from Cadiz, which declares that the peace with Algiers is firmly concluded: and that the Barbarian cruisers are in greater force than ever on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and in the neighbourhood of the Straits.

"Captain Edward Wicks from Great Egg-Harbour, after a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, saw a sail bearing down with a signal of distress: at 10 spoke her; she proved to be the schooner Good Hope, captain John Smith, in a sinking condition, having six and a half feet water in her hold; on which captain Wicks hove too and took them all on board, very much fatigued, having been constantly at the pumps for eight days: at 12 o'clock, in lat. 39 31. north, in 30 fathom water, it blowing hard and a cross sea running, could not save anything but the sails; at four o'clock P. M. left her, the sea making a passage over her."

Jan 2. By captain Atkins, arrived at Boston, we are informed, that the uneasiness respecting the capturing the American vessels by the Algerines, had, in some measure, subsided;—few of their corsairs having, for some time past, ventured without the Straits, owing to the approach of winter and the vigilance of the Portuguese. No accounts of any late captures by the Algerines had been received at Cadiz.

Captain Smith, who is arrived at Boston, from Martinico, informs, that almost every house and store in Demarara has lately been consumed by fire.

ANNAPOLIS, January 12.

The honourable Daniel Bowley, Esq; is elected a member of the senate, in the room of James M'Henry, Esq; resigned.

A letter from Paris mentions, that his most christian majesty, willing to encourage men of learning to become more useful, proposes to appropriate 300,000 livres to reward their talents, and employ them in discoveries, and in essential and literary

works more for the glory of his majesty, than for the private interest of his subjects and talents.

A number of persons presented a petition praying an import duty on foreign goods.

The legislature a law to encourage that state, by the portation of goods with them.

To the President, By inserting a servant.

A MEMBER lately elected in declared himself a few days past with inconsistent charge bath aristocrat on that occasion.

The gentleman the message and moral were unmember alluded which states it a confiscation law.

It was ever that the state other nations to right of any confiscation contrary to the destruction, the atrocious crime punishment. The men of unquenchable ferocity.

The members if any relief merely the rest and impartially proportionate relief which who have state; but he could, with the to Mr. Harford a nation lately friendly in its subjects of this ditors of this ficers and sole line of that are we are in debt enjoy, are so they have not munity for w fought and to

An easy and alleviative philosophically lately published.

ON the doctor tells in consequent night. At drops of sweat three dillies on the bed, sleep. His hour was ent disposition to dinner, a ing at that time.

Nov. 18, use of lauds before. The from pain, 1

Nov. 16, when under opiate com not entirely fails confirm former volu ties, with Arabians, 1 of opium, 1 added.

The doctor by a letter the best Mately after out milk (ims of the er, during lication of preserve hi disorder, b ly directed The disti quarter or

ALL a war ceased, a scribers p make spee

works more frequently.—This attention on the part of his majesty, (the letter-writer observes) demonstrates how much he has at heart the progress of arts and talents.

A number of the inhabitants of New-Jersey have presented a petition to the legislature of that state, praying an impost may be laid on all foreign merchandise imported into that state from the neighbouring states.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have lately passed a law to encourage and protect the manufactures of that state, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,
By inserting the following you will oblige your humble servant,

A MEMBER of the senate, stated to have been lately elected into that house, and to have constantly declared himself opposed to confiscation, having within a few days past been charged in the house of delegates with inconsistency in his conduct respecting Mr. Harford's memorial, thinks it proper to observe, that the charge hath arisen from misinformation as to his conduct on that occasion.

The gentlemen of the senate who were present when the message and resolve respecting Mr. Harford's memorial were under consideration remember, that the member alluded to opposed that part of the message which states it to be the opinion of the senate, that the confiscation law is justifiable.

It was ever the opinion of the member alluded to, that the state of Maryland had an equal right with other nations to confiscate, and he never denied the right of any nation to do so; but he has ever thought confiscation unjustifiable, because its tendency, to contrary to humanity, of involving in one common destruction, the innocent and unoffending, with those atrocious criminals who merit the utmost severity of punishment. The member is happy, in knowing that men of unquestionable learning and abilities, of different countries, entertain the same opinion on this subject that he doth.

The member of the senate alluded to thought, that if any relief were given to Mr. Harford, it must be merely the result of the favour of the general assembly, and impartiality, in his opinion, required that a proportionate relief should be given to other British subjects who have suffered by the confiscation law of this state; but he was decidedly of opinion, that no relief could, with the least colour of propriety, be granted to Mr. Harford, or any other subject of Great Britain, a nation lately so inimical, and at this time so far from friendly in its disposition to this country, whilst the subjects of this state, and the other states in the union, creditors of this state, and particularly those virtuous officers and soldiers who lately composed the Maryland line of that army, to which, under the blessing of God, we are indebted for the peace and freedom we now enjoy, are so far from having received favour, that they have not even been justly dealt with by that community for whose dearest interests they so gloriously fought and so profusely bled.

An easy and effectual remedy for the head-ach, and alleviative to the asthma. From Dr. Percival's philosophical, medical, and experimental essays, lately published.

ON the 19th of October, 1774, a physician, the doctor tells us, was affected with a severe head-ach, in consequence of having been disturbed in the night. At two o'clock in the afternoon he took 18 drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards, three dishes of very strong coffee. He lay down upon the bed, and endeavoured to compose himself to sleep. His pain abated in half an hour; and in an hour was entirely removed: but he felt not the least disposition to sleep, although he is often drowsy after dinner, and sometimes indulges himself in sleeping at that time.

Nov. 18, he repeated, on a similar occasion, the use of laudanum and coffee in the like quantity as before. The effects were precisely the same; ease from pain, but no disposition to sleep.

Nov. 16th, he took eighteen drops of laudanum when under the head-ach, but without coffee. The opiate composed him to sleep in an hour; but did not entirely remove the pain in his head. These facts confirm a remark which Dr. Percival made in a former volume, that coffee is taken in large quantities, with peculiar propriety, by the Turks and Arabians, because it counteracts the narcotic effects of opium, to the use of which these nations are much addicted.

The doctor then informs us, that having learned, by a letter from Sir John Priest, that an ounce of the best Mocco coffee, newly burnt, made immediately after grinding it, and taken in one dish, without milk or sugar, is the best abater of the paroxysms of the periodic asthma; and that Sir John Floyer, during the latter part of his life, after the publication of his book on the asthma, had contrived to preserve himself, or at least live easy under, that disorder, by the use of strong coffee; he had frequently directed coffee in the asthma with great success. The dish may be repeated after the interval of a quarter or half an hour.

January 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Edward Ler, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix.

SOLOMON SPARROW, administrator.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1785.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 103 acres, more or less, lying within one mile of Piscataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houses, a small apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will answer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDWARDS,
ELLENOR EDWARDS.

Prince-George's county, January 5, 1786.
Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good forest land, suitable for small grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good inclosure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piscataway; it is well watered by a constant branch that leads through one side of the same; the improvements are, a dwelling house 20 feet by 16, kitchen, corn house, and tobacco house; there is also a peach orchard, and a few trees of almost all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

January 11, 1786.
To be SOLD at Richard Watkins's, near South river church, by the subscribers, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FIVE valuable negroes, one a complete blacksmith. Two years credit will be given on giving bond on interest with good security, to be paid annually. At the same time will be sold, sundry blacksmith's tools, and household furniture.

RICHARD WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geography, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethics or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of language.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.

THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the state of Virginia early in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sanberrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles town, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cecil county, to wit:

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himself Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on suspicion of felony and committed to the goal of said county, and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniously taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person or persons who may have a just right and title in all or any part of the said goods below mentioned, may act agreeable to the right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases made and provided.

The said goods consist of two small remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of stamped linen of a good quality; one silk handkerchief spotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated spurs; a quantity of watch keys, also of door keys, &c. one set of razors, and sundry other trifling things.

The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Stockett, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof, if it is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a snip on her nose and a star in her forehead, appears to be four years old, branded on the near buttock, but not distinguishable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Anne Arundel county, January 7, 1786.
STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceased, about the 25th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, mealy nose, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, shall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north side of Severn river, at the plantation where the subscriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.
THIS is to inform my customers in general, that I hope they will all come and settle with me by the 28th instant, which will enable me to discharge my debts; for this is the last time of asking, so I wish you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A JOURNAL
OF A
CONVENTION
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church

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

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17, 1785.
A VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thousand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

WILLIAM SPRIGO BOWIE.

Who has for sale, two fine saddle horses in high order; they are the property of captain Osborn Bowie, and may be seen at my stable in Upper Marlborough.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

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

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 30 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber, if

JAMES RINGGOLD.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats; and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE ANN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patuxent ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, shod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a switch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggan, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Crawford, of Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay GELDING, about twelve hands high, has a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, 10 or 12 years old, branded on the near side, but with what not visible. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince-George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 3d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the state-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

Upper Marlborough, December 15, 1785.

TO the INHABITANTS of Prince-George's county. S all friendly requests and solicitations heretofore made by the securities of the late Thomas Williams, for payment of arrears of taxes due him, have in a manner been totally disregarded by all ranks of people; and to prevent in future any excuse or plea whatsoever, to delay or put off the final settlement and immediate payment of said arrears: FOR THE LAST TIME, NOTICE is hereby given, that without respect to persons, or their situation, execution will issue on their property after the first day of January next, if the balances are not instantly paid; on application being made by

RINALDO JOHNSON,

or

WALTER S. CHANDLER,

For the securities of THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, December 26, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 7th day of November last, a likely well made negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years old, five feet eight inches high, his wool on his head remarkably long and combed up before; had on and took with him two brown roll shirts and trousers, an old cotton jacket, and a good felt hat; has large teeth before which stand wide apart. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of fifty shillings, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ALEXANDER DUVALL.

December 3, 1785.

To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next; if fair, if not the next day.

UPWARDS of twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDOR, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the above mentioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

M. T.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorfuch, Philipburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still untold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plots shown by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

To be rented, or leased for three years;

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a stray dark bay HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old, thirteen hands high, has a short bob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL,
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun.

JOHN SHANKS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the state-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court-house in said county.

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A S C H E M E

FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
2	30	22 10
3	20	22 10
4	16	24
6	12	27
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
285	3	320 12 6

416 Prizes, }
624 Blanks, }

£. 1170 7 6

From the above scheme there are only one and a half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1786.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 6, 1786.

ORDERED. That the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; and all the proceedings thereon, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal, and that the printer strike two hundred copies of the said proceedings for the use of the general assembly.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND, the MEMORIAL of HENRY HARFORD, late proprietor.

AN appeal to the dictates of equity and the feelings of humanity is, with peculiar propriety, addressed to the representatives of a free state; and the many instances of benevolent interposition, which have dignified the acts of former assemblies since the revolution, evince, that the genuine principles of liberty are equally averse from unmerited severity and indiscriminate punishment. Emboldened by this consideration, your memorialist hopes, that his fallen fortunes will not be thought unworthy attention, nor a reasonable compensation be deemed incompatible with private justice, or public good.

The difficulties, expence, and dangers incurred by his ancestors, in originally peopling a country, whose inhabitants now rejoice in the smiles of freedom, forbid him to expect that their exertions will terminate in the ruin of a descendant, whose conduct has never been inimical to the American cause.

Your memorialist respectfully represents, that he was a minor at the commencement of the late war, and placed during his infancy under the guardianship of the chancellor of Great-Britain, which pre-

A STATE of part of the LOSS sustained by HENRY HARFORD, Esq; late proprietor of Maryland. The annual amount of his quit-rents for 1774, being the last accounts settled,

Manor rents paid to the agent for ditto,	322 11 6
Ditto, due from the steward in Baltimore county,	162 5 10
	<hr/> 474 17 4

8518 6 2

Amount from the 29th of September 1773 to 29th September 1774, 8993 3 6

Arrears on £.8993 3 6, from the 29th of September 1774 to the 29th of September 1784, is 10 years, 89931 15 0

Deduct for payments acknowledged by the agent on account of 1775, 809 13 4

Annual amount of quit-rents £.8518 6 2, valued at 20 years purchase, 170366 3 4

89122 1 8

170366 3 4

MANORS and RESERVED LANDS, viz.

Monocacy manor and the reserve thereon, as returned by the surveyor,	Acres.			
Gunpowder ditto,	13148 at 30/	19672	0	0
Kent ditto,	5603 at 10/	2801	10	0
Queen-Anne's ditto,	3018 at 20/	3018	0	0
Nanticoke ditto,	4322 at 20/	4322	0	0
Calverton ditto,	4775 at 18/	4297	10	0
Anne-Arundel ditto,	3412 at 15/	2559	0	0
Woolsey ditto,	301 at 20/	301	0	0
Chaptico ditto,	3131 at 7/6	1174	2	6
Pangaish ditto,	6110 at 12/	3666	0	0
Mill ditto,	1101 at 10/	550	10	0
Snow-hill, St. John's, and St. Barbaras,	1667 at 8/	666	16	0
West St. Mary's ditto,	774 at 9/	398	3	0
Zachariah ditto,	1370 at 6/	411	0	0
Beaverdam ditto,	5304 at 10/	2652	0	0
Wicomico ditto,	7680 at 6/	2304	0	0
Elk and North-east ditto, laid out for 6000 acres, each,	5950 at 5/	1487	0	0
Reserve in Baltimore county (barren land) supposed to contain	3976 at 9/	1784	4	0
Four reserves to the westward of Fort Cumberland, containing	45000 at 1/6	3375	0	0
	125130 at 2/	12513	0	0
		<hr/> 67952	15	6
		<hr/> £. 327441	0	6

Part of the above manors, valued in this schedule at about £. 42,000 sterling, have been sold by the state's commissioners for upwards of £. 116,000 current money. Exclusive of the above, Mr. Harford has also lost the usual caution on all vacant lands, the composition on certificates returned by surveyors, and the royalties.

MONDAY, November 21, 1785.

ON motion, ORDERED, That the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; referred from the last to the present session, be taken into consideration on Friday the second day of December next, and that he be heard by counsel if required.

FRIDAY, December 2, 1785.

The house took into consideration the order of the day respecting the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; and after hearing counsel on behalf of the memorialist, the following motion was made, That a message be prepared to the senate to propose a confer-

ence on the subject matter of the memorial of the said Henry Harford, Esq; ORDERED, That Mr. Chase, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Carroll, be a committee to prepare the said message.

SATURDAY, December 3, 1785.

Mr. Carroll, from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 3, 1785.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THIS house have heard counsel at its bar on the memorial of Mr. Harford, late proprietor of this state, in which he solicits a compensation or retribution from this government, for his confiscated property.

We are fully convinced of the justice, policy, and necessity of the law passed during the late war, which confiscated British property; and that on the principle of retaliation alone, the legislature that made the act, were justified by the laws and practice of all civilized nations.

From the limited wisdom of man, but very few general laws can provide for all cases that may happen, and circumstances will often arise which the legislature would have excepted from the general rule, if they could have been foreseen. A power therefore is always reserved in the legislative body, to make exceptions and provisions for particular cases, as they may occur.

The case of Mr. Harford is attended with such very particular circumstances, as merit, in our opinion, the peculiar attention of the general assembly, and involve such difficulties, as require the united wisdom of both branches of this government to decide.

As this state hath taken rank among the nations of the world, and in its political capacity must be considered as a moral person, under the obligations of justice, humanity, and benevolence, and we now have a national character to acquire and establish, this house, with anxious solicitude, wish, that the government may be made known and esteemed by the powers of Europe for its sacred and inviolable regard to justice and humanity, public faith and national honour; and we wish, as far as in our power, to act with liberality and generosity.

Actuated by these principles, this house have retained the memorial of Mr. Harford; and we propose a conference with your honours on the subject matter thereof.

We wish that the cause and calamities of the late war could be buried in perpetual oblivion; and are willing to make a compromise with Mr. Harford, as far as the present very distressed situation of our public affairs will permit. We are involved, in consequence of the late war, in an enormous and very heavy debt, foreign and domestic; and our creditors are very urgent and pressing for payment. Our wishes far exceed our abilities; and we must limit our humanity and beneficence by our necessities.

If your honours agree to the conference, this house will afterwards determine what sum of money our finances will permit to be given to Mr. Harford, and the time and mode of payment. If the conference should think proper to receive any proposals from Mr. Harford, it would be agreeable to this house. If the senate accede to the proposed conference, we will nominate some of our members to meet such of your body as you may please to appoint for this purpose; and we hope, that by this mode, such measures may be adopted by the general assembly, as will be satisfactory to them and to Mr. Harford.

Which was read.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1785.

The message respecting Henry Harford, Esq; was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent thereto? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chase appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Lethbrury, Pearce, Carroll, Edmondson, Waggaman, Chase, Q.ynn, Sewell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Downes, M'Mechen.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Bond, Somerville, De Batts, Maxwell, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Grahame, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Goldborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Walters, Kirkman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglesby, Miller, W. Bowie, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Jackson, Chaille, Mitchell, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Hughlett, Stall, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall.

So it was determined in the negative.

THURSDAY, December 8, 1785.

Mr. Carroll brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 8, 1785.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,
THIS house have heard counsel at its bar on the memorial of Mr. Harford, late proprietor of this State, in which he solicits a compensation or retribution from this government for his confiscated property. We esteem the case of Mr. Harford very important, and of such a nature as to require the united wisdom of both branches of the legislature to decide properly thereon, and do therefore propose a conference with your honours on the subject matter of the said memorial. Should the senate accede to the proposed conference, we will nominate some of our members to meet such of your house as you may please to appoint for the above purpose.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which was read.

The message respecting Henry Harford, Esq; was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent thereto? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. F. Bowie appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Maxwell, Lethbrury, Graves, Hall, Carroll, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Ridgely of Wm. Goldsborough, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Waggaman, Ennalls, Baker, Ramsey, R. Bowie, Chase, Quyan, Sewell, Jackson, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Carey, Norris, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Funk, Beall.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Ridgely, Bracco, Oglevee, Miller, W. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Beatty, Steret, Cellars, Oneale.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Sent to the senate by Mr. Fraizer.

WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1785.

Edward Loyd, Esq; from the senate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message and resolution:

BY THE SENATE, December 19, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

UPON the receipt of your message proposing a conference on the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; we deemed it expedient previously to determine, whether any compensation should be made to the memorialist, for the losses stated in his memorial to have been incurred by him in consequence of the late revolution. For it naturally occurred to us, that it would be mispending time to discuss the quantum and manner of making the compensation, if either house should be of opinion, that no compensation ought to be made to the memorialist. On the fullest inquiry into the subject, and examination of the arguments suggested by the memorialist's counsel in your house (at which most of us were present), and which were again stated to and satisfactorily answered in this house, we are decidedly of opinion, that the memorialist cannot of right ask, or this state, consistently with that justice which is due to others, grant him, any relief or retribution for the losses he has sustained in consequence of the revolution, and the acts of our legislature. That revolution and those acts were occasioned by the prosecution of an unjust war, commenced against this country by the British government, of which the memorialist is a subject. On that government, therefore, to which he remained attached during the whole war, and with whose success his own interests were so intimately connected, he ought only to rely for compensation for his losses. However rigorous the confiscation of the property of British subjects might appear, abstractedly considered, the act for seizing and confiscating that property, under the circumstances and with the restrictions it was passed, we are convinced, was perfectly justifiable. The severity of the measure long delayed its adoption, and that delay mitigated its severity, by affording to every British subject the opportunity of avoiding the consequences of the confiscation act.

The memorialist came of age in the spring of seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, the act of confiscation passed in the beginning of the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one, full twelve months after the measure had been warmly and generally agitated in this state, and must have been known in England. Instead of repairing to Maryland and becoming a citizen, the memorialist, confiding in the power and success of his native country, remained in England, attending on the court of chancery, and waiting the adjudication of suits which were to determine the right to the province of Maryland and its dependencies, between the memorialist and the heirs at law of the late lord Baltimore, and which adjudication could have no effect, unless America should be conquered by the British government. This state of facts leaves not the smallest room to doubt, that the memorialist, both from interest and inclination, continued a British subject, and devoted to his native country, which, although free, endeavoured, by lavishing its blood and treasures, to deprive us of our freedom. We cannot discover a single circumstance in the case of the memorialist, to distinguish him from other British subjects, and which should induce this government to except him out of the general law of confiscation, or partially compensate the losses, which the revolution, that law, and his own conduct, have brought upon him. Every British subject, who did not bear arms against these United States, and whose property has been confiscated, has

an equal if not a better claim to our commiseration.

Legislatures ought to be governed by general rules and principles; their acts should not be liable to the reproach of partiality, or of an undue preference. If any retribution should be made by this state to the memorialist, a proportionable compensation ought to be given to every other British subject. Will the state of our finances, and the heavy debt we have contracted in the defence of our liberty, suffer such application of public monies? The claims of justice must be satisfied, and we ought to attend to the distresses of our own citizens, occasioned by the depredations of the enemy and other causes in the course of the war; but British subjects, if entitled to any compensation for their losses, must seek redress from that government, whose injustice occasioned them, and of which they are citizens. The attachment of the memorialist to the British government, and the great losses he has incurred, may entitle him to the bounty of a British parliament, but can give him no just claim to any compensation from this legislature. The claim to quit-rents, as a substituting debt recoverable under the treaty, which was urged as a ground for making a compensation to, or compromise with, the memorialist, has also been considered, and appears to us entirely groundless and inadmissible, being, as we conceive, incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of this state; and we cannot, consistently with the duty we owe to our constituents, do, or suffer to be done, any act, that has the most distant tendency to create a supposition, that any power on earth can place the free people of Maryland in the degraded condition of tenants to a superior lord, a foreigner, and a British subject. We are also clearly of opinion, that the quit-rents reserved upon the grants of the former proprietaries, were hereditaments subject to all the rules and consequences of other real estate, and therefore cannot, consistently with law, be held by an alien; and that no part of the treaty of peace can give the smallest colour to a supposition, that these hereditaments, more than others, were saved or reserved. That the claim of the former proprietary to quit-rents ceased upon the declaration of independence, we have not the smallest doubt, and we think the legislature acted wisely in declaring, that the payment of them even to this government should never be exacted, and that the citizens of this state should hold their lands on equal terms with the citizens of the other states.

Having stated our opinions, and the reasons for them, it would be an useless waste of time to confer on the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; especially as we have no cause to surmise that your opinion may be different from ours, as to the principle of making compensation.

To prevent the public councils from being diverted from more important and necessary concerns, and to save the further loss of time upon this subject, we herewith transmit a resolve, unanimously agreed to in this house, which, if adopted by yours, will effectually obviate the inconveniences just mentioned.

We flatter ourselves, gentlemen, that you do us the justice to believe, that we will cheerfully confer with you at all times, and upon all occasions, in which the public service may be promoted by our assistance, and that our declining the proposed conference, does not proceed from the smallest disrespect, but from an impression and belief, that the mode we have suggested will bring the question of a compensation to the speediest conclusion, and consequently be the most acceptable to both houses.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

BY THE SENATE, December 19, 1785.

THE memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; stating his losses, and soliciting compensation, being read and considered, the senate were unanimously of opinion, that the memorialist cannot of right ask, or this state consistently with justice to others grant him, any compensation or retribution for the losses he states in his memorial to have been by him sustained in consequence of the revolution and acts of our legislature: Wherefore, RESOLVED, That the memorial and application of the said Henry Harford, Esquire, be rejected.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

Which were read.

FRIDAY, January 6, 1786.

On the second reading the message respecting the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; and the resolution, the question was put, That the house assent to the said resolution? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Faw appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Key, Bond, De Butts, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Hooper, Miller, W. Bowie, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Purnell, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Driver, Steret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Lethbrury, Graves, Carroll, Ramsey, Chase, Quyan, Joseph Dashiell.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Extract from the Journal,

W. HARWOOD, Cl. Ho. Del.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

I CANNOT remain a silent spectator, when I apprehend that your immediate representatives are about to adopt a measure, which to me appears altogether repugnant to humanity, justice, and true policy. On this day a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for fixing the seat of government at Baltimore-town. The question to be debated is of too much importance to admit a hasty decision, or any decision at all, without a full meeting of the members in each house. Should advantage be taken of a critical season, should gentlemen avail themselves of the absence of obnoxious members, to bring on this grand debate, they will convince every impartial mind, that public good is not their only principle. The question, however, ought to be decided at as early a period as is consistent with mature deliberation; for so long as it remains undetermined, it prevents the growth of Annapolis, agitates the minds of its citizens, fills them with doubts, renders the value of their property uncertain, and effectually checks all spirit of enterprise. To the inhabitants of Baltimore-town it furnishes subjects of a pernicious speculation, by which it is probable a few men will be benefited to the injury of many. The only proper and fair measure to be pursued on this occasion, would be to lay apart some day in the next session for a solemn discussion. In the mean time, you and your representatives might consider, what your true interests require. Permit me to observe, that a love of novelty, or rather a rage for innovation, seems to have taken possession of your minds. Perhaps it may be natural for those who have profited by one important change, to expect an advantage from every other; but if that passion be not guided by reason, the most baneful consequences will often flow from indulging it.

There are two points to be settled before the legislature can, with propriety, decide on the main question; first, whether the constitution will admit the projected change by the act of a single legislature; and next, whether public good demands it.

As each member of the legislature has taken an oath to support the constitution, we must with candour suppose, that none of them will consent to a plain violation of that constitution, even if they should be convinced that any act repugnant to its principles can have the force of a law. I shall contend, that Annapolis, by the constitution, is the fixed place for the meeting of the legislature; and I shall offer such arguments as have occurred to me in support of this opinion. Not only this, but every other argument must receive a full answer, before any man, who regards the obligation of his oath, or is impressed with a sense of his duty, can give his vote for removing the government to Baltimore-town by a single act of assembly. If the constitution has fixed the government at Annapolis, and, if that part of the constitution be injurious to the state, there is an easy method of redressing the evil prescribed by the constitution.

The ninth article of the declaration of rights, asserts, that "a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the public records; and the legislature ought not to be convened, or held, at any other place, but from evident necessity." Thus says the declaration of rights. The sixty first clause of the form of government directs, that the general assembly shall meet at Annapolis on a certain day. My idea of the declaration is this;—it was intended, first, to ascertain what laws should be in force upon the formation of the new government, and then to lay down certain principles and maxims to direct their own future conduct, and the conduct of all future legislatures. The declaration is distinct from the form of government, and they were passed at different times, but they were both framed by the same body of men; each has the force of a law; the construction of one must be made upon a view of the other, and neither of them can be "altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill to alter, change, or abolish the same, shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election." I contend, that the constitution, in obedience to the declaration of rights, has fixed the legislature at Annapolis; for the same body of men, which declared that the legislature ought to be fixed, has directed, that the legislature shall meet on a certain day at Annapolis. By others it is maintained, that the first meeting of the assembly was only for the particular purpose of choosing the governor and council, and for appointing the officers of government; if that construction be right, when this particular business was over, the session ought to have ended, and no future session could have been held, because no place of meeting was appointed. The legislature, however, made a more rational construction; they transacted the particular business, and exercised every other constitutional power which they deemed expedient. They, however, passed no act for fixing the seat of government; no bill for that purpose was framed, or even moved for, in either house; there was no conference or message on the subject; but when the business of legislation, for that time, was dispatched, each house adjourned without naming the place of meeting; they met afterwards, agreeably to adjournment, as of course, at Annapolis; and at every subsequent session they have acted in the same way.

By the term fixed, I understand not fluctuating, or moving about; and, if the place for the meeting of the legislature be not fixed, I ask, what, in the name of common sense, has invariably determined the members of each house, to repair to a place which was not named in the adjournment.

But the gentlemen who deny that the place is fixed by the constitution, are not aware of the consequences of such a denial. As the legislature has never fixed the place, either all the acts passed since its first meeting are void, or it is necessary to prove, that the legislature can enact laws at a place not fixed for its meeting. It would be a notable discovery, indeed, if it should be found, that the government has so long been administered without any authority, and that we are, in fact, at this moment, without any rightful government, or law; however, this is most assuredly the case, if no place has been fixed for the meeting of the legislature. The

ninth article of at all, must be binding, unmeeting, or at evident necessity is no safe constitution. But that article, the received any at the judges ought thought those a pointments, we meeting of the

But the judges their commission acts of assembly they have implied either that the fixed for its n fixed by the constitution require his nevertheless judges were b first determination cause it would the declaration and sensible la be manifestly thron about the cernable, that are necessary f have been imp no controul of at large who lution of the convulsion of f to be fully and pels on the m would enact a constitution the constitution their power. of our rights a men appointed discernment, May they ney or the hiring length be brow own duties an

The true i upon the wh rights, and t have appointe general assen controvertible fallible, I car the legislature for the place ought to be b not alrea whether any constitution, point it is un opinion. W afterwards i perjured and Having en cannot be r without the I proceed to moving the town.

In the fir members of business whil ment. Thi feelings; b fitted by hav business. W for the man utmost dilig same time, terefsing to l ledge, that, members m friends at el managed li our represe millions. (first argum man who pr to a great n be swayed use it, for I conceive, sidence of b

But the fixed, mov ing of thi pitched up vate capac place most rafters, as enter into ciples. E adapted to the memb in Annap of the pub former so numerous but I can of the leg rate, even apartment business thought Baltimore situation to perpet to bring, Annapoli the const Again, one third

ninth article of the declaration, if it has any meaning at all, must mean, that no act of the legislature shall be binding, unless it be made at a place fixed for its meeting, or at a place to which it has adjourned, from evident necessity; and if it does not mean this, there is no safe constitutional check upon the legislative department. But if mine be the true construction of that article, the judicial department ought not to have received any acts of the legislature as laws; indeed, the judges ought not to have acted at all, if they thought those acts, under which they received their appointments, were passed at a place not fixed for the meeting of the legislature.

But the judges have thought proper to act under their commissions, and they have received as laws, the acts of assembly passed at Annapolis. By so doing, they have impliedly determined one of three things—either that the legislature may enact laws at a place not fixed for its meeting—or that Annapolis is the place fixed by the constitution—or, that although the constitution requires a place to be fixed, and the legislature has nevertheless passed acts at a place not fixed, the judges were bound to receive those acts as laws. The first determination would certainly be erroneous, because it would render void and of no effect, a part of the declaration which speaks the most clear, explicit, and sensible language. The last determination would be manifestly against the spirit of the constitution, throughout the whole of which this principle is discernible, that checks upon the trustees of the public are necessary for the security of our rights. It would have been impolitic in the extreme to have established no controul over the legislature, except in the people at large, who could never exercise it without a dissolution of the government, or at least a most violent convulsion of the state. It is time for the constitution to be fully and clearly understood. It is time to impress on the minds of those men (if such there be) who would enact laws repugnant to the directions of the constitution, that they are themselves the creatures of the constitution, and that it has prescribed limits to their power. To the judges is allotted the guardianship of our rights and liberties, and may Heaven inspire the men appointed to this sacred trust, with strength of discernment, firmness of mind and elevation of soul! May they never descend to be the base tools of faction, or the hirelings of a party! And may grand juries at length be brought to a thorough understanding of their own duties and importance!

The true implied determination of the judges must, upon the whole, appear to be, that the declaration of rights, and the form of government, taken together, have appointed Annapolis for the place of holding the general assembly. This to me appears plain and uncontrovertible; however, without pretending to be infallible, I cannot be mistaken in this point. Before the legislature, by a single act, can appoint Baltimore for the place of its meeting, the opinion of the judges ought to be taken on the points; whether Annapolis be not already appointed by the constitution; and whether any act of a single assembly, contrary to the constitution, can be received as a law. On another point it is unnecessary to appeal to their, or to any other opinion. Whoever takes the oaths of allegiance, and afterwards intentionally violates the constitution, is perjured and forewarned.

Having endeavoured to shew, that the government cannot be removed by an act of the present assembly, without the concurrence of the succeeding assembly, I proceed to consider the arguments adduced for removing the government from Annapolis to Baltimore-town.

In the first place, it is said, that at Baltimore the members of the assembly may transact their private business whilst they are managing the affairs of government. This consideration is pressed home to their feelings; but surely their constituents cannot be benefited by having their attention drawn from the public business. Would any prudent thinking man, employ for the management of a business which required the utmost diligence and attention, a person, who at the same time, is carrying on a business much more interesting to him than that of his employer? I acknowledge, that, in general, the private business of the members might soon be dispatched, but the staunch friends at elections would expect their little affairs to be managed likewise. Indeed, it is not improbable, that our representatives might solicit agencies and commissions. Can any man then, seriously consider this first argument as dictated by a love of country? The man who prefers a small matter of private convenience, to a great matter of public good, and the man who can be swayed by such an argument as this, or who can use it, for the purpose of influencing another, is not, I conceive, in the slightest degree, entitled to the confidence of his countrymen.

But the declaration of rights directs a place to be fixed, most convenient for the members. The meaning of this, my friends, is not that a place shall be pitched upon the most convenient for them, in their private capacities. It means, a place the most central, a place most convenient for them in their public characters, as members; no other construction could ever enter into the head of a rational man of patriotic principles. Let us then examine which place is better adapted for conducting public affairs: in Baltimore, the members would be occupied by private business; in Annapolis, they can have little business except that of the public. I will not hazard the indignation of the former so far as to assert, that it could not, with all its numerous buildings, afford proper accommodations; but I can safely say, that in Annapolis, the members of the legislature may always procure, at a reasonable rate, even elegant fare, comfortable lodging, and quiet apartments, remote from all that noise and bustle of business which is altogether inconsistent with calm thought and sober deliberation. The inhabitants of Baltimore-town must excuse me, when I object to its situation with respect to health; besides, it is subject to perpetual alarms from vessels bringing, or supposed to bring, contagion from abroad. But in these respects Annapolis has the advantage of almost every town on the continent.

Again, it has been said, that Baltimore county pays one third part of the public tax. It is not worth while

to expose errors in the calculation, but admitting that Baltimore-town alone pays one half, this is no argument for making it the seat of government; it perhaps might, on that account, be entitled to a greater number of representatives. This is no reason, wherefore, Baltimore-town should govern the state. I think no man of reflection can expect, in a great town, that the deliberations of the legislature can be perfectly free, without having an army to protect it. Let us suppose a matter agitated in the assembly which rouses the passions of a mob, and about which popular clamours have been excited. Let us suppose such a case as the late religious bill; can any man suppose the house of delegates, at Baltimore-town, could, on such an occasion, have been at liberty to decide, contrary to the opinion out of doors. But in such a place as Baltimore-town, the consequence and power of the senate, consisting only of fifteen members, and those not the immediate representatives of the people, obnoxious on account of superior wealth, and perhaps obnoxious too even for superior talents and virtue; the consequence and power of this branch of the legislature, so necessary to moderate, at times, the intemperate zeal, and to correct the hasty proceedings, of the other, would be totally annihilated. In a little time, no man of worth and importance would, at Baltimore-town, accept a seat in the senate. These are not idle fears, or artful suggestions, I speak the language of truth, common sense, and unerring experience. The congress, notwithstanding its doors were shut, at length deemed it necessary, for the purpose of free deliberation, to quit Philadelphia; it had experienced, likewise, the mischiefs resulting from the perpetual intrigues and cabals of a capital town. If congress, conducting the affairs only of the union, having nothing to do with the internal government of Pennsylvania, and keeping, as far as it could, its deliberations secret from the world, found it expedient to remove from Philadelphia, for the reasons I have suggested, surely, a body of men whose deliberations are public, cannot expect a freedom of debate in a large town, on matters interesting to its inhabitants. I have mentioned the case of congress, as recent, striking, and familiar, many other cases might be produced to the same purpose. I will say nothing of London or Dublin—in our sister and neighbouring state of Pennsylvania, a vast number of its citizens are eager to remove the government from their great commercial town. In South-Carolina, a similar measure is the subject of deliberation. What is it that influences the people in these states? They have had experience of the mischiefs against which I am endeavouring to guard you, my fellow citizens. It is your duty to profit from the wise regulations, and from the errors of every other government, both in the old and new world. I am far from considering the removal to Baltimore, as an event which the ordinary course of affairs will inevitably bring about. If you are wise, it can never happen. The influence of great and wealthy cities, it is true, has generally created them capitals; but it remains to be shewn, that the true happiness of their state has been thereby promoted. The objections against Baltimore will perpetually increase. If the same objections could be urged against Annapolis, I would instantly give my voice for a removal to some place, where your representative might quietly deliberate, where the good of the state might be equally consulted, and where the influence of a part might not prevail against all the rest.

The most specious reasons in favour of a removal to Baltimore, remain to be examined. We are told, that the legislature will never understand commerce, unless it removes for instruction to a great commercial town. I apprehend, that whenever the legislature is employed in the regulation of commerce, it would be infinitely better to summon to its bar those same enlightened merchants, than to give them such an ascendancy, as would bear down every other order in the community. Again we are told, that as all power, wealth and grandeur, is to be derived to the state from commerce, it is incumbent on us to do every thing for the encouragement of our first commercial town. With submission, I conceive regularity and simplicity of manners to be of the greatest consequence to every commercial town. If the consequence of removing the government to Baltimore-town, would be to pour into it a tide of wealth, to increase the number of inhabitants, and to promote the concourse of strangers, it would likewise be to infect every class of men with a baneful taste for luxury and dissipation. These vices in Baltimore-town, with respect to magnitude, would bear such proportion to the same vices at Annapolis, as the number of persons in the former bears to the number of inhabitants in the latter. Baltimore not being yet the seat of government, does not, in a great degree, influence by its example the rest of the state; but once create it the capital, and the contagion of its evil example would soon reach the remotest corner. To the friends of human kind, to the lovers of virtue, to the real, and not pretended, advocates for religion, these considerations will appear of infinite weight.

I come now to mention some things in favour of the poor devoted city of Annapolis, which, to mean grovelling souls, will not perhaps have the weight of a feather. By taking from it almost the only support it ever had, it will inevitably tumble to the dust, and the fate of many meritorious citizens will be involved in its ruin. If the general good of the community requires a removal of the government, the interests of a few hundreds of citizens ought not to prevent it. I would, in such a case, contemplate with a silent grief, the destruction of this beloved city. But it would be difficult to suppose a case in which it could consist with the interest, policy, or justice of the state, to adopt a measure fatal to so many innocent, unoffending, meritorious persons. By the proposed measure, I have endeavoured to demonstrate, that the state will sustain a deep and lasting injury, independent of the damage it would sustain by the ruin of its present capital. It is with extreme reluctance I remark, that too many appear to feel a malignant pleasure in the prospect of such an event. I am well apprized of the hatred in which Annapolis was held by almost every other part of the state under the former government; this was occasioned by the overweening intolerance of a few powerful men; the effect remains, notwithstanding the re-

moval of the cause, but if the cause did still exist, it would be childish to act on such a contracted pernicious principle.

In the following position I certainly cannot incur the danger of a contradiction; should a few individuals of overgrown wealth, solicit the assembly to gratify them in a matter of no consequence to their happiness, but greatly to the injury of a considerable number of men, equally deserving, they ought at least for once, to meet with a disappointment. I know it to be natural for men, who have suddenly, and in an unprecedented fortunate manner, attained superior wealth in a republican government, to aspire to the first honours in the state, and if they can bring government to the place of their residence, they may probably expect little difficulty in the attainment of their wishes. They do not perhaps reflect, that if Baltimore should be the seat of government, immediately will repair thither, men, whose competition in public and in private, will be equally injurious to their views. On an occasion like this, I beseech them to pardon this remark, which, ill-natured as it may appear, they may consider as a salutary hint, and useful admonition.

But what public reasons do these men offer? I have examined the most plausible of their arguments; I have done it with decency and candour, and I challenge them to answer me in the same manner. They will present the state with lots of ground, they will furnish houses for the present, and subscribe liberally for the erection of public buildings. This is what has been reported, from what authority I know not; but can these offers induce a legislature to quit, and in effect to lose, the best public buildings in America. Is it consistent with the dignity of a free people, barely to receive such proposals? If the removal of the government be a wise, public, and just measure, it should be adopted without such considerations, and the legislature should disdain to enter into a treaty with Baltimore, or any other town, for the sale of a perpetuity in the seat of government.

On generous and noble minds, the following considerations cannot fail to make an impression—

In spite of prejudice and detraction, Annapolis is, and ever has been, the seat of elegance, propriety, and refinement of manners. Harmony and friendship, for the most part, prevail amongst its citizens. It is here that examples of benevolence and patriotism are shewn; no rude mobs have ever disturbed the deliberations of any public body under the present government, and the moderation with which they behave on this trying occasion, affords a strong presumption, that in this place there may always be a perfect freedom of debate. It was here that the late opposition to Great Britain first began in the southern states, and the example exhibited by this little city, contributed greatly to kindle the flame far and wide, and to confirm and re-assure its wavering friends; these things will history record. This city is known and held in high respect by our allies. To the legislature, and to the state at large, it will reflect a lasting disgrace, if, without more powerful reasons than have yet been suggested, a law should be passed, the consequence of which, in less than half a century, will reduce this town to a heap of ruins.

Annapolis,
Jan. 14, 1786.

ARISTIDES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Frank and September 2.

W e have also our share of quiet, and something like contention in this quarter, which at times may give uneasiness to individuals; but it has powerful influence to let on foot free inquiry, and to bring about surprising advances in political knowledge. This will be found useful in forming the manners of a people; and I am not without hopes, that the next generation in Frankland will vie with Athens itself.

"You cannot conceive how little the executive lately made themselves: They must yet blush in secret for their inconsistency and want of so flight; however we ought to rejoice at it, for it answers our purposes exceedingly.

"I think I see a defect in your Kentucky proceedings. It is a dangerous expedient to attempt to contravene the act of Congress of April 23, 1784; especially in aiming at unreasonable territory. It is too soon for to be copying after the lordly spirit of the ancient stock. Perhaps it was for want of documents and proper information. I at times conclude, Frankland will rise superior to you yet; she has not such a weight to struggle with as you have, and her situation and genius will be greatly favourable to liberty and science."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated October 28.

"The king, willing to encourage men of learning to become more useful, proposes to appropriate 300,000 livres to reward their talents, and employ them in discoveries, and in essential literary works more frequently. This attention on the part of his majesty, demonstrates how much he has at heart the progress of arts and talents. Under Mr. Neckar only the sum of 160,000 livres was employed for this purpose: Mr. Le Noir is the instigator of this beneficence, so necessary for the honour of the kingdom."

To be rented, or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON,

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 20th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day.
FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.
SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th of March next, **THE** goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceased; also a valuable tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing two hundred acres more or less. The sale will be where Walter Suit now lives, above the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be given, as can be agreed upon, for some length of time, by giving bond and approved security.
B. BURCH.

THE purchasers of lands from the commissioners appointed by the late lord Baltimore, who have not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in pursuance of an act of assembly, grants will issue, on the parties paying their respective balances agreeably to the terms of sale, to the treasurer of the western shore, with whom their accounts are lodged for that purpose.

Annapolis, January 17, 1786.
AS the time for which the subscribers entered into a partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment, at farthest by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.
WILLIAMS and NETH.

AGREABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
J. C. Smith

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north side of Severn river, at the plantation where the subscriber formerly did live,
THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of sale.
3X VACHEL STEVENS.

Prince-George's county, December 28, 1785.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 108 acres, more or less, lying within one mile of Piscataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houses, a small apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will answer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. A good title will be made to the land, by
2 ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENNETT EDELEN, ELLENDER EDELEN.

Prince George's county, January 5, 1786.
Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February, **TWO** hundred and fifty acres of good forest land, suitable for small grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good inclosure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piscataway; it is well watered by a constant branch that leads through on one side of the same; the improvements are, a dwelling house 20 feet by 12, kitchen, corn house, and tobacco house; there is also a peach orchard, and a few trees of almost all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by
2 THOMAS DYER.

January 11, 1786.
To be SOLD at Richard Watkins's, near South river church, by the subscribers, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,
FIVE valuable negroes, one a complete blacksmith. Two years credit will be given on giving bond on interest with good security, to be paid annually. At the same time will be sold, sundry blacksmiths tools, and household furniture.
2X RICHARD WATKINS, ANNE WATKINS.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialling—book-keeping—
N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethics or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior excellence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of languages.
2

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.
THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the state of Virginia early in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sanberrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.
2 JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles town, January 3, 1786.
State of Maryland, Cecil county, to wit:
WHILEAS a certain man who calls himself Thomas Williams, was on the 29th ult. taken up on suspicion of felony, and committed to the goal of said county; and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniously taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person or persons who may have a just right and title in all or any part of the said goods below mentioned, may act agreeably to his right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases made and provided.
The said goods consist of two small remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of stamped linen of a good quality; one silk handkerchief spotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated spurs; a quantity of watch keys, also of door keys, &c. one case of razors, and sundry other trifling things.
The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.
2 JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN; but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.
2 SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,
A
JOURNAL
OF A
CONVENTION
OF THE

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

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Stockett, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to
2 ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

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

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
By order,
10 W. PINNEY, clk.

January 11, 1786.
ALL persons having claims on the estate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payments, to
2 MARY LEE, administratrix, SOLOMON FARROW, administrator.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a snip on her nose, and a star in her forehead, appears to be four years old, branded on the near buttock, but not distinguishable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
2

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.
ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.
12

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.
9 By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
2

December 22, 1785.
THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or ad class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 23d of February; the remaining or ad class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM SMITH, } agents. RICHARD SPRIGG, }

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.
STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceased, about the 25th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, mealy nose, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, shall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by
2 ANNE STOCKETT.

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood; convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,
JAMES RINGGOLD.

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

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 26, 1786.

M A D R I D, O c t o b e r 1.

THE king, our sovereign, desirous to testify to the emperor of Morocco, how sensibly he felt the tokens of friendship, by which that monarch has distinguished himself towards the king and his subjects, ever since the former sent Mahomet Ben Otman as his ambassador to this court, a friendly step which has induced his catholic majesty to forget the resentment to which the siege of Melisse, in 1774, had given rise, and to appoint lieutenant colonel Don Francisco de Salinas Marino, his envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Morocco, with presents worthy of the giver, and of the monarch they were intended for. In consequence whereof, his excellency embarked at Cadiz on the 27th of April, on board his majesty's frigate St. Lucia, carrying with him, amongst other presents, twelve Algerine slaves, who had been set at liberty, and three days after landed at Mogador.

During the month of May, which his excellency spent at the above place, he was, by order of his Moorish majesty, treated with the utmost regard and politeness. Our ambassador was to wait there till the arrival of Sidy Abdalab, Abdraxamici, the emperor's father-in-law. On the 4th of June, lieutenant-colonel de Salinas, with the former, made a pompous entry into the city of Morocco, and was visited in the evening by the pacha of Duguela, the prime minister, who assured his excellency, in the emperor's name, that the Spaniards were the nation he most of all respected and esteemed, that his majesty looked upon as already granted, whatever the envoy should demand. This was confirmed to him by the monarch himself, at the first audience, on the 6th of June, not in the places usually appropriated to such purposes, but in an apartment near the envoy's palace, where the emperor walked, though then afflicted with a desquiction on his eyes, in order to distinguish the reception of the Spanish envoy, with more than ordinary solemnity. At a second audience, which took place four days after the first, his Moorish majesty was pleased to grant to the Spaniards a considerable deduction in the duties laid on the exportation of pulse, almonds, large and small cattle; to repeal all duties laid on poultry, eggs, oranges, lemons, dates, figs, all kinds of greens and fruits; and also to repeal in their favour all such port, and other duties, paid by the other nations trading in the above commodities, at Tetuan, Tangiers, and Larraone. These privileges are to be enjoyed by the Spaniards only.

The monarch gave free leave to engineer Don Vincento Tougno to take the plan and charts of the coast, from Tetuan to Cape-Spartai; giving him two of his guards to accompany him in his expedition. His majesty ordered further, that the Moors in the neighbourhood of Melisse and Alhedemas, should give up the artillery, by means of which the restless and turbulent chiefs of those countries had committed so many depredations, contrary to his express command, and against his will, adding, if they should again dare to fire at our people, his majesty would never take in bad part our treating them in the same manner. Finally, the monarch was pleased to permit our missionaries to settle at Tetuan. To crown his benevolence, his Moorish majesty, at the pressing solicitations of Don Francisco Salinas, ordered an American ship, lately taken by one of his majesty's frigates, to be delivered up with its cargo to our envoy, together with her crew and passengers, who were then in bondage, the monarch hinting at the same time, that he was very desirous to enter into a treaty of peace with the United States of America, by the mediation of his most catholic majesty.

The emperor mean while gave to our envoy six Spaniards, natives of the Canary Islands, who had escaped from shipwreck off Cape Noui, and six deserters from the Spanish settlement. These were, on the return of the envoy, put into the hands of count O'Reilly, but pardoned by his majesty, at the pressing request of Don Salinas. The Americans and their ship, the latter indeed in a very bad condition, were given up to the American consul at Cadiz. As a farther gift to his most catholic majesty, one lion, hyena, and four ostriches, together with goats and sheep from Tafflet, were sent from Mogador to Cadiz, assuring our envoy at the same time, that in case the Spaniards should ever be in want of corn or other grain, he would give them leave to export any quantity from his dominions.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 7.

We are happy to find, that the paragraph which has appeared in several daily and evening papers,

representing three American houses having lately stopped payment, appears to be void of foundation.

The ships lately arrived from China, bring accounts, that an edict had passed there, as much to the honour of the reigning emperor as it is injurious to this nation, in restraining a very valuable branch of trade, by which the French, Danes, and Swedes, but especially the English, have some years past been greatly benefited, and immense sums of the riches of the east brought into this country. The viceroy, and other mandarines of that province, ambitious to exceed each other in the number and magnificence of their presents to the emperor upon the anniversary of his accession to the throne, and on some other great festivals, as soon as they are informed of the arrival of any ships with articles of clock work and jewelry, ordered whatever they thought proper to be sent them into the city for their inspection: this the merchants are obliged to comply with, though they were seldom paid above a tenth of their value, which had brought ruin and bankruptcy upon some of them, who are at this time prisoners in Tartary; and others, by the same means, were so reduced, as to be incapable of paying the emperor's duties, or the merchants of distant provinces their debts. At length the grievance became so intolerable, that the merchants of Pekin, to whom those of Canton were largely indebted, were prevailed on to make use of their interest with one of the emperor's favourites, through whose interposition that redress was at last obtained, which the merchants of Canton had long solicited in vain. For no sooner was the emperor informed of their distressed situation, than a mandarine of inflexible integrity (said to be one of the imperial blood) was sent down to Canton to inquire into the nature and causes of the merchants complaints. Upon this mandarine's arrival at Canton, it soon evidently appeared from an examination of the merchants and their book-keepers, and from the inspection of their books, that the value of the presents annually sent to the emperor, exclusive of those otherwise disposed of, amounted to an enormous sum, for which the merchants were paid a very inconsiderable and inadequate compensation. These facts being fully proved, the merchants then represented the extortions of the Europeans, who annually brought these expensive articles to Canton, as very great, and the obligations they had been under to purchase the same, as absolutely ruinous to them. In consequence of the report made by this mandarine, on his return to court, an order, strongly enforced, was sent from Pekin, that no mandarine, of any rank whatever, should presume in future to send any presents to the emperor, except that mandarine alone, who presided over the customs and commerce of Canton; and from him presents would be received only once a year to a limited amount, not exceeding a tenth of that before expended in those presents. This, it seems, is but one instance in a thousand of the Chinese monarch's regard for the welfare of his subjects in every part of his empire, by relieving them from their oppressions, and punishing their oppressors, as has been the case with the viceroy of Canton, who, it is said, was cited to the tribunal of Pekin, and disgraced.

Oct. 26. A correspondent who has made a tour of the lakes in Cumberland, informs us, there is growing in the vicinity of Cockermouth, a large yew-tree, whose branches, though exceeding bushy, and in a circular form, cover 556 square yards of ground; from the trunk or stem, proceed 14 or 15 branches, every one of which is the size of a corpulent man's body: The farmers, from motives of prudence, have cut away the small branches, to prevent cattle from being poisoned by eating the young sprouts; had these branches been suffered to grow, it probably might have covered upwards of a thousand yards. The country people there have an imaginary idea, that these kind of trees are 500 years in growing to perfection, remain 500 years in that state, and that they are 500 years in decaying; as this tree has not been discerned either to increase or diminish in size, by the oldest man there, it may, from the above supposition, be from six to nine hundred years old.—A few years ago, the present proprietor had 700l. bid for it by a cabinet-maker, who proposed furnishing from this tree, the whole timber necessary for a nobleman's country seat. One of his ancestors had 120l. bid for it by a timber merchant, when wood was not a quarter of its present value. In the year 1769, the late duke of Portland, struck with the vastness of its appearance, sent two surveyors to take a drawing of it.

Oct. 28. The Spaniards have a ship of 100 guns, nearly off the stocks at Ferrol, built on the model

of our Royal Sovereign of 110 guns; but the master of an English trader, who has seen both ships, gives greatly the preference to the latter, which is seven feet longer than any ship in either the Spanish or French navy, and is superior in point of grandeur and elegance of architecture.

Such very peculiar respect did the king of Spain pay to the memory of an officer who was killed in the late war, that even his widow, who survived him only nine weeks, was buried with distinguished honours at his majesty's expence.—She was placed on a spond covered with gold tissue, under a canopy, on each side of which were six noble girandoles of Mexican silver four feet high, with large tapers burning; and a golden crucifix was carried before her to the place of interment, where her husband lay.

Every nation, says a correspondent, ought to encourage the consumption of their home manufactures rather than that of any foreign, especially when they are in such circumstances as not to be obliged to shew any regard for their neighbours: Then why not, in consequence of the French arret against our commodities, immediately prohibit the importation of French brandy, at least lay a very heavy duty upon it?

A friend to the manufactures of Great-Britain exclaims, can any thing exceed the folly which is displayed through some late parliamentary transactions!—We fall from absurdity to absurdity in endless progression. Why prohibit the exportation of hard-ware? Why not let our Sheffield and Birmingham manufactures be viewed as usual, by admiring spectators from all parts of the world?—Have not the praises bestowed on our artizans in that branch excited their emulation? Is not an extensive demand for their workmanship not only necessary for their support, but contributory also to the national wealth? What have we to dread now more than hitherto from foreign powers?—Can they rival us in this trade? Surely no.—Years must pass before they could so far benefit by our labours; and yet we seem as if we feared that by bare inspection they could at once become inspired with our knowledge and our arts. But what have we acquired by such silly proceedings? We have injured and irritated a set of worthy men useful and industrious in the community; insulted and oppressed, they now actually offer their services where their merit may be better rewarded.—Neighbouring kingdoms despise the impotent malice of the present administration, and ridicule our weakness. They retaliate with spirit.—They say, "withhold from us and we will withhold from you."—Thus, commerce and manufactures are checked and restrained on all sides, and Englishmen become the sufferers!—And are these the precious politics of a Pitt?—Is this your second Daniel?—Is it thus the nation is to be raised from its state of dependence and debility? From such schemes and such advisers, Libera nos O Domine.

The Portuguese do certainly not oppose the commercial treaty in agitation between France and England; and if they did, probably neither of the parties would regard it.

Portugal indeed has not the smallest pretence to murmur at any new engagements, the commerce of Britain, by treaty, may enter into, inasmuch as such aggression as issues from dissocial consultation of her own interests; nay, in the case of Ireland, from constructive breach of treaty, is equivocally imputable to Portugal.

Nov. 7. The accession of the elector of Hanover to the German confederacy, is perhaps an unfortunate event in the system of continental politics, as ever happened for the interests of Great-Britain. That measure having totally alienated the court of Petersburg from that of London, and induced the empress of Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with France, which the court of Versailles had long in vain solicited.

An artist having made two different figures, one of a horse, and the other of a woman, both exactly resembling nature, filled them with a sufficient quantity of inflammable air, and let them off last Sunday se'night, from the public gardens of signior Razietti, in the presence of an immense croud of spectators, who all joined in admiring the effect produced by that new kind of spectacle. The adventure ended ludicrously; for the horse happening to come down at a little distance from a man working in the field, and the animal bouncing along the plain, the man mistook it for a real horse, and observing it took to a dangerous road, followed it for above half a mile, and then growing bold, took Pegasus by the hind hoof and stopped his career. The peasant was now all wonder, and seeing it bore

in its mouth a letter, which he could not read, led the horse to a neighbouring chateau, where the contents were made known to him, and an account of the reward promised therein, to any person who should bring Pegasus to its owner. It was, by the countryman, after it had been emptied, carried back to Paris.

The woman came down at Gentwilliers, and was seen by some labourers and a farmer, who all mistook the figure that then stood still, for a real living creature in distress. None, however, dared to advance towards it, except the farmer, who took it up in his arms; but to his great surprise found that instead of a real woman, he was hugging an inflated bladder. This, like the former, was also conveyed back to Paris, and restored to the owner.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 9.

The following proposals for supplying the planters in this island, with lumber, provisions, &c. from America, on contract for three, five, or seven years, have been handed about London, from some very respectable houses:

I. They will agree to deliver at the port of Kingston, to the order of such gentlemen who choose to contract, every article that may be wanted from the States of America, from time to time, at the current cash price of said articles at the city of Philadelphia; adding thereto only the customary charges of commission, insurance and freight, all at the same rate as paid before the war; in payment for which they will receive (on delivery of the goods at Kingston) rum, at the current cash price, less 51. per cent to be allowed for trouble, &c. &c. or in sterling bills of exchange, at par, in the planters option.

II. They will agree to ship from Philadelphia, at all seasons of the year (in their own ships) goods on commission, at the rate of freight before mentioned, and in payment for amount invoice, they will value on the planter in London at current rate of exchange: but the freight to be paid in rum, &c. on delivery of the goods in Kingston.

III. They will agree to supply regularly, agreeable to any indent, for quantities or times, i. e. for any quantity to be delivered at different times of the year, at the present Philadelphia prices (adding charges as aforesaid) so that the planter at once may be on certainty, and not liable to the variation of markets. In order to explain this proposition more clearly they have annexed a Philadelphia price current of the 8th of March last, and by way of example will select the article white oak staves, on which the following calculation is made, viz.

	Jamaica cur.	L. S. D.
White-oak hoghead staves at 81. 10s.		
Philadelphia currency per M. exchange 1701. per cent is sterling 51.	7	0 0
Wharfage, &c. (suppose)	0	8 0
Commission 51. per cent.	0	7 3 1/2
Freight,	4	10 0
Insurance to cover 71. 15s. 3d. at	0	3 10
Wharfage on landing	0	10 0

Net cost of MWO staves at Jamaica 12 9 1 1/2
For which rum will be received in payment, &c. &c.

By this calculation it appears that staves would come considerably higher than they used to be in Jamaica before the war.

It is true they are so—but it is owing to their having risen at Philadelphia nearly 1001. per cent. of course the Jamaica price must be in proportion, for it would be unreasonable to expect goods at Jamaica at the old prices, when the prices in America have advanced so considerably. However, the planter having it in his option to embrace the first or second proposition, will have the chance of a fall of markets entirely in his favour. The next calculation shews the terms on which an American house could do the same business, viz.

	American cur.	L. S. D.
White-oak staves at Philadelphia	7	0 0
Must allow all the former charges	5	19 11 1/2
At the same time if the consignment was made for sale, the factor's charges for sales and remittance, &c. is 12 1/2 per cent.	1	12 6
	14	12 5 1/2

It is therefore plain, that the Americans cannot afford to carry on that trade (even supposing it remained in their option to take rum or not) on terms so advantageous to the planter as contained in the foregoing propositions. To which the proposers will add another, viz.

IV. That any planter who may wish to have his supplies delivered at his own estate (instead of Kingston) shall have it done without additional expence, provided they deliver their indent early enough in the season, so that the ships may arrive before Christmas, and agree to dispatch said ships with first of the crop to England, in preference to all other ships, and at current rate of freight for time being.

And in order to shew that they are serious, and equal to any engagements that they may enter into, they will find unexceptionable security for the performance of covenants on their part, and at the same time requiring it from others.

Nov. 19. The speedy arrival of the London ships is looked for, with great anxiety, as table furniture is at a high price:—Not a cask of porter to be got, although, we hear, 321 per ton have been offered; and London bottled and Bath porter fell at Spanishtown for 20s. per dozen.

Produce keeping up at so high a price will oblige the Americans to return chiefly ballast with silver; which makes that article very scarce.

NEW BURY-PORT, December 21.

In the Tuscan and Papal territories, travellers have noted with surprise, that in the former, where no crimes, except treason, and some species of murder, were punished with death, and all others expiated by proportionate labour in chains, the houses, roads, &c. were very secure; but in the latter, where almost every crime was capital, robberies and murders were frequent; and yet, only a small ditch divides these two territories.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in the Western Country, dated December, 1785.

"I suppose that by this time the gentlemen who were sent out by congress to survey this country, and lay it out into townships have got back to New-York, and made their report to congress.

"Little has been done; nor was the prospect of success great. Mr. Hutchins came out too late in the season to make any considerable progress, had he found the Indians no way hostile.

"I think there must be few delegates in congress who are well acquainted with the nature of the Indians, or of the country they have purchased of them. The supposition, that the Indians would consider themselves bound by the contract which they had made with the commissioners at fort McIntosh, was almost groundless. The several tribes of Indians, scattered over the territories of the United States, are not organized into political bodies in such a manner as to authorize any characters among them to treat with congress, or negotiate any business with such solemnity, and to extensively, as to render the same obligatory on the whole tribe to which they belong. It is true, they have among them those they call their chiefs and warriors; but these possess no more the rights of sovereignty over their tribes than the principal leaders of a mob do over their followers: In either case, while their demagogues conduct their designs agreeable to the wishes of those they lead, they will support their influence; but the moment the crowd, or even an individual, forms a wish to pursue other measures, there is no law or constitution whereby to restrain, or power to punish an infraction:—of this the Wolf lately gave demonstration to the party with colonel Lewis. The Indians are hardly one remove from a state of nature, politically considered:—there is no such thing among them as national justice. What security then can congress expect to derive from their compacts, especially while the British remain their commentators? The history of all the Indian wars, from the time of the first Christian setting foot in North-America to the present day, has been one continued series of Indian treachery, perfidy and falsehood: no treaty has ever bound them, no present has ever bought them to be friendly or just, one day longer than they believed it their interest to be so; fear alone can restrain their conduct, or reduce them to reason. Why then should congress raise their hopes on the success of treaties, from which nothing permanent can be expected? Who ever thought of trusting bears and wolves one yard beyond the length of their chain?

"The commissioners now at the Miami may treat with, and make presents to the Indians; and the Indians, such as deign to attend the treaty, in their turn will promise and make cessions of all the land asked of them. This they expect as a matter of course when they set out from their castles, otherwise they do not attend at a treaty. But does it follow, or can the most credulous believe, that Mr. Hutchins and his surveyors, in consequence of the treaty, may return into this country next spring, and prosecute their business undisturbed? I think not: unless they are escorted by a military force, they will again most assuredly be disappointed. The case then seems to be reduced to this alternative, that the United States must either keep up such a force against the savages as will awe them to peace and faith, or abandon their views of selling and surveying the federal lands, on the northwest of the Ohio river: but what system will be the most eligible to adopt in order to effect this force, and give a tone to our treaties, requires some consideration.

"We have heard in these parts, that the inhabitants settled on the Kaskaskies, in the Illinois country, have made application to congress, praying that honourable body to give them a system of government: it is hoped congress will pay some attention to their petition. This will be forming a very good flank of several hundred militia on our left wing as we advance into the Indian country. The people settled on the Wabash river, at post Vincent, will make a very considerable addition to the militia of Kaskaskies: these, properly seconded by emigrants suffered by congress to go from the Atlantic States, and settle on a line or range of country from the southwest shores of Lake Erie, so as to close upon the head waters of the Wabash, and form a chain of settlements from the waters of St. Lawrence to the Mississippi; this range of settlements again, rein-

forced by a few hundred soldiers in actual pay of the United States, properly disposed along the country in stockaded forts, and the whole put under the command of a governor of equal prudence and ability to the importance of his trust, will at once form a barrier against the savages; and cover all the country to the east and southeast of this chain, or range of settlements: then, and I fear never till then, will the surveyors be able to perform their business.

"And all this may conveniently be done in the course of the next year, if the United States in Congress assembled will take up the business in time and with spirit.

"Numbers in these parts are very impatient to become adventurers in some form or other; and they are only restrained from bursting into the federal lands, by their love and attachment to the United States, who have peremptorily forbid an intrusion. They stand here as it were on tip-toe to be gone; nor could the whole host of savages, clothed in horror's form, delay them one month, should congress give them leave.

"And here much might be said; with regard to the ordinances of congress of the 20th May last, directing the federal lands to be surveyed from Lake Erie to the river Ohio. Much of the country is rough, and will be extremely difficult to survey: Nor can the surveyors do it for the rewards allowed them; but even that is sinking much of the land, by the expence of surveying in the first instance. Some of the lands will not sell in a century; yet there is two dollars a mile advance in expence, with interest thereon in a compound ratio, until they do sell. And such lands as are inviting cannot be had, but by such a circumrotation in the business as is exceedingly discouraging. To say nothing of the price, you have first to view the lot, township, and obtain the number and quality, none will buy the land uninformed; then to trace that number out at the board of treasury; perhaps you will have to pursue it to New-Hampshire or Georgia, and there wait long before the number you are in pursuit of will be exposed to vendue; and after all it may be bid out of your hands, and the whole of your designs blasted, at a great expence. This perhaps may be all right, but I confess that I do not see the propriety of it. If it be true, that the United States are indebted; that they wish to pay their debts; and that the federal lands are the only property of which they are possessed, without the necessity of asking from, and the possibility of being denied by an individual state, supplies in some other way; and that they wish to sell those lands for the purpose of paying their debts—then it is passing strange to me, that gentlemen, wife as those who form the sovereignty of the United States, should not do as has been done by those who seek a market, in all ages, and in all countries—court the buyer, by spreading the tempting wares in his way, and making such terms as are easy and agreeable."

Jan. 14. A London paper of September 10 says, that numbers of men have been enlisted privately in the Highlands of Scotland, for the service of the states-general.

A scheme was some time since laid before the English government for the employment of 200 male convicts in the island of Portland, in the stone quarries, and 100 more in the Granite mines of the island of Guernsey. The chief difficulty likely to occur, is in the securing them to their work, which is now under consideration.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

Late London papers mention, that with no more foresight than what is needful to ascertain, that effects will ever answer to the quantum of cause, it may be taken as undoubted, that the king of Prussia will carry, unopposed, every one of his points with the Dutch, not only with regard to the flat-holder, but also as to any old claims of territory, immunity, &c. &c. &c.—That the debt in India, large as it is, would be paid off in less than five years.—That the tea-trade alone has, within the last twelve months, increased above 330 per cent.—and that the muslin, the silk, and drug trades, have also had some, but not a proportionate, augmentation, as to quantity.—That new regulations for advancing industry and commerce, for settling the interest of money according to the true principles of loans, for the improvement of the British fishery, and for encouraging the trade of the British colonies, were, it was asserted, the important objects under the consideration of the ministry of Great-Britain. That early in October, Mr. Adams, the American plenipotentiary, had a long conference with his Britannic majesty at his levee.

A writer in a late Dublin news-paper observes, that the college in Ireland for the Roman catholics of that kingdom, must be of the highest utility in detaining a number of men at home, who, if they possess any genius, are separated for ever from their native soil, and made to prove a credit to foreign realms by their brilliant abilities.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatia, to his friend in Wilmington, on Delaware, dated December 11, 1785.

"The prospect of business in this island is rather gloomy at present, nor can I consider myself other than an itinerant merchant, until a very considerable change takes place. There is a report here, that a treaty of commerce is likely to take

place in Europe, the American thrown a dagger were preparing

ANN

By THE

ORDER

the removal in the Marine

AGREE

following qu leave be give the seat of to Baltimore views questio and questio tive.

The main nays being low:

AFFIRMA Ridgely of V Ramsey, M Wheeler, M

NEGATIV thrbury, B. Carroll, G. Turner, St. Gale, John Chase, Qy Chaille, jo Driver, Pun

So it

On motio be given to vernment fr down, and sideration of called for by

AFFIRMA by, Ridgely Miller, Ram J. Bond, W Cebars.

NEGATIV thrbury, B. Carroll, G. Stone, Rob Dashiell, A John Seney Furnell, Ca So i

IN CON

On moti Resolved, 1 Canton, T lowing:

Most seri illustrious, prudent ex earls, baro also judges the good ci secular, w read:

We the make know ship caller States of A mands bel and as w prosper in before me where the his vessel him with manner, expences and frequ end to tra he shall j indebted, the seal o auto affix Witne chai exce day thoi our

THE for be rente acres, ly miles fro

ALL lai to bring desired

place in Europe, profitable to (or that will extend) the American trade; which has, in some measure, thrown a damp on the spirits of those people who were preparing largely for business."

ANNAPOLIS, January 26.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 17, 1786.

ORDERED That the proceedings relative to the removal of the seat of government, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order.

W. HARWOOD, clk.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the following question was read in the house, viz. That leave be given to bring in a bill for the removal of the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore town, in Baltimore county? The previous question was called for and put, and the said question be now put? Resolved in the Affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Stull appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Graves, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Baker, Ogleyee, Miller, Ramsey, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, M'Mechen, Steret, Stull, Cellars.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, De Butts, Leithbury, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Roberts, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Digges, Chase, Quinn, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Carey, Norris, Driver, Funk, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, The question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to remove the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore town, and that the same be published for the consideration of the people? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Graves appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Graves, Taney, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Baker, Ogleyee, Miller, Ramsey, Sewell, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Driver, M'Mechen, Steret, Stull, Cellars.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, De Butts, Leithbury, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Roberts, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Digges, Chase, Quinn, John Seney, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Carey, Norris, Funk, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

In CONGRESS, MONDAY; January 2, 1786.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, seconded by Mr. King, Resolved, That a sea-letter be granted to the ship Canton, Thomas Truxton, master, in the form following:

Most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honourable, venerable, wife and prudent emperors, kings, republics, princes, dukes, earls, barons, lords, burgomasters, counsellors, as also judges, officers, justiciaries and regents, of all the good cities and places whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall see these presents or hear them read:

We the United States in Congress assembled, make known, that Thomas Truxton, captain of the ship called the Canton, is a citizen of the United States of America and that the ship which he commands belongs to citizens of the said United States; and as we wish to see the said Thomas Truxton, prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is to all the before mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said Thomas Truxton shall arrive with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive him with goodness, and treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him upon the usual tolls and expenses in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate and frequent the ports, passes and territories, to the end to transact his business where and in what manner he shall judge proper, whereof we shall be willingly indebted. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Witness,

DAVID RAMSEY,

chairman, of Congress, in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, president, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our sovereignty and independence the tenth.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

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

ELEANOR DENT, executrix,
HENRY DENT, } executors.
GEORGE DENT, }

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

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AITCHINSON,
Annapolis.

Thomas Beall, Harriot Brice, Annapolis; Lucretia Bozman, major Bruff, Talbot county; Robert Brown (2), Charles Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baillie, Nanjemoy; Leonard Branlon, Sassafras river; Chancellor Brent, Port Tobacco.

William Corbet (2), captain William Campbell, J. T. Chase, Thomas Carlisle, William Cooke, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Joseph Court, West river; Joseph Calketon (3); Landon Carter, Mount Pleasant; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Norman Carlisle, Talbot county; Richard B. Carmichael (2), Wye river; Richard Carins (2), Cool Springs; Joseph Cowman, South river.

Gabriel Duvall, Monf. Desmoulins, major John Davidson (5), Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, Pig-point.

James Elzey, jun, Somerset county.

James French, Mary Foulk, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Somerset county; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent island; Alexander Ferrer, Hunting creek.

Lansdale Godfrey, Port Tobacco; Benjamin Galloway, Joseph Galloway, Anne-Arundel county; Robert Glaf, Washington county.

Isaac Hanlon, James Hyman, rev. William Hughes, Maria Hynes, Annapolis; William Hayward, Talbot county; Robert Harrison, Choptank river.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Austin Jenkins, St. Mary's county; Thomas Johnson, Cliffs; Thomas Johnson, Maryland.

David Kerr, Annapolis.

Mr. Levole, Annapolis; Lucy Leiper, Charles county; Robert Lilburn, Maryland; Richard Lee, Blenheim; Dr. Lang, Dorchester county; Samuel Lyle (3), Pig-point.

Hugh McKillep, William Moore, Mr. Merick, James Mitchell, Annapolis; Richard Meek, Charles county; Benjamin Mackall, Hallowing-point; John Murphy, Port Tobacco; William Muir (3), Clement's Bay; Hannah Mackey, Newport.

N. C. Neillon, Annapolis; John Newton (2); Patuxent.

David Phillips, Annapolis; John Pirie, Queen's town; Charles Pye, Notley Hall; George Purvis, Nan-coko.

Allen Quinn, Annapolis.

Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Robertson, Annapolis; Thomas Rorer, Notley Hall; Stephen Rawlings, West river.

Rev. Dr. William Smith, Richard Snuke, Annapolis; Daniel Seales, Herring Bay; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; John Stevens, Talbot county.

John Lloyd Taylor, Annapolis; Henry Townsend, Maryland.

Thomas White, Samuel Wilton, Nathan Waters, John Welsh, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county; David Weems (2), Herring Bay; rev. Major Lock Weems, London town; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting creek; Robert Wilton, Choptank.

Alexander Young, Kent county; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn; and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

It sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground; and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore town.

64

B. RIDGELY,
H. RIDGELY.

January 20, 1786.

SOME persons having committed considerable damage on my land, near Annapolis, under pretence of gunning and hunting; I hereby forewarn all persons from going on the same with dogs or guns, without my leave in writing first obtained, and do give this public notice, that I will bring actions against every person that shall hereafter be found on my said land with a dog or gun, without my leave in writing.

J. T. CHASE.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unless they come immediately and pay off the same, suits will be commenced against them to March term, without respect to persons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Pool, living near John Hood's, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a white MARE, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, has a short tail, is shod before, paces and trots, and has no perceptible brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



Charles county, January 9, 1786.
ALL persons having claims against Koe, Bate, (formerly of King George county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, but list of Charles county, in the state of Maryland) deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

GERARD B. CAUSIN, executor.

Kent county, January 14, 1786.

WAS taken up adrift, by Benjamin Joyner, living on Eastern Neck Island, on Saturday the 7th of this instant, a row BOAT, twelve and a half feet keel, five feet beam, fourteen feet aloft, white boat top. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

MORGAN HURTT.

POCKET ALMANACKS;

For the year 1786.

To be sold at the Post-Office.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A Lewis Stockett, deceased; are desired to bring them in legally authenticated; and all those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 3d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the court-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

STOLEN from the plantation of S Lewis Stockett, deceased, about the 25th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, nearly black, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the said horse to the said river, living near the said tavern, shall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.

THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Ganitt who intends to remove to the state of Virginia, hereby in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sanferrrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may be dealt with at the law directly, without respect to persons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles town, January 3, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himself Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on suspicion of felony and committed to the goal of said county, and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniously taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person or persons who may have a just right and title in all or any part of the said goods be so mentioned, may act agreeable to his right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases made and provided.

The said goods consist of two small remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of stamped linen of a good quality; one silk handkerchief spotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated spurs; a quantity of watch keys, also of door keys, &c. one case of razors, and sundry other trifling things.

The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 20th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th of March next, all the goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceased; also a valuable tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing two hundred acres more or less. The sale will be where Walter Suit now lives, above the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be given, as can be agreed upon, for some length of time, by giving bond and approved security.

B. BURCH.

THE purchasers of lands from the commissioners appointed by the late lord Baltimore, who have not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in pursuance of an act of assembly, grants will issue, on the parties paying their respective balances agreeably to the terms of sale, to the treasurer of the western shore, with whom their accounts are lodged for that purpose.

Annapolis, January 17, 1786.

AS the time for which the subscribers entered into a partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment, at farthest by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.

WILLIAMS and NETH.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Frice, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1785.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 208 acres, more or less, lying within one mile of Piscataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houses, a small apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will answer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDELEN,
ELLENDER EDELEN.

Prince-George's county, January 5, 1786.
Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good forest land, suitable for small grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good inclosure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piscataway; it is well watered by a constant branch that leads through on one side of the same; the improvements are, a dwelling house 20 feet by 16, kitchen, corn house, and tobacco house; there is also a peach orchard, and a few trees of almost all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of Justice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

January 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix,
SOLOMON SPARROW, administrator.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethica or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of languages.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL OF A CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church

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

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

London-town, My 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.
ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the flat-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

PRINCE-FREDERICK TOWN LOTTERY.

A S C H E M E

FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
2	100	37 10
3	80	30
4	60	22 10
5	50	18 15
6	40	16
7	30	12 10
8	20	12 10
9	16	10
10	12	8
11	10	6 10
12	8	60
13	6	67 10
14	4	75
15	3	320 12 6

416 Prizes,

624 Blanks,

1040

£. 1170 7 6

From the above scheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.

THIS is to inform my customers in general, that I hope they will all come and settle with me by the 28th instant, which will enable me to discharge my debts; for this is the last time of asking, so I wish you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.