

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 4, 1784.

VIENNA, (Germany) October 4.

WE have just had a singular instance of filial ingratitude, which is at present the common topic of conversation. A gentleman in Moravia, who was intrusted with the direction of a public bank, had a son a lieutenant in the Imperial service, who, making an improper use of his father's easy temper and extraordinary good nature, extorted from him several sums of money for the purpose of gratifying his evil pursuits. One day coming to his father with the utmost anxiety, he asked him for six hundred florins (about seventy pounds sterling) urging, that unless his demand was immediately complied with, he was a ruined man, and that his honour and life were both at stake. The father answered, it was not in his power to assist him at that time, unless he would be so imprudent as to take the cash he required out of the bank. Notwithstanding which the son renewed his lamentations, and pressed the old man so close, that he condescended to give him the cash he wanted, taking it out of the bank, observing to him at the same time, that this conduct would undoubtedly prove not only his own destruction, but also that of his poor father. The emperor, then passing accidentally through the town where this affair happened, the lieutenant throwing himself at the feet of his majesty, charged his father with having embezzled part of the money belonging to the Imperial treasury. Upon which the emperor sent for the father, who informed him of the whole transaction, and that he had only feigned to take the money out of the bank, to prevent his son from continuing his pecuniary solicitations; and proved, to the satisfaction of his sovereign, that he had immediately replaced the money he had taken. The emperor, upon this, ordered the lieutenant to be turned out of his regiment with the highest note of infamy, and then to be confined for ten years in a citadel; and his Imperial majesty, to shew his magnanimous equity, has since increased the appointment of the father.

PARIS, Oct. 3. The academy of sciences, arts and belles lettres, of Châlons sur Marne, in its sitting of the 25th of last month, has adjudged the premium of one hundred dollars to a person unknown, who has sent the best memoirs on this subject—What are the best means of softening and bettering in France the condition of day labourers, small cultivators, poor drudges, as well as that of their wives and children? That of ninety-four dollars was adjudged to Mr. Du Mas, a lawyer, in the bailiwick of Lons le Saunier—the subject was, “what are the best means of perfecting in France the education of women?”

The same academy proposes for the premium of the present year the following subjects, viz. 1. What are the best means of encouraging marriages in France, without infringing the respect due to religion and virtue? This premium will be ninety-four dollars. 2. What are the best means of animating and encouraging commerce, in the province of Champagne, and more especially in the city of Châlons? This reward will be fifty guineas. 3. What are the best means of perfecting in France the constitutions of the colleges, as well as the education therein given? This reward will be fifty guineas also.

The academy of sciences, inscriptions and belles lettres, of Toulouse (the capital of Languedoc) offers for the ensuing year the following subjects for public discussion, as well as the different rewards thereunto annexed: 1. Six hundred and fifty dollars to the person who shall send the academy the best memoir on the method of bringing water into the city, either from the scattered springs on the city grounds, or from the river which washes its walls, in a quantity sufficient for the culinary purpose, for extinguishing fires, and for sprinkling the streets, squares and public walks. 2. Ninety-four dollars to the person who shall assign the best means of constructing a framed bridge, of one single arch, 24 feet above the water, over a river 450 feet wide, the shores of which are 25 feet above its level. 3. A reward of one hundred and ninety dollars to the memoir which shall best demonstrate what are the effects of the air, and of the airiform fluids introduced and produced in human bodies, relatively to animal economy. 4. A reward of ninety-five dollars to the memoir which shall best trace the revolutions which the commerce of Toulouse has undergone, the means of extending it, those of removing the obstacles whether moral or physical, if any there be, which may prevent its progress and activity. The royal society of medicine has crowned the memoir of Mr. Goquelin, on this subject—to determine by exact observations whether

the scurvy is contagious. The same academy has conferred six golden medals on the authors of six excellent memoirs on the treatment of epidemics. The other three rewards they had offered, on the subject of medical topography, have been given to Messieurs Decaster, surgeon of the regiment of Berry, to Mr. Didelot, physician of Remiremont, and to Mr. Darlac.

The same society offers for their rewards of the ensuing year the following subjects: 1. To determine by chymical analysis what is the nature of the antiscorbutic remedies, extracted from the species of crucifers, the cocholaria, the cresses, and the radish. 2. A reward of twenty-five guineas, founded by the king, on the following subject—what are the advantages and dangers of bark, in the different remitting fevers? As usual the society will distribute at the first annual sitting the several premiums of encouragement which it has to dispose of: To the best memoir on the medical constitution of the seasons, and the epidemical diseases of the kingdom.

After the distribution of all those rewards was finished, an excellent memoir of Mr. Manduit was read, entitled new means of administering medical electricity, another of Mr. Lassone, entitled a new and cheap method of preparing the extract of opium, by digestion, compared with that obtained by a six months digestion, and their effects compared.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22. Yesterday morning, about half past eleven o'clock, an explosion like the firing of cannon was heard in our port, and some moments after a thick smoke, attended with flames, was seen to issue from the Rhyndland, captain Mulder. In less than an hour the ship appeared on fire from stem to stern, without our being able to learn how the accident happened. The flames having then communicated to the cable by which the vessel was tied, she became the sport of the waves, and the tide of flood being at that time in its greatest force, it carried her into the inner part of the harbour, which obliged several vessels that were there to cut their fastenings, to escape this inflamed mass. At the fall of the tide the vessel, which had been carried on shore, remained dry, and at the departure of the post continued burning. Notwithstanding the activity exerted to extinguish the flames, they were not able to succeed, and therefore were obliged to confine their endeavours to cut off all communication between her and the other vessels, which was effected by the assistance of a number of boats. Some persons perished on this occasion.

Oct. 23. The loss of the Rhyndland is now thus to be accounted for:—The vessel being to be put out of commission, all the heavy artillery had been taken out of her, and afterwards the powder. The crew had been ordered to sweep away the powder that should be shed, and the captain had recommended to them to be particularly careful. He was writing in his cabin, when the vessel received a shock, which overturned the table that stood before him. He got out of the cabin, but found the ship all in flames. It is thought that fifty persons perished on this occasion. Some say, that half the crew, which consisted of 170 men, are lost. The superior officers, it is believed, are all saved.

L O N D O N, September 9.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, August 15.

“Yesterday we were all in confusion, every one hurrying towards the drawbridge, in order to satisfy their curiosity by viewing one of the most extraordinary animals we ever heard of; it came in with the tide, and was not perceived till in attempting to get through the bridge it stuck so fast that it could neither move backwards nor forwards. After a great deal of trouble it was secured, and brought on shore, but not before it tore a man's leg in the fleshy part very dangerously. The head of it resembles that of an ox without horns; there are two fore legs with cloven feet, and a large tuft of hair in the middle of its forehead; the teeth are about two inches and a half long, delicately white, and very acute; from the shoulders it gradually increases till you come to the tail, which is uncommonly large; it has two large fins under the extreme part of its belly. Some people say it is a sea-calf, others assert that it came from the Irish seas, and therefore, from the size of it, it must be a bull.”

Oct. 4. A German naturalist, a Mr. Hedwig, has made what is esteemed a very important discovery in natural history, and by the series of experiments proves what Linnæus, &c. looked for in vain, the propagation of moles, which is now found to be, according to the sexual system, by seed.

A few days ago as the prince was riding in the neighbourhood of W—r, his horse flung a shoe. He alighted near the door of a cottage, where he saw a lad and a girl talking together, and sent his servant away with the horse. The girl was pretty, and attracted his notice; she dropt a curtsey as he came towards her, “Well my pretty maid, what soft things does Colin say to you this fine morning?” She smiled, and the man coloured. “When is the happy day to be?” “I don't know Sir,” said the girl. “Father says we want money, and please your honour,” said the lad. “How much, (asked the prince) would satisfy him?” “We ha' got ten pounds to buy things with, but we want as much more for expenses, and I owe a little money.” The prince was charmed with the girl's beauty and modesty, and after looking at her some time took her by the hand and said, “If you'll make this good lad happy, I'll give you ten pounds, but I'll have a kiss into the bargain;” and putting his hand into his pocket, he took out ten guineas, and received thanks for it from the lips of the girl herself.

Oct. 20. That very important object, for which our society of arts, &c. so wisely offered a premium, the cultivation of nutmegs in the West-Indies, will now in all probability soon be accomplished; the French king's gardener at the isle of Bourbon has written an express paper to Monsieur de Sartine, in which he has ascertained the fructification of the nutmeg-tree, and actually raised in the garden that he has the care of, thirty-eight male aromatic nutmeg-trees, and eight female trees, from the nuts got in two importations from the Moluccas. [May not this idea, under due intendance, be adopted in the soil of some of the American states?]

Oct. 21. The forgeries on the bank have been imputed to an American; how truly, we pretend not to determine. But assuming this for a fact, should we not recollect that the Congress currency (the bank-paper of America for the time being) was forged by one of our own people in immense quantities. If an American therefore has actually been concerned in the forgery, he has made a severe return, and paid the English in their own coin.

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

Dennis Shebani was indicted last week at the Old Bailey, for a street robbery on Alex Shaw.

The prosecutor, a sailor, deposed, that on the 14th of this month, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, he (in company with James Scott, a witness) was suddenly knocked down, and robbed of his watch, by the prisoner, in Plough-Court, Ratcliff Highway.

James Scott, the witness, a Scotch sailor, also gave a very humorous account, in a very grave way, of the robbery. Being a sailor, he said that the prisoner bore down upon the prosecutor, and gave him a broadside, in Plough-Court, and then scooped off. That the prosecutor pipped all hands when he was laid keel upwards. That the prisoner ran right before the wind, to whom he gave chase; but that the prisoner tacked to the starboard, and then he (the witness) hauled his wind. That another frigate coming up, ran along side of the prisoner, on whom he poured his whole broadside, and made him surrender; but that he (Scott) was entitled to his prize-money, never having lost sight of the prisoner, during the chase.

Scott's evidence created a deal of diversion in court; not could the judges refrain their risible faculties on the terra-marine description. As he was confirmed by another witness, in a more intelligible dialect, but who still added, the prosecutor was half seas over, the prisoner was convicted, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

Nov. 3. Advice from Hamburg, by the last mail, declare, that a bank on a new plan was erecting at Berlin. The different effects of plenty and scarcity of money have not escaped the penetrating genius of the sovereign of Prussia. Money is not so plentiful in his dominions, as to make it necessary to withdraw a quantity by heaping up treasure. This monarch indeed always retains in his treasury six or seven millions sterling that the withdrawing from circulation any large sum would be prejudicial to commerce, every farthing saved from the necessary expence of government is laid out upon buildings, upon operas; in short, upon anything rather than cramp circulation. In his Prussian majesty's metropolis, therefore, a bank established for lending money must promote industry and manufactures in an eminent degree.

There are (says a correspondent) I believe, many people who frequently read news-papers, without attending to the importance of the word NEWS, or the idea it ought to furnish us with. In the first place, as news comes from all quarters of the terraqueous globe, so the very word itself clearly points out to us, viz. N. north, E. east, W. west, S. south; so that, I believe, no language in the world can furnish us with

a title more equally expressive. Again, when seriously considered, it recommends to us the practice of the four following virtues, viz. *Nobleness* in our thoughts, *Equity* in our dealings, *Wisdom* in our conduct, and *Sobriety* in our lives.

Travellers lately returned from the continent, agree that in France the people are well satisfied with the peace, though they ascribe it to the magnanimity of their prince, in being content with procuring liberty to America, for which the grand monarch began the war. In Spain they stroke their whiskers, and stalk quietly away whenever the war is mentioned; but in Holland they splutter and frown, and are ready to devour every Englishman they meet. In that country, it is evident prevalence for the French still prevails, which is not likely to be changed during the remembrance of the late hostilities.

Many of the Dutch merchants are deeply interested in the new bank formed at Philadelphia, which seems likely to be a capital institution; and we hear they are going to lend congress a sum of money for the use of the states, which is to be sent in specie from Holland.

Nov. 17. The commercial treaty with America is said to be still as far from being settled as it was the first day the negotiation began: it was, indeed, an unlucky circumstance, that the different parties thought themselves obliged to carry it on at Paris, as whenever the treaty appeared to be in a fair way of being concluded, the French ministry constantly interfered, and overturned all that had been done, so that Mr. Hartley found it impossible to conclude upon any terms in France, and therefore, gave up the matter till an opportunity shall offer for renewing the negotiation, either in London or Philadelphia.

Nov. 18. The parliament is now met. No set of ministers ever had so much indulgence from the public. There is not as yet the shadow of opposition in either house. Every thing is left to the management of those whose possessions have long been handed to the people in every vehicle.

The speech was cautiously worded, but affords no great specimen of ministerial openness; for that subject, which seems of all others to engross the attention of all men, viz. Ireland, is not so much as hinted at.

Extract of a letter from Shields, November 12.

"I am extremely happy to inform you of the arrival, last night, of his majesty's sloop Kite, commanded by lieutenant Gunter, which we had given up for lost, some time back. She is greatly damaged, and her ship's company has experienced every hardship that is possible to imagine, having been out in one of the most severe, and at the same time longest gales of wind that ever was remembered by the oldest seaman on this coast. She is without masts, bowsprit, sails, and anchors, and had not even a boat on board (they being stove to pieces by the violence of the sea) to send on shore for refreshment; and in this distressed situation she was lying at the mercy of the waves for fifteen days, and when she arrived she had but one day's provision on board. Just before the gale came on, she took off the Isle of May, a large Dutch smuggler, after an hour's obstinate resistance, which, I am sorry to add, foundered in the gale, and every soul on board perished. They also saw two sloops go down, one of which was close to the Kite, but it was impossible for her to afford them the least assistance, she being, except foundering, in as bad a condition. I am fearful one of these is the Hopewell, commanded by our friend captain Brown; I am also fearful that we shall have but bad accounts of our shipping. The Kite put into three different bays, but was always drove out to sea again by the violence of the wind. The wind for these seven weeks past has blown terribly hard from the westward, sometimes to the southward of west, but generally W. S. W."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 13.

"A difference of opinion on the most serious subjects is held by the delegates of the volunteers, and the representatives of the people; but what is most extraordinary, the Roman Catholics and dissenters have formed a junction, and in their writings and speeches insinuate a necessity of resorting to the first principle of government. Be assured of this that a general alarm pervades the whole country."

By the resolutions proposed at the meetings of the Irish delegates, it appears that their military representatives think differently from the civil representatives, and the business of reform they are determined to carry at all events.

The delegates of the province of Munster, previous to their going off for Dublin, came to the following resolution: "Resolved, That all our former resolutions be put into immediate execution."

Nov. 20. A woman who had left her husband went and cohabited with another man: after some time the husband claimed her; she returned home on Monday, when the man she had lived with went to her apartments in Dunning's-alley, Bishop's-gate-street, to take his leave of her: on going away he desired her to give him a kiss at parting, to which she consented; when having a razor concealed in his hand, he cut her throat in a terrible manner, but the knot of a ribbon round her neck prevented her windpipe being cut through. The man was secured and lodged in the Poultry Compter and yesterday was carried before the lord mayor, who remanded him back again for further examination, till it is known whether the woman is out of danger.

The new method of execution shortly to be put in practice, is briefly as follows: a scaffolding, eight feet from the pavement, is to be erected in the centre of the Old Bailey, opposite the door of Newgate, with which it is to have a communication, in manner of a platform: after the duties of religion have been performed in the chapel of the prison, the convicts are to be brought out, haltered and bound, attended by the executioner, &c. They will then be tied up; and, on a signal given by the sheriff, the place on which they stand is so contrived as to fall down, and leave them suspended. Without the platform will be a railing, within which no persons whatever are to be admitted, except the constables, and other officers attending the execution. Only six will be executed at one time; and the hour to be seven in the morning in summer and nine in winter.

BOSTON, January 19.

The severity of the cold has been such, that, within these three weeks past, it has froze our harbour to

great a degree, that carriages of every description pass and repass, on the ice, so that we have a free, easy access with the towns of Charles-town, Cambridge, Brooklyne, Dorchester, &c.

We are told that the demand, from this country, for British goods, is so great, that the manufacturers in England, many of whom were lately out of employ, now cry out—"Blessed are the peace makers."

The following are the particulars concerning the national bankruptcy that lately happened at Paris—taken from a British publication of October, 1783.

In the year 1776, thirteen bankers, the most eminent in France, funded five and twenty millions for the establishment of a *caisse d'escompte*, literally a chest of discount, that is, a discounting bank; the purport of which was to discount bills of exchange, part in cash, and part in notes, in imitation of our bank notes, for the purpose of facilitating trade, and at the same time of supplying the occasional wants of government. This scheme had the desired effect, and answered the public expectation till the 25th of last month, when an extraordinary and unexpected run of creditors put the directors under the necessity of stopping payment. The deficiency is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable, since they were hardly able to pay 700,000 livres. The event being soon spread abroad, occasioned an universal alarm; upon which the ministry made use of every political measure to prevent any bad consequence, as in the time of the famous Scottish Law. Soon after appeared four edicts of the king, which they had the precaution of antedating of five days. The first forbidding all notaries to protest the notes issued from the *caisse d'escompte*, under the penalty of a mulct, besides corporal punishment. The second stopping all the demands on the aforesaid bank till the first of January, 1784. The third, enjoining all persons to receive the above notes in payment, without any sort of difficulty. The fourth, laying a very heavy duty on all the specie exported—in the mean time orders were dispatched to all the mints throughout the kingdom, to enable the bank to continue its payment.

HARTFORD, February 2.

In our last we intimated a dissatisfaction having arisen between the government of the state of Vermont, and a number of persons in the lower part of the county of Windham, relative to the jurisdiction of said state: since which, a gentleman directly from that state, gives us the following particulars, viz. that on the 18th ult. the party who call themselves Yorkers, headed by a certain captain Carpenter, of Guilford, attacked the inn of Mr. Josiah Arms, of Brattleborough, the quarters of J. Farnsworth, Esq; commissary-general, major Boyden, captain Waters, and lieutenant Fisk, of the state troops, and demanded the immediate delivery of captain Waters; on which Mr. Farnsworth expostulated with them for some time, to no effect; when being exasperated, they fired about thirty balls through the house, wounded major Boyden in the leg, and shot a traveller through the thigh. The gentlemen before mentioned finding themselves unable to resist numbers (the troops being quartered about a mile distant) captain Waters voluntarily resigned himself up to the party, who immediately carried him into the state of Massachusetts: but being pursued the next day, by six Vermonters, they were overtaken at Northampton, and captain Waters released. On the 22d lieutenant Fisk, with a party of about forty men, having patrolled to Guilford, were fired upon by a number of the Yorkers, and lieutenant Fisk, with several others, wounded: lieutenant Fisk was wounded in the groin, supposed mortal. On this intelligence about fifty Green Mountain boys appeared, when the whole body of Yorkers (who before held their head-quarters at Guilford) dispersed; some of whom to the state of New-York, and others to different parts of the United States.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Mr. Fox, one of the British king's principal secretaries of state, pursuant to his majesty's recommendations to parliament, the 11th of November, soon after laid before the house of commons, a bill for an entire new system of government in the East-Indies, in which it was proposed, in future, to have the entire rule of the British possessions in that country, committed to seven commissioners, to be appointed by parliament, who were to reside in England, subject to the control of the British legislature. The bill was said to be one of the completest efforts of human policy ever devised, and would transmit the name of the minister to posterity, with the brightest character of ancient political wisdom. The bill had been read but once in the house of commons; and a day was assigned for a second reading, and it was generally thought, would pass into a law. It was, however, opposed by a number of gentlemen; among others, by Mr. Smith, who said, "he rose to deliver his ideas on the business of the day, and he meant to do it freely. The bill, which then waited their discussion, was one whose importance was as great as the interests of thousands were dear to them. It was moreover a bill so very doubtful in its effects that he did not know how to pronounce upon it. We had seen America torn by violence from the mother country, merely because the extent and the great distance of that empire from Britain, required a degree of attention and speedy exertion, which the difficulty of governing at home sometimes prevented ministers from bestowing on it. And why should we desire to see the only valuable possession we can now boast of lost, also, to the British dominions. There was another objection struck him more forcibly, that was the fatal consequences that were likely to result from the direction of India being in the hands of ministers, for he considered parliament and ministry, in the instance before them, as synonymous. Such an addition of influence, he observed would render them formidable, and if political vice were superadded, what dismal effects were not to be apprehended."

TRENTON, February 24.

A writer in the Connecticut gazette, speaking of the manufactures of this country, says, "All the danger to a country lies in not having exports equal to imports, which will inevitably drain it of its cash, and throw the landed interest into the hands of foreigners. He that uses in his family one shilling per day more than he raises for market, will soon find himself growing poor, while he that sells one shilling worth per day

(free of debt otherwise) will find himself enriched eighteen pounds five shillings at the year's end. Raw materials then, on which we can spend our labour, and the grosser manufactures, if I may so call ship-building, wherein we may have good wages, is the true road for a young country, until the inhabitants become too numerous for the demands of agriculture, then lesser manufactures become necessary for the support of the surplus labourers. But here we ought to remember, that we should not neglect our flax and our wool in our household manufactures, for though you may buy cloth at half the price, yet all that is manufactured in our families is so much gain. It is better to work for a penny per day, than play for nothing. In a word, working iron into anchors, shipbolts and spikes, sawing your timber, and working it into vessels, raising hemp and manufacturing it into cordage and duck, raising provisions, wool and flax, and manufacturing them into a coarser kind, taking fish and oil, seems the language of Providence to America, especially to the New-England states at this period, while the very ashes of the wood we burn, converted into pot and pearl ash, is a considerable branch of export."

ANNAPOLIS, March 4.

Robert Goldsborough, jun. Esq; is appointed a judge of the general court, in the room of Nicholas Thomas, Esq; deceased.

Extracts from the journal of congress.

The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 6th November, from the legislature of New-Hampshire, respecting the proceedings and sentence of the court of appeals in cases of capture, on the case of the ship Lufannah, having delivered in a report, the same was called for: whereupon,

A motion was made, That the report be postponed till the state of New-Hampshire, whose interests are thereby materially affected, shall be represented in Congress.

The report being as follows.

Your committee find, that by a resolution of Congress of November 25th, 1775, it is recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to erect courts for determining the cases of captures from the enemy on the high seas; and it was declared, that in all cases, an appeal should be allowed to Congress, or such persons as they should appoint for the trial of appeals.

That this resolution was complied with by the several states, some of them ceding appeals to Congress on a larger, and some on a more contracted scale; and New-Hampshire particularly, by their act of assembly of 1776, allowing them only in cases of captures by armed vessels fitted out at the charge of the United States, and reserving the appeal in all other cases to the supreme court of their own state. That the course of Congress was, to appoint a committee for the trial of every special appeal, till the 30th day of January 1777, when a standing committee was appointed to hear and determine appeals, from the courts of admiralty in the respective states. That the brigantine M'Clay, a private armed vessel, owned by John Penhallow and other citizens of New-Hampshire, captured on the high seas, in the month of November 1777, the brigantine Lufannah, the subject of the present question, carried her into Piscataqua, in the state of New-Hampshire, and libelled her before the maritime court of the said state, whereon the said vessel and cargo were by the said court condemned.

That the claimants Elisha Doane and others, praying an appeal to Congress, which being refused, they appealed to the superior court of New-Hampshire, where the sentence being confirmed they again prayed an appeal to Congress, which was refused, and the sentence carried into effect, by a sale and distribution of the vessel and cargo.

That on the 9th day of October 1778, the said Elisha Doane, petitioned Congress for a revision of the said sentence, which petition being referred to the committee of appeals, they, in May 1779, summoned the libellants to appear before them in defence of their right.

That on the 22d of the same month, Congress resolved, that certain resolutions of theirs, of March 6th, 1779, relative to their control over all jurisdictions in cases of capture on the high seas, should be transmitted to the several states, and they be respectively requested to take effectual measures for conforming therewith. That they were accordingly transmitted to the state of New-Hampshire, the legislature whereof, by their act of November 1779, extended the licence of appeal to Congress, to every case wherein any subject of any foreign nation in amity with the United States, should be interested in the dispute, and allowed it no further. That in May 1780, a court of appeals was established by Congress, with jurisdiction over all matters respecting appeals in cases of capture, then depending before Congress, or the commissioners of appeals consisting of members of Congress. That all these transactions were prior to the completion of the confederation, which took place on the 1st day of March 1781. That on the 17th of September 1783, the court of appeals proceeding to consider the case of the said Elisha Doane, and others against the brigantine Lufannah, John Penhallow, libellant, and to reverse the said sentence passed by the inferior and superior courts of New-Hampshire;—whereupon your committee have come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That the said capture having been made by citizens of New-Hampshire, carried in and submitted to the jurisdiction of that state, before the completion of the confederation, while appeals to Con-

gress in such legislature, authority for case.

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gress in such cases were absolutely refused by their legislature, neither Congress nor any persons deriving authority from them, had jurisdiction in the said case.

On the question for postponing as above, it passed in the negative.

After a farther debate on the report, an adjournment was called for and agreed to.

Jan. 22. The committee to whom was referred a petition of captain Paschke, report,

"That it appears, that captain Paschke, served as an officer in count Pulaski's legion, from the 14th March 1777, until the reduction of that corps, the 18th May 1780;—that on the 16th May 1780, Congress resolved, "that the sum of three thousand dollars currency of these states, and a bill of exchange for two hundred and fifty dollars specie, be paid to captain Paschke, late of count Pulaski's legion, (which being dissolved, Congress have no means of employing captain Paschke, though a deserving officer) to enable him to return to Europe."—That not choosing to cross the Atlantic during the war, he held appointments in the quartermasters department, in the southern army, until its dissolution the 13th July 1783: And that he has produced ample testimonials of his bravery, integrity, capacity and industry in the service of the United States: but as the definitive treaty of peace is ratified, nearly the whole of the army discharged, and the commander in chief has resigned his commission, it is inexpedient to make the promotion requested by captain Paschke.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 29th October 1783, from major general Du Portail, requesting some immediate payment for himself and other officers belonging to the late corps of engineers; also a letter from brigadier general Armand of the 15th instant, as well in behalf of himself and other officers belonging to the legionary corps late under his command, as of the said corps of engineers, report,

That the foreign officers lately in the service of the United States, who were not attached to the line of any particular state, complain of great and singular hardships under which they have laboured during the late war. The pay which they received for a considerable time in depreciated money, was very unequal to their actual expences, nor could they be profited by the recommendations of Congress on the subject of depreciation, which afforded immediate relief to the rest of the army, because there was no state to which they could look for the balance of their pay, hence it followed that some of them have depended in a great measure for their support, on remittances from their friends in France, while others less fortunate, have contracted considerable debts in America.—That in their present situation they neither have the means of subsisting in America, nor of returning to their native country, unless some part of the money due them by the public shall be paid." Whereupon

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance take order for paying to the foreign officers of the late corps of engineers, and to the foreign officers lately belonging to the legionary corps, commanded by brigadier general Armand, also to major Seconde, captain Beaulieu, late of general Pulaski's corps, and to captain Ponthiere, late aid to the baron Steuben, such sums on account of their pay as may be necessary to relieve them from their present embarrassments, and enable those in America to return to their native country.

Congress proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and the ballots being taken,

The reverend Mr. Daniel Jones was elected, having been nominated by Mr. Lee.

A N E C D O T E.

A Spanish prince, possessed of humanity, and strictly attached to the principles of justice, resolved to visit the prisoners on board the galleys, in order to enquire into the manner of their treatment and nature of their offences. He accordingly repaired to one of these vessels, and addressing the first convict he met, asked him, "what was the cause of his confinement?" The prisoner replied, that he was perfectly innocent, and that the witnesses who swore to the transaction had been guilty of perjury. Parting from him, the prince accosted a second in the same manner, who answered, that the judge was prejudiced against him, and decided upon his case by evidence that did not amount to a proof of his crime. The young advocate for justice went to a third prisoner, who declared that he was also free from guilt, and sent there by his relations, in order that they might enjoy estates, to the possession of which he was justly entitled. At length the prince came to a fourth, whom he addressed in a similar style, and received this reply, "I am confined here for my repeated and enormous offences; and had it not been for the mercy of the law and my judges, I should have been executed." The sincerity of this reply, opposed to the fallacy of those he had before received, struck the royal inquisitor so forcibly, that he immediately called out to the superintendent of the galley—"Discharge this rascal! turn him out, or he will corrupt the morals of all these honest gentlemen!"—The culprit consequently obtained his liberty, and exhibited a proof, that truth will recommend even the guilty to lenity, while falsehood will ever be despised, occasion its own detection, and ensure its own punishment.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

Received for February, 1784. 8000 dollars.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the United States in congress assembled, "That about nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October last, the mail for the eastward being closed and laid on the counter in the post-office at Princeton, some person unknown entered the office and carried off the mail;" the United States in congress assembled, are hereby pleased to offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any of the gaols in the United States the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be thereof legally convicted and brought to condign punishment; and for the better discovery and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the robbery of the said mail, they are hereby pleased to promise the same reward of three hundred dollars, with an indemnity to any person who, being an accomplice, shall give information and evidence whereby the principle offender or offenders shall be convicted as aforesaid.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, president.

Annapolis, January 30, 1784.

[The printers in the several states are requested to insert the foregoing proclamation in their newspapers.]

February 27, 1784.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 29th of March next, at the late dwelling plantation of William Thomas, deceased, near Annapolis.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among whom are some excellent house servants; likewise a number of horses and sheep, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above twenty pounds, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS, executrix.

Charles county, February 26, 1784.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the estate of William Reynolds, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to discharge their respective balances without further delay. After the very long indulgence which has been given, he flatters himself that this reasonable request will be generally complied with. From those who have it not in their power to pay he will accept of bond with security, but suits will be commenced in all cases without respect to persons, where a settlement is not made in one of the ways above mentioned, on or before the first day of May next.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, administrator de bonis non of William Reynolds, deceased.

Baltimore county, February 4, 1784.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my stable, on Sunday the 21st of December, 1783, at night, a black HORSE, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, no brand, about fourteen hands and a half high, shod before, switch tail, lately trim'd, paces, trots, and canters well, and was in very good order when taken away. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive eight dollars; and for the horse, if brought to Mr. Joseph Ashmead, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, in Baltimore county, living on the Head of Back river, two dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, February 25, 1784.
To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying on Severn river, about five miles (either by land or water) from Annapolis, well known by the name of Worthington's-point, containing about 350 acres, plentifully wooded, about six acres meadow, and a good deal more may be made at a small expence; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water; remarkable for its healthy situation, and fine prospect of the beautiful river Severn and Chesapeake bay; it is a very noted place for both fishing and fowling, it being a neck of land about two thirds surrounded by water, which make it well calculated for stock; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarter, a good milk house, meat house, barn, stable, and corn house, a large new paled in garden, two apple orchards, &c. The land joins John Hall, Esquire's dwelling plantation; it is in pretty good order. Possession will be given at the time of sale if required.

At the same time the land is sold, there will be for sale (either with or without the land) some valuable negroes, stock of different kinds, with plantation utensils, &c. For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

December 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.

LEVIN HOPKINS, executor.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on the 15th of March next,

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

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

RICHARD LEE.

Frederick county, January 26, 1784.

THE sale of my plantation in Calvert county, on the 20th instant, being prevented by the severity of the weather, notice is hereby given, that it will certainly be on Monday the 22d day of March next, at the place and upon the terms, heretofore advertised.

PATRICK SIM SMITH.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL well formed full bred covering horse, his colour a deep chestnut, five years old the ensuing spring, and fifteen hands high, his fire colonel Tayloe's noted horse Yorick, his dam a Dotterel mare, out of colonel Tayloe's famous mare Camilla. Also will be sold on very reasonable terms, for ready money, two stout, handsome, full blooded fillies, well grown, and three years old the ensuing spring. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

ARTHUR BRYAN.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1784.

To be SOLD on Monday the 8th day of March, at the dwelling house of the late Mr. Abraham Simmons, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born slaves, consisting of women, boys, and girls, some horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, plantation utensils, and some household furniture.

PRISCILLA SIMMONS, executrix.

All persons indebted are desired to pay.

WANTS a PLACE.

A PERSON qualified to act as coachman or groom, who can be well recommended. Enquire at Mr. Mann's.

Annapolis, February 23, 1784.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Edward Knowles, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payments, that the demands against said estate may thereby be the sooner complied with.

MILCAH KNOWLES, administratrix, THOMAS ORRICK, administrator.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will at least come and renew their obligations.

ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

CHARLES FRAZIER.

February 8, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not sold before at private sale).

THE subscriber's new dwelling plantation, containing 440 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills, not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen Anne, and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, overseer's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stables, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paved in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 12 years. Also, two young orchards, with at least 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.

On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, household furniture, and plantation utensils.

All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me, it is requested will pay, or otherwise settle with.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to.

JOHN CRISALL.

February 12, 1784.

THE violent snow and severeness of the weather prevents the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of James Leach, deceased, which was advertised for sale the 13th inst. is put off to Tuesday the 9th day of March next. At that time will be exposed to public sale, for good crop tobacco, a number of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, boys, women, and girls, at the late dwelling house of James Leach, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek. Eighteen months credit will be given if required; by giving bond with good security. If the above appointed day of sale should be bad weather, the sale will be the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, on or the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,

Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

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

Annapolis, February 17, 1784.

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

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

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

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.

THE Lower Marlborough academy having been shut up for some years past, on account of the general distress occasioned by the late war, the president and trustees now feel a pleasure in having it in their power to inform the public on this auspicious era, that this seminary is again filled up, and prepared for the reception of young gentlemen, and that they have provided a tutor, who in their opinion, is not only fully equal to the task of governing, but also of instructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most useful branches of science. The trustees flatter themselves that this institution (the usefulness of which has been heretofore experienced) will meet with all due encouragement from the friends of literature, and they assure the public in general, that no exertions of theirs shall be wanting in the regular discharge of the trust reposed in them by law, to carry into full effect the benevolent intention of the legislature in founding the seminary over which they preside.

Signed by order of the board,
JAMES PRIESTLY, register.

N. B. Good and convenient board may be now had for twenty pounds currency per annum, and tuition at four guineas a year, one guinea to be paid at the time of entrance, and the rest quarterly.

THE estate of John Bennett, of Dorchester county, deceased, being indebted more than the personal estate can pay, the subscriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower him to sell the real estate of the said John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 10, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whitton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1783.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq. who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1783.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatism, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 31st of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.

A TRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Neck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Land of East. The land will be shown by the subscriber any time before the sale. The improvements are, a good dwelling house and corn house, and is a tolerable good soil for any kind of husbandry, sixty or seventy acres are under a good fence, with a small meadow on the same. The above to be sold for ready cash only.

BASIL PHELPS.

February 11, 1784.

THIS is to give notice to all those who are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix. DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE subscriber gives this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

MARY M'COLLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'COLLOCH, } executors of James Dick.

Charles county, February 18, 1784.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of negroes I advertised in this paper to have been on the 20th of last month, this is to give notice that the same negroes will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at my house, on Monday the 22d of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless they should be disposed of privately before that time, in which case this advertisement will be discontinued, otherwise continued until the day of sale. Cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, will be received in payment, and one or two years credit given to those whom it may not suit to pay ready money, on giving bonds on interest with security.

GEORGE LEE.

Anne-Arundel county, February 21, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who has been in a state of lunacy for eleven years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Warburton, February 8, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWTE, JOHN F. BOWIE, } executors.

A few Copies of the

L A W S,
Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1784.

L I S B O N, October 4.

L B Nan dos Quintos, the ship which makes the annual voyage to Rio Janeiro, entered this port yesterday. She brought 11 millions in gold, a great quantity of diamonds, and two millions of piastres for the Spaniards; this last mentioned sum will of course be transported to Cadix.

The emperor has erected a commission of war in this city, and orders are received for providing the magazines of Hungary with all kinds of necessary provisions and forage, sufficient for an army of 100,000 men.

VENUE, Oct. 22. The accounts of the invasion of Jutolia, by the Georgians, gains credit daily: this will of necessity oblige the Turks to divide their forces. We are assured that the Turks dare not any more make their usual pilgrimage to Mecca, for fear of the Arabs, who assemble in large bodies, and plunder the Ottoman subjects without mercy, particularly on their return from the holy journey.

HAGUE, Nov. 7. The states of Holland, in consequence of the report made by the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs of the East-India company, have resolved to lend to that company the sum of six millions of florins. This sum, joined to that which must result from the sale about to be made, will put their affairs in a better state, and enable them to pay their dividends. Letters have been sent to the other provinces, exhorting them to contribute to the aid of the company.

Nov. 12. The last letters from Dantzick mention, that the situation of that city continues to be still extremely critical. Invested on all sides, provisions are become very dear; however, they flatter themselves with a change speedily, as the conferences between general Blosstein and count Unruhe are recommended, and it is pretended that the Prussian minister has desisted from part of his pretensions, particularly those detrimental to the trade of the city.

Nov. 14. The council of Zutphelt, last Tuesday deliberated on the question, whether it was necessary for the citizens to be armed? and determined in the negative, as the military only ought to be employed to quell tumults. M. de Ryffel has protested against this resolution, as contrary to the rights and privileges of free citizens.

L O N D O N, October 30.

We received by Saturday's Dutch mail, a copy of the credentials of the ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, of which the following is a literal translation.—"In the name of God, merciful and compassionate! There is no force nor power but by the Most High. From Abdola Mahomed, son of Abdola (may God protect him) we have given full power to our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing, and whatever he treats of with you in our name, shall be approved by us.

"To the High Mightinesses of the Flemish Low Countries, the States of the United Provinces.

"Peace be with those who follow the right path!

"Having prefaced thus far, behold we send you our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the necessities which we have written about, and which your consul Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and send the same by your ships. You will receive by him a list or note, sealed with our seal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our said servant, give credit and confidence in whatever he will say to you; for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the same was written the 10th of the month Gaimade, the second in the year 1197.

Nov. 10. The dissensions among the leading people in America are increasing in violence more and more every day, inasmuch, that added to other efforts towards appeasing them, Dr. Franklin's personal mediation in America, is an event which is mentioned as far from improbable.—*Morn Chron.*

The internal disagreements in America already so furiously increased, and as it is feared there, yet more infuriating, have determined Congress to maintain, for some time longer, the army undiminished—and it requires no great stretch of foresight, to discover, that the army so kept up, must lead to the discovery of something like a monarchical form, in the settlement of their constitution.—*Ibid.*

Whenever the shock of accidents shall have so far operated on the policy of America, as to have furnished and settled the government—it is obvious

and certain, that the dictator, protector, stadtholder, or by whatever name the chief magistrate so appointed shall be called, will be general Washington.—*Ibid.*

The expectations of great enlargements in our American trade, are found to be far from realized in practice. It is now discovered, that by the way of Canada, and other circuitous channels which the war had never closed, the market was all along sufficiently served with the commodities of Europe; and from the abundant and unnecessary increase of their supply, the whole market is now over-stocked excessively.

Nov. 12. The republic of letters has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mons. D'Alembert, secretary to the French academy, &c. who departed this life on the 27th of October last. He was one of the ablest, if not the first mathematician of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly astonishing skill in the abstract sciences, all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious and entertaining writer.

Nov. 15. The last accounts that have arrived at Paris from Constantinople, mention, that the comte de St. Priest makes his appearance in public twice a week: when he goes to the divan he is attended by above two thousand French gentlemen, dressed in blue, and forming a most brilliant cavalcade.—This magnificent train attracts an immense multitude, who follow them with the loudest acclamations. Baron Herbert, the internuncio from Vienna, has frequent interviews with the comte, but neither his excellency, nor Mr. Bulgakow, are any longer admitted into the grand seignior's presence. Notwithstanding which the grand vizir dines very often at the French ambassador's, in company with Sir R. Amley, the English ambassador, and the Imperial ministers. The people still talk of peace, and of the means of establishing it. The troops from Dearbeck, Syria, Mesopotamia, Africa, and Egypt, have been sent back. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, among which are 30,000 horse, are distributed in the posts and intrenchments at Bulgaria, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Bassarabia; this last mentioned province appears now nothing better than a large and melancholy waste. The Turks have entirely destroyed every thing that was in it. Should the Russians, who are entered into a campaign, and who, after five or six days march, must be at a distance from any rivers, meet with the Ottomans, and lose their provisions and water in a skirmish, they must inevitably become the victims of hunger and thirst in that horrible desert.

Parliament will be diligently employed until the recess at Christmas, as public business of the most important kind that ever occupied the attention of our legislators is now pressed upon their consideration. The support of national credit, the adjustment of Irish concerns, the management of the commercial treaties with America, and a system for the regulation of affairs in the east, are subjects that involve the welfare of this country, and will doubtless be treated with due regard by administration.

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first thing he espied, was his hat, which he immediately made a snatch at, and holding it above his head, kept swimming with the other hand until he was taken into the boat. When brought on board he was speechless, and it was visible he had swallowed a great quantity of water, which, upon rolling him about the deck, he soon discharged. His wet cloaths were then taken off, and he was wrapped up in some of the captain's warm, rough-weather coats, and carried below, where he continued sleeping till the vessel was within a mile of Gravesend, and then awoke, and turning to his next neighbour, the first words uttered by him were, "D--n my eyes, my lad, did I not kick close to my hat to the last?"

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February 8, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not sold before at private sale).

THE subscriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen-Anne, and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, overseer's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stables, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paved in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 12 years. Also, two young orchards; with at least 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.

On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, household furniture, and plantation utensils.

All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me, it is requested will pay, or otherwise settle with.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled; and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

JOHN CRISALL.

February 12, 1784.

THE violent snow and severeness of the weather prevents the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of James Leach, deceased, which was advertised for sale the 13th inst. is put off to Tuesday the 9th day of March next. At that time will be exposed to public sale, for good crop tobacco, a number of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, boys, women, and girls, at the late dwelling house of James Leach, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-creek. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, by giving bond with good security. If the above appointed day of sale should be bad weather, the sale will be the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,

Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.

THE Lower Marlborough academy having been shut up for some years past, on account of the general distress occasioned by the late war, the president and trustees now feel a pleasure in having it in their power to inform the public on this auspicious era, that this seminary is again filled up, and prepared for the reception of young gentlemen, and that they have provided a tutor, who in their opinion, is not only fully equal to the task of governing, but also of instructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most useful branches of science. The trustees flatter themselves that this institution (the usefulness of which has been heretofore experienced) will meet with all due encouragement from the friends of literature, and they assure the public in general, that no exertions of theirs shall be wanting in the regular discharge of the trust reposed in them by law, to carry into full effect the benevolent intention of the legislature in founding the seminary over which they preside.

Signed by order of the board,
JAMES PRIESTLY, regisler.

N. B. Good and convenient board may be now had for twenty pounds currency per annum, and tuition at four guineas a year, one guinea to be paid at the time of entrance, and the rest quarterly.

THE estate of John Bennett, of Dorchester county, deceased, being indebted more than the personal estate can pay, the subscriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower him to sell the real estate of the said John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 31st of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

ATRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Luck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South-river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Land of Esq. The land will be shown by the subscriber any time before the sale. The improvements are, a good dwelling house and corn house, and is a tolerable good soil for any kind of husbandry, sixty or seventy acres are under a good fence, with a small meadow on the same. The above to be sold for ready cash only.

BASIL PHELPS.

February 11, 1784.

THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix, DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

MARY M'CULLOCH, } executors of CHARLES STEUART, } JAMES M'CULLOCH, } James Dick.

Charles county, February 18, 1784.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of negroes I advertised in this paper to have been on the 20th of last month, this is to give notice that the same negroes will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at my house, on Monday the 22d of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless they should be disposed of privately before that time, in which case this advertisement will be discontinued, otherwise continued until the day of sale. Cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, will be received in payment, and one or two years credit given to those whom it may not suit to pay ready money, on giving bonds on interest with security.

GEORGE LEE.

Anne-Arundel county, February 21, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a state of lunacy for eleven years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Warburton, February 8, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE, } JOHN F. BOWIE, } executors.

A few Copies of the

L A W S,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1784.

L I S B O N, October 4.

L E Nan dos Quintos, the ship which makes the annual voyage to Rio Janeiro, entered this port yesterday. She brought 11 millions in gold, a great quantity of diamonds, and two millions of piastres for the Spaniards; this last mentioned sum will of course be transported to Cadiz.

The emperor has erected a commission of war in this city, and orders are received for providing the magazines of Hungary with all kinds of necessary provisions and forage, sufficient for an army of 100,000 men.

VIENNA, Oct. 22. The accounts of the invasion of Natolia, by the Georgians, gains credit daily: this will of necessity oblige the Turks to divide their forces. We are assured that the Turks dare not any more take their usual pilgrimage to Mecca, for fear of the Arabs, who assemble in large bodies, and plunder the Ottoman subjects without mercy, particularly on their return from the holy journey.

HAGUE, Nov. 7. The states of Holland, in consequence of the report made by the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs of the East-India company, have resolved to lend to that company the sum of six millions of florins. This sum, joined to that which must result from the sale about to be made, will put their affairs in a better state, and enable them to pay their dividends. Letters have been sent to the other provinces, exhorting them to contribute to the aid of the company.

Nov. 12. The last letters from Dantzick mention, that the situation of that city continues to be still extremely critical. Invested on all sides, provisions are become very dear; however, they flatter themselves with a change speedily, as the conferences between general Eglolstein and count Unruhe are recommended, and it is pretended that the Prussian minister has desisted from part of his pretensions, particularly those detrimental to the trade of the city.

Nov. 14. The council of Zutphest, last Tuesday deliberated on the question, whether it was necessary for the citizens to be armed? and determined in the negative, as the military only ought to be employed to quell tumults. M. de Ryssel has protested against this resolution, as contrary to the rights and privileges of free citizens.

L O N D O N, October 30.

We received by Saturday's Dutch mail, a copy of the credentials of the ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, of which the following is a literal translation.—“In the name of God, merciful and compassionate! There is no force nor power but by the Most High. From Abdola Mahommed, son of Abdola (may God protect him) we have given full power to our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing, and whatever he treats of with you in our name, shall be approved by us.

“To the High Mightinesses of the Flemish Low Countries, the States of the United Provinces.

“Peace be with those who follow the right path!

“Having prefaced thus far, behold we send you our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the necessities which we have written about, and which your consul Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and send the same by your ships. You will receive by him a list or note, sealed with our seal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our said servant, give credit and confidence in whatever he will say to you; for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the same was written the 10th of the month Guimade, the second in the year 1197.

Nov. 10. The dissensions among the leading people in America are increasing in violence more and more every day, inasmuch, that added to other efforts towards appeasing them, Dr. Franklin's personal mediation in America, is an event which is mentioned as far from improbable.—*Morn Chron.*

The internal disagreements in America already so furiously increased, and as it is feared there, yet more infuriating, have determined Congress to maintain, for some time longer, the army undiminished—and it requires no great stretch of foresight, to discover, that the army so kept up, must lead to the discovery of something like a monarchical form, in the settlement of their constitution.—*Ibid.*

Whenever the shock of accidents shall have so far operated on the policy of America, as to have systemized and settled the government—it is obvious

and certain, that the dictator, protector, stadholder, or by whatever name the chief magistrate so appointed shall be called, will be general Washington.—*Ibid.*

The expectations of great enlargements in our American trade, are found to be far from realized in practice. It is now discovered, that by the way of Canada, and other circuitous channels which the war had never closed, the market was all along sufficiently served with the commodities of Europe; and from the abundant and unnecessary increase of their supply, the whole market is now over-stocked excessively.

Nov. 12. The republic of letters has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mons. D'Alembert, secretary to the French academy, &c. who departed this life on the 27th of October last. He was one of the ablest, if not the first mathematician of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly astonishing skill in the abstract sciences, all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious and entertaining writer.

Nov. 15. The last accounts that have arrived at Paris from Constantinople, mention, that the comte de St. Priest makes his appearance in public twice a week: when he goes to the divan he is attended by above two thousand French gentlemen, dressed in blue, and forming a most brilliant cavalcade.—This magnificent train attracts an immense multitude, who follow them with the loudest acclamations. Baron Herbert, the internuncio from Vienna, has frequent interviews with the comte, but neither his excellency, nor Mr. Bulgakow, are any longer admitted into the grand seignior's presence. Notwithstanding which the grand vizir dines very often at the French ambassador's, in company with Sir R. Amsley, the English ambassador, and the Imperial ministers. The people still talk of peace, and of the means of establishing it. The troops from Dearbeck, Syria, Mesopotamia, Africa, and Egypt, have been sent back. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, among which are 30,000 horse, are distributed in the posts and intrenchments at Bulgaria, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Bassarabia; this last mentioned province appears now nothing better than a large and melancholy waste. The Turks have entirely destroyed every thing that was in it. Should the Russians, who are entered into a campaign, and who, after five or six days march, must be at a distance from any rivers, meet with the Ottomans, and lose their provisions and water in a skirmish, they must inevitably become the victims of hunger and thirst in that horrible desert.

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Dec. 2. An ingenious mechanic, not far from Charing-cross, is said to have made considerable progress in the invention of fixing wings to an air balloon, which will easily transport, as he believes, any person with great ease and facility, from one region to another! Why is not this as credible as the first report of a man's making a hollow tree swim upon the water, which has since been improved and magnified into a first rate man of war?

Dec. 11. In consequence of the authentic information communicated by Tuesday's gazette, nothing could exceed the indignation of the impartial public, at the miserable deception which had been attempted by the faction who write in behalf of the East-India delinquents. What a picture of discord, rapine and confusion! Settlement against settlement! Generals accusing their armies! Governors accusing their generals. The king's troops, and those of the company at open enmity! The princes of the country breaking treaties with us after our own example! Towns taken and sold again, commanders holding up treasures and jewels to the eyes of their soldiers, and then falling to loggerheads about dividing the booty! While Tipoo with an hundred thousand fighting men, is carrying all before him, and appears indeed likely to prove the decisive avenger of his country.

O wretched ignoble Britain! Thy son of glory begins to set indeed! Thy western empire is gone! Ireland has deserted thee, and now a few cant words and a little popular jargon is to fright us from attempting to save the one jewel we have left! The single prop of our declining greatness! And the only remaining resource, from which the shattered revenues of this country can look for a distant relief. But, thank the fortune of the day, there is something of vigour and determination in our ministers. Let them proceed with firmness, notwithstanding the clamour of culprits, and the tricks of faction; the nation is with them. Let the men whom they name to execute their plan be worthy of the confidence of the public, and they will fix themselves in the hearts of all true Englishmen.

Dec. 20. To prevent the public from being deceived by the various lists that will probably be handed about this day, respecting the new administration, we can assure our readers from unquestionable authority, that the following are the only arrangements that were decided upon at one o'clock this morning, viz.

Mr. W. Pitt,	First lord of treasury, and chancellor of exchequer.
Lord Thurlow,	Chancellor.
Lord Gower,	President of council.
Lord Temple,	Secretaries of state.
Lord Sydney,	
Lord Howe,	First lord of admiralty.
To the above it is imagined will be added,	
Duke of Richmond,	Master gen. of ordnance.
Lord Weymouth,	Privy seal.
Mr. Dundas, (late advocate)	Treasurer of the navy.
Sir G. Yonge,	Paymaster of the forces.
Mr. Jenkinson,	Secretary at war.
Lord Grantley,	Chanc. Duch. Lancaster.
Mr. Kenyon,	Attorney-general.
Mr. Pepper Arden,	Solicitor-general.

Lord Shelburne was sent to by the king, but has yet given no decisive answer. Lord Camden declared himself friendly to the new ministry, yet refused to accept any office whatever.

Parliament will certainly be dissolved, but not till Tuesday night or Wednesday morning; the land tax bill must pass before such an event takes place, or the nation become bankrupt, as the public annuities are payable on the fifth of next month, and the treasury without this parliamentary aid, be found penniless! Mr. Fox's party, aware of this, were determined to avail themselves of their majority so far, as to go into a "committee on the state of the nation," before the said bill should pass, knowing that the dissolution of parliament would otherwise deprive them of the opportunity of declaring more fully to the world their sentiments on a late extraordinary event.

Mr. Fox's levee on Thursday night in St. James's palace, was attended by 180 members of the lower house, who pledged themselves to unite in a future confederacy in support of the rights of the commons house of parliament, against all unconstitutional encroachments.

So much does the heir apparent feel himself interested in the cause of Mr. Fox, that he has openly declared, that though St. James's be barred against him, Carleton house shall always be open for his reception, and that of his political associates.

The prince of Wales's entering the court-yard of St. James's on Thursday, and driving out again without attending the levee, discovered a pique of too marked a kind, not to give the most sensible uneasiness to certain royal minds.

On Sunday last, from about ten o'clock in the morning, to one o'clock mid-day, the city of Amsterdam was enveloped in such a thick fog, as was never remembered to have been seen by any man. Every thing was in confusion, as nobody could distinguish the road he walked in. Many unhappy accidents happened. Several persons and some carriages had the misfortune to fall into the canals. As yet we have not learned all the fatal consequences of this accident, but it is feared that all Holland has been in the same situation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, December 19.

At three o'clock lord North appeared in the house, and confirmed a report of a change of ministers, by taking his place on the opposite side, over against the treasury bench; he was soon after followed by Mr. Fox, who

finding Mr. Dundas (the late lord advocate) sitting with lord North on the opposite side, jocularly took him by the arm, saying, "what business have you on this? go over to the treasury bench." This raised a loud laugh in the house, the two ex-ministers, and Mr. Dundas, joining in it most heartily. Lord North and Mr. Fox being seated by each other, were soon followed by Mr. Burke, colonel Fitzpatrick, general Conway, general Burgoyne, lord John Cavendish, lord Surrey, Sir Grey Cooper, Messrs. Lee and Mansfield, the late attorney general, the late solicitor general, and general Luttrell, who all ranged themselves on the same side with the two secretaries of state; and the house having soon after begun to fill, a most formidable body of members appeared on the opposite side; while the benches on the treasury side of the house were, comparatively, very thinly occupied. Not a symptom of gloom appeared among the former; all was gaiety and good humour.

Mr. Arden entered the house with a paper in his hand, which contained a motion for a new writ for the borough of Appleby, in the county of Cumberland, in the room of the right honourable William Pitt, who since his election has accepted the office of first lord commissioner of his majesty's treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. Mr. Arden made this motion, without any preface or speech. Upon this

Mr. Fox stood up: he said his only motive for rising was to observe that in the present very critical & alarming situation of affairs, it would be absolutely necessary that measures should be proposed to that house: he hoped, therefore, that it would not be deemed want of candour in him or others, to proceed upon the very material, important, and pressing business of the nation, in the absence of the right honourable gentleman, who was now become his majesty's minister. The writ was ordered of course.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 14.

"The first aerial journey was performed on Friday last by two gentlemen in a balloon on Mr. Montgolfier's principle: that is, the mover was the smoke of burnt straw.

"I cannot give a better description of it than is contained in the enclosed translation of a certificate of the members of the academy of science, under whose directions the experiment will be made with another balloon of 26 feet diameter, filled with inflammable air. Two brothers, Messieurs Robert, are to travel by it. They expect to go at least 23 or 25 leagues in a very few hours; the expense will cost above 500 guineas, which have been got by a private subscription.

"It is said with confidence, that proper directors or conductors have been discovered, but will not be made public as yet; certain it is that they can rise or fall at pleasure, but that no method has yet been practised to deviate from the plain current of the wind. All Paris saw the above performance, and you may rely on the strictest veracity of every iota contained in the certificate."

Translation of the certificate above referred to, dated at the king's palace, the Chateau de la Muette; near Paris, 21st November 1783.

"This day (November 21, 1783) at the king's palace, the Chateau de la Muette, an experiment has been made of the aerostatic machine of Mr. Montgolfier's. The sky was cloudy in some places, clear in others, the wind N. W. Eight minutes after twelve at noon, a signal was given to announce that they began to fill the machine; in eight minutes time it was perfectly developed on all sides, and ready to start. The marquis de Arlandos and M. Gilatre de Rozier were placed in the gallery.

"It was intended at first to let the machine rise, and then to withhold it with ropes, in order to put it to trial, to complete the exact weight it might carry, and also to see whether every part was properly completed for the important experiment which was going to be made. But the machine being drove by the wind, instead of raising itself vertically, went in a direction on one of the walks in the garden, and the ropes which held it, acting with too much force, several rents were occasioned thereby, one of which was above six feet in length. The machine having been replaced on the alcove, was repaired in less than two hours. Having been filled again it went off at 54 minutes after one, carrying the same gentlemen; it rose in a majestic manner; and when it had ascended the height of above 500 feet, the intrepid travellers waving their hats, saluted the spectators; it was impossible not to feel then a sense intermixed with fear and admiration.

"The aerial travellers were soon out of sight, but the machine hovering on the horizon, and appearing in the most beautiful form, ascended gradually 3000 feet, some say 3000 feet in height, where it still remained visible; it has crossed the Seine below the bar of Constance, and passing from hence between the military school and the hotel of the invalids; it was visible by all Paris.

"The travellers being satisfied with this experiment, and not being willing to extend their excursion, concerted means to descend, but perceiving that the wind carried them over the house in the Rue Seve suburb, St. Germain, and still maintaining their cool intrepidity, *sang fraid*, they let fly a gush of gas, and thereby raising themselves again, they continued their airy route until they had passed over Paris. They then descended in an easy manner in the fields beyond the New Boulevards, opposite the mill of Croulebarb, without having experienced the least inconvenience, having still left in their gallery above two thirds of their provisional stores; they might, therefore, if they had chose it, go over a space, treble longer in extent; their route has been from four to five thousand toises or fathoms, and performed it in twenty to twenty-five minutes.

"The machine was seventy feet in height, forty-six in diameter, its inside 60,000 cubical feet, and the weight it bore up was from sixteen to seventeen hundred pounds weight.

"This deposition, witnessed at the Chateau de la Muette, at five in the afternoon, and signed by the duc de Polignac, the duc de Guines, the comte de Polastro, de Vaudreuil d'Hunaud, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Fanjas de St. Tond, Delisle le Roy, of the academy of sciences."

DUBLIN, October 1.

On Saturday a young couple (the heroine said to be heiress to six hundred pounds a year in the county of Kildare) took a trip to the temple of Hymen in Paradise-row; the priest being from home, the disconsolate pair were obliged to retreat to a house in Dorset-street. In the morning they were summoned to attend; but just as they arrived at the door the young lady was seized by her brother and brother-in-law, who hurried her off to the country without further ceremony.

A correspondent, lately arrived from London, thinks it necessary to observe, that however we may be deemed backward in arts and manufacture, we certainly outstrip the English in offices of civility and national politeness. He does not know that in the remotest parts of this kingdom, any man would be publicly insulted for being an Englishman; whereas, on the other hand, those of our country who travel in England, are too often reproached and abused, merely on account of being Irishmen. He says, that a few weeks since, it being discovered, in Litchfield, that he was a volunteer, (in consequence of wearing his uniform) not only his worthy host, at the Swan, but his waiters, hostlers, and coachmen, d----d his Irish soul most cordially, without any sort of provocation, but what arose from national prejudice. It is true, the well bred people of England cannot be accountable for the rudeness of the canaille, but the Irish who travel through Litchfield, need not put themselves in the way of similar treatment at the sign of the Swan.

BOSTON, February 12.

We hear, that the British garrison at Penobscot (the eastern part of this state) about three weeks since, embarked for Halifax, having first destroyed all their works, burnt the barracks, and several other houses. Their pretended reason for demolishing the garrison, was the inattention of this state, as they termed it, in not (after being by them requested) taking formal possession at their departure: but who, that has been witness to their conduct during the late war, will not rather account for such proceedings, by reflecting, that they are Britons.

Yesterday morning an infant was found dead, concealed between two beds, in a chamber at the south part of the town. A jury of inquest being summoned, returned their verdict, wilful murder. A young woman, supposed to be the mother, was soon after taken up, and committed to gaol.

PROVIDENCE, February 12.

This town, on Tuesday the 3d inst. took under consideration, the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, as published by order of assembly, and instructed their representatives in general assembly, to use their influence to have the same passed into a law.

WORCESTER, February 12.

Silas Deane has published at London, October 12, 1783, "An address to the free and independent citizens of the United States of North-America," in which Mr. Deane exhibits a statement of his public accounts, and endeavours to wipe off the aspersions thrown upon his character by his enemies.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

By letters from England we are informed, that the Betty, captain Watson, with dry goods, for this port, was to leave London a few days after the Apollo, captain Bunyan, which arrived here last Sunday: that a dissolution of the British parliament had been determined upon; that the nation was in a state of great distraction, since the East-India reform bill (after succeeding by a majority of upwards of an hundred commoners) was thrown out of the lords house, by a majority of seventeen votes. The Portland packet, with the November mail from New-York, was arrived in England; in this ship colonel Ludlow, Mr. David Mathews, Mr. Herman le Roy, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Alexander Wallace, captain Barclay, of the 76th British line, and several other gentlemen were passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

The general assembly having, on Wednesday last, taken into consideration Mr. Hallam's petition, praying a repeal of that part of a law of this state, which hinders him from establishing a theatre in this city; it was, after considerable debate, carried in the negative by a majority of eighteen.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Lewis-town, James Bryson, Esq; who had been dispatched by the postmaster-general for the purpose of collecting letters from on board the different vessels which have arrived in the bay since the stoppage of our navigation by the ice, and which have suffered very materially by the late severe weather.

The following is said to be a pretty accurate account of the situation of those vessels:

Feb. 9. Arrived the ship Dauphin, Earl, and schooner John, Carlon; on the 10th the above vessels sent their boats on shore for pilots. Strong gale at N. N. E. with much ice; at noon the ship Andrew, Robinson; ship Dauphin, Earl; brig Havana, Nuttle; brig Franklin, Comb, and schooner John, went to sea.

11. The remaining vessels still driving in the ice. At 5 P. M. the ship Maria, Kelly, made sail, and went to sea.

12. The bay entirely full of ice; the brig Alexander, Gilpin, ashore on the bar near Lewis-town creek mouth.

13. Strong gale N. N. E. Snow Industry, Honeywell, and a Dutch ship from Amsterdam, ashore on the bar in the bay; at 5 P. M. the ship Minerva, Cole, made sail, and got out of the bay; at 11 the same night she got on shore two miles and an half to the southward of the light house, and is now discharging her cargo, which it is likely will be saved.

14. The brig...
15. The brig...
16. The brig...

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Ship Dauphin...
Brig Havana...
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Brig Franklin...
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Ship Maria...
Schooner John...
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24. The brig —, late *Beller*, from *Ostend*; schooner *Gerard*, *Burrows*; and sloop —, *Parks*, still driving in the ice; at night arrived a brig and schooner, names unknown.

25. The brig and schooner drove out to sea.

26. The snow from *Lilbon* got off, and went to sea.

State of the vessels which went to sea.

Ship *Andrew*, *Robinson*, boat with mate and four men on shore.

Ship *Dauphin*, *Eari*, boat and two hands ashore.

Brig *Havanna*, *Nuttle*, supposed to have parted her cable.

Brig *Franklin*, *Comb*, lost one anchor, the other one arm gone.

Ship *Marie*, lost one anchor, the master on shore.

Schooner *John*, lost both anchors, the master and four hands ashore, with the *Dauphin's* boat.

Schooner —, from *Barbados*, arrived in the bay the 24th, captain *Mason*, who was lost on the passage, fell over board eight days after coming out.

19. The Dutch ship from *Amsterdam* gone out, but in fight.

Sloop *dispatch*, gone out, but in fight; mate and one man only on board.

Schooner *Cox*, late *Mason*, from *Barbados*, drove out, with only one man on board; out of fight.

Snow *Industry*, *Honeywell*, still on shore, but expected to get off to-morrow morning.

Brig *Alexander*, got off.

Schooner *Gerard*, *Burrows*, still in the ice.

French brig from *Ostend*, gone out, but in fight.

Ship *Minerva*, *Cole*, safe at anchor to the southward of the *Hen* and *Chickens*.

Snow *Industry*, off.

March 3. On Sunday the 22d ult. sailed from New-York, the ship *Empress* of *China*, captain *John Green* of this port, for *Canton* in *China*. On passing the garrison at *Fort-George*, she fired, with great regularity, the United States salute, which was returned from the fort. This handsome, commodious and elegant ship, modelled after, and built on the new invented construction of the ingenious *Mr. Peck* of *Boston*, is deemed an exceeding swift sailer. The captain and crew, with several young American adventurers, were all happy and cheerful, in good health and high spirits; and, with a becoming decency, elated on being considered the first instruments, in the hands of *Providence*, who have undertaken to extend the commerce of the United States of *America* to that distant, and to us unexplored, country.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) November 13.

With pleasure, we inform our readers, that the *Indians*, at the late treaty, held at *Augusta*, have freely, fully, and absolutely relinquished all claim or pretensions to lands late in their possession, this side of and as far as the *Oconee*.

RICHMOND, February 23.

By the *London* advertiser, of *November 13*, it appears that much uneasiness has arisen, concerning the dissatisfactory account given of the property taken by the *British* at *St. Eustatius*. The immense treasure that was found there, and its being a subject of repeated congratulations, are first spoken of—then proceed to mention the agents, whose conduct in this affair, as well as their characters in general, are not too tenderly handled—declaring that of property to the amount of three millions (the computed value of the capture) no more than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds had been accounted for; and this, at present, claimed in the courts of doctors commons, subject to the uncertain issue of litigation. That the dignity and credit of the *British* nation, as well as the honour of its monarch, had not been properly attended to—that the inhabitants of that island surrendered to their clemency and mercy in vain; and, that *Tobago*, *lord Cornwallis*, and *St. Kitts*, might have shared a different fate, the loss of all being attributed to the capture of *St. Eustatia*.

The ship *Commerce*, captain *Truxton*, arrived at *Dover* in *England*, the 21st of *November* last, having had a passage of twenty-three days from *Philadelphia*.

ALEXANDRIA, February 26.

The ship *Sampson*, captain *Joseph Greenway*, from this port, with tobacco for *Amsterdam*, struck on the *Goodwin Sands* on the 16th of *November* last, and by the violence of the weather, soon beat to pieces; the captain and crew, after suffering extreme hardships during a day and night, on part of the wreck, which was driven into the *North Sea*, were miraculously and providentially saved (except one of the people) by a French fisherman, who, at the risk of his life, in a mountainous sea, took them on board his boat, and landed them safe at *Dunkirk*.

Last Sunday, in the afternoon, as a man was coming over *Patowmack*, from *Maryland* to this town, with three horses, two of the horses broke in, and were lost. The man with difficulty saved his life.

ANNAPOLIS, March 11.

On Friday last the *Washington* continental packet, captain *Barney*, arrived here from *France*. Several other vessels have also arrived.

The *Massachusetts* spy of the 19th ult. says, that by intelligence from *Vermont*, the disturbances in that quarter have happily subsided, and tranquillity is again restored.

We hear that the ship *George* and *James*, captain *Linton*, which sailed from *Philadelphia* for *London* in *October* last, is cast away on the coast of *France* and totally lost; and that the *Shelburne* packet, which left *Falmouth* with the *November* mail, bound to *New-York*, is arrived at *Charleston*, adverse weather not permitting her to reach her destined port.

On the 26th ult. the French packet *Courier de l'Amerique*, captain *Tuvache*, with the mail for *l'Orient*, and several other vessels for *Europe* and the *West-Indies*, took their departure from *New-York*. The next day captain *Coupar*, in the ship *Edward*, sailed for *London*.

Upper Marlborough, March 4, 1784.

THE general assembly of *Maryland*, at their last session, passed a law for the relief of the subscribers, securities of *Thomas Williams*, late collector of the tax for *Prince-George's* county, wherein we were appointed and fully empowered to receive the books and vouchers of said *Thomas Williams*, and proceed on with the collection of the residue of the tax for the said county, provided, the said *Thomas Williams* did not, within twenty days from the passing of the said law, and after receiving notice of the same, render to his securities a sufficient bond of indemnification, to be approved by the commissioners of the tax for the county aforesaid: And inasmuch as the said *Thomas Williams* did not comply with the provision aforesaid, although duly informed, repeatedly called upon, and even indulged therein until the day of his death, neither will his representatives take upon themselves the exoneration of us the securities, by passing a bond of indemnity, therefore the painful and troublesome task of a general retrospect, and final liquidation of every person's account in the county aforesaid, with respect to the payment of state taxes for the three years in which he acted as collector, unavoidably devolves on us—from whence proceeds this public notice—that as there is still due to the treasury upwards of twenty-seven thousand pounds for the three respective years inclusive, the natural presumption is, that that sum is still in the hands of the people, for we know that inability in some and neglect in others has contributed largely to the procrastination of the payment of taxes, which the expenses of a necessary war, happily concluded, could not fail to render burthensome; and we believe our predecessor was too honest to withhold the public's money; that his misfortunes proceeded from his lenity and natural benevolence; but however unjustifiable such lenient conduct might be in him, when touching the public's weal, surely, in us, it would be thought doubly culpable, and highly abusive of that confidence which the general assembly of this state has shewn us. To talk or think of indulgence at this time of day would be trifling with the business indeed. Yet at the same time that we are determined to pursue the most rigorous exertions of the law for our own safety, and do justice to the confidence placed in us, we mean not to lose sight of the feelings of humanity, or take the people unapprised; many of whom to this moment owe very large balances; and therefore will forbear all executions, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary, until the first day of *May* next; by which time, a fair state of the accounts shall be made out, and after which time, with those who neglect to pay, an indiscriminate execution will take place; to avoid which, we do most earnestly pray all that's indebted to make payment. The accumulation of fees, which would consequently arise on executions (should we be reduced to so disagreeable an alternative) is no object with us; to finally close the business is our only aim; our little is pledged for the faithful performance of a man, whom it pleased *God* to take off before he had finished the work; it therefore remains with us to complete; in which, not only our own, but the preservation of a widow and a number of innocent children, depends; excitement sufficient to induce men to do more than pay their just and necessary debts. *Mr. Walker Chandler*, who was conversant with the business in the life time of the collector, has the books in *Upper Marlborough*, free for the examination of every individual who considers himself interested in the event.

THOMAS HARWOOD 3d,
JOHN SMITH BROOKES,
RINALDO JOHNSON,
ELISHA BERRY.

Annapolis, March 4, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,
FOUR likely young healthy negro fellows, for cash, tobacco, or crop notes. For particulars enquire of *Mr. Abraham Claude*, watchmaker, *West-street*, near the town-gate.

Annapolis, March 10, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED in the brig *LOVELY LASS*, from *BARBADOS*, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the dock, A QUANTITY of old rum and *Barbados* spirit, clay'd sugar, best *West-India* chocolate, made of the real cocoa nut, and best *English* mold candles, made for the *West-India* market.

The above articles will be sold by the hoghead, barrel, and box, or in smaller quantities, at a small profit, for cash or tobacco.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

WANTS a PLACE.

A PERSON qualified to act as coachman or groom, who can be well recommended. Enquire at *Mr. Mann's*.

March 4, 1784.

To be SOLD on the premises to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d day of this month, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on a Patuxent river, in *Prince-George's* county, containing 400 acres more or less, 62 miles above *Benedict*, and about the same distance from *Lower Marlborough*. On the land are a large dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance; within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to *Mr. Wilkinson*, who lives in the neighbourhood. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser without interest, upon his giving bond with approved security, provided the money is punctually paid, otherwise he must pay interest from the date.

JOHN WYNN, Executor.

February 24, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Wynn*, late of *Prince-George's* county, deceased, are requested to pay the same as soon as possible, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known to

JOHN WYNN, Executor.
WILLIAM S. WYNN, Executors.
HEZEKIAH WYNN,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *George Johnson*, late of *Anne-Arundel* county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against the same are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted.

DAVID FOWLER, administrator.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on the 15th of *March* next,

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

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

RICHARD LEE.

Annapolis, February 25, 1784.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of land lying on *Severn* river, about five miles (either by land or water) from *Annapolis*, well known by the name of *Worthington's-point*, containing about 350 acres, plentifully wooded, about six acres meadow, and a good deal more may be made at a small expence; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water; remarkable for its healthy situation, and fine prospect of the beautiful river *Severn* and *Chesapeake* bay; it is a very noted place for both fishing and fowling, it being a neck of land about two thirds surrounded by water, which make it well calculated for stock; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, a good milk house, meat house, barn, stable, and corn house, a large new paled in garden, two apple orchards, &c. The land joins *John Hall*, Esquire's dwelling plantation; it is in pretty good order. Possession will be given at the time of sale if required.

At the same time the land is sold, there will be for sale (either with or without the land) some valuable negroes, stock of different kinds, with plantation utensils, &c. For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 27, 1784.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 29th of March next, at the late dwelling plantation of William Thomas, deceased, near Annapolis.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among whom are some excellent house servants; likewise a number of horses and sheep, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above twenty pounds, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS, executrix.

February 8, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not sold before at private sale).

THE subscriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen Anne, and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, overseer's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stables, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paved in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 12 years. Also, two young orchards; with at least 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.

On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, household furniture, and plantation utensils.

All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me, it is requested will pay, or otherwise settle with.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to.

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FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchard. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

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To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,

Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

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

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1784.
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SEVERAL country born slaves, consisting of women, boys, and girls, some horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, plantation utensils, and some household furniture.

PRISCILLA SIMMONS, executrix.

All persons indebted are desired to pay.

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.

THE Lower Marlborough academy having been shut up for some years past, on account of the general distress occasioned by the late war, the president and trustees now feel a pleasure in having it in their power to inform the public on this auspicious era, that this seminary is again filled up, and prepared for the reception of young gentlemen, and that they have provided a tutor, who in their opinion, is not only fully equal to the task of governing, but also of instructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most useful branches of science. The trustees flatter themselves that this institution (the usefulness of which has been heretofore experienced) will meet with all due encouragement from the friends of literature, and they assure the public in general, that no exertions of theirs shall be wanting in the regular discharge of the trust reposed in them by law, to carry into full effect the benevolent intention of the legislature in founding the seminary over which they preside.

Signed by order of the board,

JAMES PRIESTLY, register.

N. B. Good and convenient board may be now had for twenty pounds currency per annum, and tuition at four guineas a year, one guinea to be paid at the time of entrance, and the rest quarterly.

THE estate of John Bennett, of Dorchester county, deceased, being indebted more than the personal estate can pay, the subscriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower him to sell the real estate of the said John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been had with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsy, rheumatism, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 31st of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

A TRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Luck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South-river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Land of Ease. The land will be shown by the subscriber any time before the sale. The improvements are, a good dwelling house and corn house, and is a tolerable good soil for any kind of husbandry, sixty or seventy acres are under a good fence, with a small meadow on the same. The above to be sold for ready cash only.

BASIL PHELPS.

February 11, 1784.

THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix,
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

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

Charles county, February 18, 1784.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of negroes I advertised in this paper to have been on the 20th of last month, this is to give notice that the same negroes will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at my house, on Monday the 22d of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless they should be disposed of privately before that time, in which case this advertisement will be discontinued, otherwise continued until the day of sale. Cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, will be received in payment, and one or two years credit given to those whom it may not suit to pay ready money, on giving bonds on interest with security.

GEORGE LEE.

Annapolis, February 23, 1784.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Edward Knowles, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payments, that the demands against said estate may thereby be the sooner complied with.

MILCAH KNOWLES, administratrix,
THOMAS ORRICK, administrator.

Warburton, February 8, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down bedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE, }
JOHN F. BOWIE, } executoms.

A few Copies of the

LAW S,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1784.

LONDON, ON September 21.

ONE of the most singular occurrences of its kind has lately happened in the parish of St. George, Southwark: there are three sisters now living in of twins who were themselves the production of one birth: their mother, who is now living, had twice in five years, and once twins; but of fourteen children the above three are the only ones that lived more than a few days.

The effects of climate on the human constitution has been frequently remarked; and in addition to the several instances which have been adduced of the early puberty of women in different climates, that of the mother of the present king of France is extraordinary. She was only twelve years and two months old when the present French monarch was born. She was a princess of the house of Saxony.

Sept. 26. When the French were in possession of Cape Breton, and the fishery of the settlements on the gulph of St. Lawrence, before the taking of Quebec, the salted fish sent by them to the European markets, was calculated to amount from 128,000 to 134,000l. per annum.

A letter from Derbyshire says, that a mining company in that county, had proposed to work an immensely rich silver mine in the island of St. Christopher, in the West-Indies, on condition that his majesty will waive his right of royalty to its produce. No answer is yet given.

It is a curious fact, that when major Rooke, of the 100th regiment of foot, during the late calamitous war, was on board commodore Johnston's squadron, and touched at the island of Joanna, (one of the largest of the Comorra islands, which claims sovereignty, and exacts tribute from all the others, and is sometimes obliged to assert its pretensions by the sword) the factious subjects of Mayotta having rose against the king of Joanna, and being by his ministers asked the cause of their rebellion? answered, "Mayotta like America." A circumstance that speaks the power of example in the most forcible language. It is example that governs the universe, and has a strange power of multiplication. If the barbarous tribes of Mayotta quote the precedent of the Americans as a ground to assert their native rights, we may assert that this great example, which has been sent to nations, has not yet spent its force, but will continue to furnish matter to the Spanish subjects in South-America, and to the oppressed French inhabitants of the West-India islands.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, September 22.

"During-Winborn fair, on Monday last, the following capital fraud was practised by two sharpers: Mr. Talbot, an eminent miller, residing in that town, standing at the door of an inn, was accosted by a stranger, genteelly dressed, who asked several questions about the fair, remarked upon the late plentiful harvest, the price of wheat, &c. Mr. T. finding so agreeable a companion, withdrew with him into the inn, that he might have the pleasure of his company over a glass, when they chatted about mills, corn, &c. They had not been long together before a third person, apparently a stranger, accosted them abruptly, cursed the fair, saying he had been purchasing a white horse, which he could not find; and talking in an extravagant manner, added he had been at Southampton to receive £.1500 a legacy by an old aunt, and that 70 guineas were already spent since Saturday. Being questioned how he could make away with such a sum in so short a time? he replied, he had fallen into company with some sailors, who prevailed on him to play at a game they termed A, B, C, and had nooked him of 70 guineas. He now offered to shew how the game was played, and some trifling bets were made, which Mr. T. was suffered to win. The pretended spendthrift appeared free with his cash, and very liberal in his strictures upon Mr. T. and his companion, whom he repeatedly charged with poverty, and challenged to produce £.50, whereupon the latter proposed a bet of 25 guineas, which he produced, and the miller threw out a canvas bag, containing 102 guineas, and deposited it on the table, as security for his stake. The other genius, as it were by way of frolic, instantly swept the whole into his hat, and danced out of the room. Mr. T. was a good deal alarmed at this; but on his companion laughing, and assuring him that it was done only in jest, and that he would certainly return in a few minutes, he was satisfied. After sitting some little time, in expectation of the "man and the money," without effect, Mr. T. proposed going for him, when his companion desired

him to sit still, and he would find him in a few minutes, which he certainly did in the next street, where, mounting their horses, they instantly decamped with their booty. The unfortunate dupe waited a quarter of an hour for their return, and was then convinced he was cheated. A general hue and cry of horse and foot set out various roads in pursuit, but in vain, as the sharpers got clear off. They were nearly taken at Woodyeat's, where Mr. Hart's son, of Winborn, came up, with them, but they got into some woods, and eluded pursuit.

Oct. 18. On Wednesday afternoon a duel was fought behind the Foundling hospital, between lieutenant Harrison, of the marines, and Mr. Hartman Van Berkenhof, an officer of the Dutch navy. The cause of the quarrel we do not know, but find the particulars to be nearly thus: eight paces were marked out for the distance, and the preference of the first fire was won by Mr. B. who fired and missed; lieutenant H. then fired and shot Mr. B. in the cheek, when their friends interfered, and asked Mr. B. if he was dangerously wounded, as well as lieutenant H. if he was satisfied? the former answered in the negative, and said the ball had only grazed him, and satisfied he would not be till he had fired both his pistols at lieutenant H. who called out "fire away," which Mr. B. immediately complied with, and the ball shot the button of lieutenant H's waistcoat off, and went through the lining, and out of the side of his coat. Lieutenant H. then fired his second pistol into the air. Here the matter was settled to the satisfaction of both parties, and Mr. B. made a very handsome compliment to lieutenant H. for his generous behaviour.

A correspondent from Paris, who was present at the late execution of the friar convicted of an unnatural crime, has favoured us with the following particulars:—the monk who murdered a young boy that would not submit to his infernal solicitations, was tried at two o'clock in the afternoon, and sentenced to be broke alive on the cross, and then burnt to ashes at four the same day. He was allowed some time in a house to prepare himself for the awful moment, but did not remain there half an hour. He was then taken to the Greve, the place of execution, tied to the cross of St. Andrew, and broke with an amazing celerity. He had eight bones broken, and was thrown alive into the fire. It is usual for criminals on these occasions to receive the *coup de grace*, that is, the criminal being tied down on the cross, which is fixed upon a scaffold, the executioner sets a halter round the said criminal's neck, and passing the ends of the rope through two holes made on purpose in a board of the scaffold, one of Jack Ketch's men, who attends underneath, joins the aforesaid ends in a kind of press, and takes care to strangle the malefactor at the very instant he receives the first stroke. The friar in question was denied this extraordinary favour, though he begged it with many dreadful cries. Monsieur Jack Ketch made his appearance in his own coach, dressed in scarlet laced with gold, with three of his men behind.

Nov. 26. The affairs of the Dutch and the emperor are not blown over, though the foreign Gazettes have made no mention of it for some time past. The Dutch ambassador at Vienna, and the president of the States General, having made known to his Imperial majesty the unavoidable legal delays to which their government subjects them, has given them six months for a full and final answer to his propositions. If, when that period has elapsed, the Dutch government shew any evasion, or even a design further to protract the business, the emperor has declared he shall settle matters in his own way, without ever thereafter admitting even the interposition of any mediation whatever. So that the Mynheers have now their nose to the grinding-stone, and delay will but encrease their difficulty.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 23.

"Our letters from Turkey state the uncommonly deplorable condition of the inhabitants, particularly in the islands of the Archipelago, where the people are emigrating very fast to escape those three great visitations, war, plague, and famine.

"A fleet of galleys are sent to Mitylene, where the commander has published manifestoes to prevent the inhabitants going away, assuring them of ample protection, and that supplies of corn, &c. are coming out of Asia for their subsistence.

Some very material alterations have already taken place in the king's yards; and among others that are intended, it is proposed to take away from the shipwrights the accustomed perquisite of chips wholly, by allowing them for them, from which, it is

calculated, that near £.20,000 may be saved annually in the article of timber.

The Royal Sovereign man of war, now finishing in Plymouth dock, is after the new French plan, to have four tiers of guns, by a battery on the gangway, between the fore-castle and quarter-deck. She will mount in this way 112 guns.

Dean Swift ascribed the poverty of Ireland to a multiplicity of causes, and amongst others, to a radical error in the whole system of Irish leases, and to the undue encouragement of grazing. He admitted also, that there was a want of an industrious disposition among the inhabitants; but he attributed that want to the restraints laid upon their commerce; and to the discouragement of manufactures, which had made them mere hewers of wood, and drawers of water to their neighbours. Under this impression, he was wont to quote a verse from the book of Exodus: "ye are idle; ye are idle," cried Pharaoh unto the children of Israel, "go therefore now and work, for there shall be no straw given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks."

Dec. 1. The call of the house (says a correspondent) will considerably increase Mr. Fox's majority, by bringing up the country gentlemen, who hold commercial nabob and rajah plunderers in utter abhorrence.

Earl of Mansfield and lord Stormont certainly oppose the East-India bill, and (what is strange) lord Loughborough is said to be one of its firm supporters. This is a crisis of wonders!

Earl St. John has been for some time in the country; it is said his lordship is neutral; if so, it is an armed neutrality, and he will shew out a complete steel in a very short time.

The cruel treatment of the rajah of Benares, by a great officer in the service of the East-India company, is almost unexampled in history. It appears, by the most authentic accounts, that after accepting the sum of £.25,000 from the rajah, who had ever acted as a friend to Great-Britain, this officer, upon no real foundation, persecutes him to destruction. The unfortunate Indian prince was arrested in his capital, in his palace, in the face of all his people, to give occasion to an insurrection. On pretext of that insurrection, all treaty and explanation was refused him, and he was driven from his government and his country, proscribed in a general amnesty, and sent over all India an unhappy fugitive, to publish the shame of the British government, in all the nations to whom he successively fled for refuge!

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, November 5.

"A protestant minister took the liberty last Sunday, to utter from the pulpit, some reflections on the state of affairs, tending to inflame the citizens. The president burgomaster having sent for the indiscreet minister, reprimanded him severely, and very seriously recommended to him to keep within the bounds of his profession, and to follow the precepts of his Divine Master, who, without interfering with the political concerns of the world, preached nothing but union, concord, and obedience."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, November 5.

"On the 26th last, an express arrived at Prague, from the commander at Gratz, informing, that the plague had broke out in Dalmatia, and the territory of Venice. The next day a second express arrived at Bar, with the melancholy news that this dreadful scourge had manifested itself in the city of Venice."

Dec. 3. Mr. Pitt, and to his honour be it spoken, has plainly and candidly acknowledged the great superiority of his patriotic rival, Mr. Fox. This concession does credit to the good sense of the young gentleman, and much raises him in the esteem of his real friends.

The Bute administration were pusillanimous because they were confident that their measures had not rectitude for a foundation, and therefore we lost America. The case however is now altered, and Mr. Fox, backed by the Cavendishes, pushes boldly forward, with honour and national rectitude as his advance guard. The interest of the kingdom brings up the rear.

Dec. 18. The last accounts from America say, that congress found great difficulty in giving the army an adequate satisfaction for its late services in the field; part of the officers insisting violently on half pay, while others were as strenuous for a commutation, but with neither of which the states seemed either able or willing to comply. After a more serious and cool deliberation, it was proposed, that the states should raise a fund for the immediate payment of all arrears due to the army, with which they ought to rest contented, as men who have taken the field in defence of their rights and liberties, in

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THE subscriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen Anne, and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, over-seer's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stables, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paved in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 15 years. Also, two young orchards; with at least 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next, the title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.
On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, household furniture, and plantation utensils.
All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me, it is requested will pay, or otherwise settle with
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Annapolis, December 30, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to
JOHN CRISALL.

February 2, 1784.
FOR SALE,
A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.
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Wafers, black and red wax,
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Pocket books,
Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

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PRISCILLA SIMMONS, executrix.
All persons indebted are desired to pay.

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.
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Signed by order of the board,
JAMES PRIESTLY, register.
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EDWARD DIXON.
Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
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I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,
WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 31st of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after,
A TRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Luck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Bank of East. The land will be shown by the subscriber any time before the sale. The improvements are, a good dwelling house and barn house, and a tolerable good soil for any kind of husbandry, sixty or seventy acres are under a good fence with a small meadow on the same. The above to be sold for ready cash only.
BASIL PHELPS.

February 11, 1784.
THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by
CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix,
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.
THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.
MARY M'CULLOCH, } executors of
CHARLES STEUART, } James Dick.
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }

Charles county, February 18, 1784.
THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of negroes I advertised in this paper to have been on the 20th of last month, this is to give notice that the same negroes will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at my house, on Monday the 22d of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless they should be disposed of privately before that time, in which case this advertisement will be discontinued, otherwise continued until the day of sale. Cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, will be received in payment, and one or two years credit given to those whom it may not suit to pay ready money, on giving bonds on interest with security.
GEORGE LEE.

Annapolis, February 23, 1784.
ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Edward Knowles, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payments, that the demands against said estate may thereby be the sooner complied with.
MILCAH KNOWLES, administratrix,
THOMAS ORRICK, administrator.

Warburton, February 8, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.
Baltimore, January 15, 1784.
I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.
EBENEZER MACKIE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
FIELDER BOWIE, } executor.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

A few Copies of the
LAW S,
Passed last Session, may be had at the
Printing Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1784.

ON D. O. N. September 22.
One of the most singular occurrences of the kind has lately happened in the parish of St. George, Southwark: there are three sisters, now living, in of twins born to their mother, who is now living, had three twice in five years, and once twins; but of fourteen children the above three are the only ones that lived more than a few days.

The effects of climate on the human constitution has been frequently remarked; and in addition to the several influences which have been adduced of the early puberty of women in different climates, that of the mother of the present king of France is extraordinary. She was only twelve years and two months old when the present French monarch was born. She was a princess of the house of Saxony.

When the French were in possession of Cape Breton, and the fishery of the settlements on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, before the taking of Quebec, the salted fish sent by them to the European markets, was calculated to amount from 128,000 to 130,000 barrels per annum.

A letter from Derbyshire says, that a mining company in that country had proposed to work an immensely rich silver mine in the island of St. Christopher, in the West Indies, on condition that his majesty will give his right of royalty to its produce. No answer is yet given.

It is a curious fact, that when major Rooke, of the 100th regiment of foot, during the late calamitous war, was on board commodore Johnstone's squadron, and touched at the island of Joanna, (one of the largest of the Comorra islands, which claims sovereignty, and exacts tribute from all the others, and is sometimes obliged to assert its pretensions by the sword) the fawning subjects of Mayotta having rose against the king of Joanna; and being by his ministers asked the cause of their rebellion? answered, "Mayotta like America." A circumstance that speaks the power of example in the most forcible language. It is example that governs the universe, and has a strange power of multiplication. If the barbarous tribes of Mayotta quote the precedent of the Americans as a ground to assert their native rights, we may assert that this great example, which has been sent to nations, has not yet spent its force, but will continue to furnish matter to the Spanish subjects in South America, and to the oppressed French inhabitants of the West-India islands.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, September 22.

"During-Winborn fair, on Monday last, the following capital fraud was practised by two sharpers: Mr. Talbot, an eminent miller, residing in that town, standing at the door of an inn, was accosted by a stranger, genteelly dressed, who asked several questions about the fair, remarked upon the late plentiful harvest, the price of wheat, &c. Mr. T. finding so agreeable a companion, withdrew with him into the inn, that he might have the pleasure of his company over a glass, when they chatted about mills, corn, &c. They had not been long together before a third person, apparently a stranger, accosted them abruptly, cursed the fair, saying he had been purchasing a white horse, which he could not find; and talking in an extravagant manner, added he had been at Southampton to receive £1500 a legacy by an old aunt, and that 70 guineas were already spent since Saturday. Being questioned how he could make away with such a sum in so short a time? he replied, he had fallen into company with some sailors, who prevailed on him to play at a game they termed A, B, C, and had hooked him of 70 guineas. He now offered to show how the game was played, and some trifling bets were made, which Mr. T. was suffered to win. The pretended spendthrift appeared free with his cash, and very liberal in his trifles upon Mr. T. and his companion, whom he repeatedly charged with poverty, and challenged to produce £250, whereupon the latter proposed a bet of 25 guineas, which he produced, and the miller threw out a canvas bag, containing 102 guineas, and deposited it on the table, as security for his stake. The other genius, as it were by way of frolic, instantly swept the whole into his hat, and dashed out of the room. Mr. T. was a good deal alarmed at this; but on his companion laughing, and assuring him that it was done only in jest, and that he would certainly return in a few minutes, he was satisfied. After sitting some little time, in expectation of the man and the money, without effect, Mr. T. proposed going for him, when his companion desired

him to sit still, and he would find him in a few minutes, which he certainly did in the next street, where, mounting their horses, they instantly decamped with their booty. The unfortunate dupe waited a quarter of an hour for their return, and was then convinced he was cheated. A general hue and cry of horse and foot let out various roads in pursuit, but in vain, as the sharpers got clear off. They were nearly taken at Woodyear's, where Mr. Hart's son, of Winborn, came up with them, but they got into some woods, and eluded pursuit.

On Wednesday afternoon a duel was fought behind the Foundling hospital, between lieutenant Harrison, of the marines, and Mr. Harman Van Berkenhoff, an officer of the Dutch navy. The cause of the quarrel we do not know, but had the particulars to be nearly thus: eight paces were marked out for the distance, and the preference of the first fire was won by Mr. B. who fired and missed; lieutenant H. then fired and shot Mr. B. in the cheek, when their friends interfered, and asked Mr. B. if he was dangerously wounded, as well as lieutenant H. if he was satisfied? the former answered in the negative, and said the ball had only grazed him, and satisfied he would not be till he had fired both his pistol at lieutenant H. who called out fire away, which Mr. B. immediately complied with, and the ball shot the button of lieutenant H's waistcoat off, and went through the lining and out of the side of his coat. Lieutenant H. then fired his second pistol into the air. Here the matter was settled to the satisfaction of both parties, and Mr. B. made a very handsome compliment to lieutenant H. for his generous behaviour.

A correspondent from Paris, who was present at the late execution of the fair convicted of an unnatural crime, has favoured us with the following particulars:—the monk who murdered a young boy that would not submit to his infernal solicitations, was tried at two o'clock in the afternoon, and sentenced to be broke alive on the cross, and then burnt to ashes at four the same day. He was allowed some time in a house to prepare himself for the awful moment, but did not remain there half an hour. He was then taken to the Grève, the place of execution, tied to the cross of St. Andrew, and broke with an amazing celerity. He had eight bones broken, and was thrown alive into the fire. It is usual for criminals on these occasions to receive the *coup de grace*, that is, the criminal being tied down on the cross, which is fixed upon a scaffold, the executioner sets a halter round the said criminal's neck, and passing the ends of the rope through two holes made on purpose in a board of the scaffold, one of Jack Ketch's men, who attends underneath, joins the aforesaid ends in a kind of press, and takes care to strangle the malefactor at the very instant he receives the first stroke. The friar in question was denied this extraordinary favour, though he begged it with many dreadful cries. Monsieur Jack Ketch made his appearance in his own coach, dressed in scarlet laced with gold, with three of his men behind.

Nov. 26. The affairs of the Dutch and the emperor are not blown over, though the foreign Gazettes have made no mention of it for some time past. The Dutch ambassador at Vienna, and the president of the States General, having made known to his Imperial majesty the unavoidable legal delays to which their government subjects them, has given them six months for a full and final answer to his propositions. If, when that period has elapsed, the Dutch government shew any evasion, or even a design further to protract the business, the emperor has declared he shall settle matters in his own way, without ever thereafter admitting even the interposition of any mediation whatever. So that the Mynders have now their nose to the grinding-stone, and delay will but increase their difficulty.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 22.

"Our letters from Turkey state the uncommonly deplorable condition of the inhabitants, particularly in the islands of the Archipelago, where the people are emigrating very fast to escape those three great visitations, war, plague, and famine.

"A fleet of galleys are sent to Mytilene, where the commander has published manifestoes to prevent the inhabitants going away, assuring them of ample protection, and that supplies of corn, &c. are coming out of Asia for their subsistence."

Some very material alterations have already taken place in the king's yards; and among others that are intended, it is proposed to take away from the shipwrights the accustomed perquisite of chips wholly, by allowing them for them, from which, it is

calculated, that near £20,000 may be saved annually in the article of timber.

The Royal Sovereign man of war, now finishing in Plymouth dock, is after the new French plan, to have four tiers of guns, by a battery on the gangway, between the fore-castle and quarter-deck. She will mount in this way 124 guns.

Dean Swift ascribed the poverty of Ireland to a multiplicity of causes, and amongst others, to a radical error in the whole system of Irish taxes, to the avarice of landlords in drawing severe rents, and to the undue encouragement of grazing. He admitted also, that there was a want of an industrious disposition among the inhabitants; but he attributed that want to the restraints laid upon their commerce, and to the discouragement of manufactures, which had made them mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to their neighbours. Under this impression, he was wont to quote a verse from the book of Exodus; "ye are idle, ye are idle," cried Pharaoh unto the children of Israel, "so therefore idleness and work, for there shall be no straw given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks." "Idleness and work, for there shall be no straw given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks."

Dec. 11. The call of the house (says a correspondent) will considerably increase Mr. Fox's majority, by bringing up the country gentlemen, who hold commercial nabobs and rajas plunderers in utter abhorrence, and who are not to be deterred from their course by the opposition of the East India bill, and (what is strange) Lord Loughborough is said to be one of its firm supporters. This is a crisis of wonders!

Earl St. John has been for some time in the country; still his lordship is neutral; if so, it is an armed neutrality, and he will shew but a complete fool in a very short time. The treatment of the rajah of Benares, by a great officer in the service of the East India company, is almost unexampled in history. It appears, by the most authentic accounts, that after accepting the sum of £25,000 from the rajah, who had ever acted as a friend to Great Britain, this officer, upon no pretence whatever, persecutes him to destruction. The unfortunate Indian prince was arrested in his capital, in his palace, in the face of all his people, to give occasion to an insurrection. On pretext of that insurrection, all treaty and explanation was refused; and he was driven from his government and his country, proscribed in a general amnesty, and sent over all India an unhappy fugitive, to publish the shame of the British government, in all the nations to whom he successively fled for refuge!

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, November 5.

"A protestant minister took the liberty last Sunday, to utter from the pulpit, some reflections on the state of affairs, tending to inflame the citizens. The president burgomaster having sent for the indiscreet minister, remonstrated him severely, and very seriously recommended to him to keep within the bounds of his profession, and to follow the precepts of his Divine Master, who, without interfering with the political concerns of the world, preached nothing but union, concord, and obedience."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, November 5.

"On the 26th last, an express arrived at Prague, from the commander at Gratz, informing, that the plague had broke out in Dalmatia, and the territory of Venice. The next day a second express arrived at Bar, with the melancholy news that this dreadful scourge had manifested itself in the city of Venice."

Dec. 3. Mr. Pitt, and to his honour be it spoken, has plainly and candidly acknowledged the great superiority of his patriotic rival, Mr. Fox. This concession does credit to the good sense of the young gentleman, and much raises him in the esteem of his real friends.

The Bute administration were pusillanimous because they were confident that their measures had not rectitude for a foundation, and therefore we lost America. The case however is now altered, and Mr. Fox, backed by the Cavendishes, pushes boldly forward, with honour and national rectitude as his advance guard. The interest of the kingdom brings up the rear.

Dec. 18. The last accounts from America say, that congress found great difficulty in making the army an adequate satisfaction for their late services in the field; part of the officers insisting violently on half pay, while others were as strenuous for a commutation, but with neither of which the states seemed either able or willing to comply. After a more serious and cool deliberation, it was proposed, that the states should raise a fund for the immediate payment of all arrears due to the army, with which they ought to rest contented, as men who have taken the field in defence of their rights and liberties, in

which they had so honourably succeeded, and not as mercenaries fighting for pay. The event of this proposal is not yet known.

PARIS, November 17.

We are assured that on the 13th inst. the farmers general lent six millions to the Caisse d'Escompte, to demonstrate their joy on their re-establishment; all the debts of the bank will be liquidated about the end of December next. The administrators and stockholders met on the 13th and 14th, and resolved to add to their stock 1000 new actions of 3500 livres each, which will form an increase of the funds of 35,000,000 livres. This will serve, with what is adding, to give speedy satisfaction to the public.

According to an exact computation, the bills of the Caisse d'Escompte, which are in actual circulation, amount to 35 millions.

The 18th ult. died in the Louvre, monsieur d'Allembert, member of the French academies, and the academies of sciences.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) December 10.

By a wag correspondent from Spanish-town, we are informed, that a military buck having publicly declared that he would make an attack behind the scenes of the theatre, and there kick up, what he politely called a bobbery, (some new military term for a riot) on Friday evening last, forced the out posts of the stage door, and in the tactical phrase, made a lodgment, but was repulsed by the manager, who heroically defended the garrison, and after some vociferous expostulations and manual operations, dislodged the commander, (in the language of common sense, turned him out) the gentleman prudently retreated to gain his former intrenchments, the boxes, where being reinforced by some brothers of the blade, began a second attack at long shot, but they had only wind guns, and those badly served; the manager appeared in the front, and being sure of his situation, told the assailants, he thought himself justified in what he had done, that he wore a sword to satisfy any single opponent, but could not sustain the attack of six or seven—there it rested, only the gentlemen in scarlet threatened to have full satisfaction the next night, but thro' the interposition of some superior commanding power, they abandoned the design, and raised the siege, finding a blockade not to be supported.

Monday evening a very warm contest happened in the Spanish-town theatre, between a party of officers and the gentlemen of the town, the military gentlemen insisting there should be no play till Mr. Henry had made some concessions for what they deemed an affront on a preceding evening; the rest of the audience conceiving they had no right to have their amusement interrupted on a mere party piece of business, or their fanciful parade of what they call honour, a number of gentlemen leaped upon the stage and declared they would protect the performance; the contest then began, the gentlemen not military, having provided themselves with some very coarse oaken towels, and very elastic horse whips, proceeded to business, and the unfortunate tons of Mars were obliged to make a quick retreat, but not before they had sustained a severe castigation—In the language of Shakespeare, *There was much clatter among the moveables, and some practice for the surgeons.*

BOSTON, February 26.

When we read the accounts of the late disturbances, and very high-handed outrages, between the two parties, called the Vermonters and the Yorkers, and observe the political conduct of the contending powers, what good and benevolent mind is not filled with anxious concern for the public welfare? They have already prohibited each other's inhabitants the benefit of their respective laws, so far as relates to the recovery of debts. On one hand we see governor Clinton, in his speech to the general assembly of the state of New-York, on the 21st of last month, recommending "Organizing of the militia, and such provisions for magazines and military stores, as are necessary, as well for their own defence and security, as a due compliance with the terms of their constitution and the confederation." And on the other hand, we see the legislature of Vermont (for a legislature they are ipso facto, if not de jure) adopting measures of a similar complexion. In such a situation, how imminently are they exposed to the most fatal civil dissension?

NEW-HAVEN, February 25.

Thursday the 29th of January the lower house of assembly came to a vote respecting the impost recommended by congress, when the yeas and nays being required, they were as follow: yeas 37, nays 69.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

Silas Deane, in an address to the free and independent citizens of the United States, lately published in England, says, That he resolved the first moment of peace and tranquillity, to appear and plead his cause at the bar of the public; during three years of misfortune and exile, he had impatiently looked for it. That it is of importance to them to know, if one, who formerly had their confidence to a great degree, actually betrayed and deserted them, and was guilty of the frauds, peculation and treachery with which he has been charged; or if artful and designing men, inimical to him, have taken the advantage of his weakness or imprudence, to charge him with those enormous crimes; to excite a general clamour against him, and, from his silence, to infer, in the strongest manner, his guilt. That the letters published by Livingston, as his, do not

materially differ from those which he actually wrote at that time, and, unfortunately for him, were intercepted by the enemy; and that they contained the undigested sentiments of his heart at that time, on the then apparent situation of our affairs. That to suppose him to have been in the interest of the ministers of this country, (England) and to have wrote those letters to promote their views, is as absurd as to suppose that he amassed an immense fortune in the service of his country.

The sloop Polly, captain Marshall, from Philadelphia and Egg Harbour, is ashore on the West Bank.

March 5. A letter from Port Roseway mentions, "That such scenes of misery have been exhibited there this winter as would make the stoutest heart bleed. This war, began in iniquity, and ended with infamy, is the rock we have split upon."

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

The following paper was lately read before the American philosophical society, by Dr. Morgan; upon the *cortex ruber*, or red bark.

I have received the following communications upon the *cortex ruber*, which I have found so efficacious in the cure of oblique remittent and bilious fevers, that I think it my duty to lay them before this society, in hopes of so valuable a medicine being thereby known, and introduced more generally into practice.

Extract of a letter from Thomas S. DuRoi, dated London, August 9, 1783.

"I was lately at a lecture delivered at Guy's hospital, by Dr. Saunders, upon the cure of intermittent fevers; and observing the doctor spoke very much in favour of a new species of bark, which he had introduced into the practice of physic, I procured a specimen of it for you, thinking it might be agreeable to you to hear of any new improvements in the healing art. It is called red bark. According to his account, it possesses so much virtue, and is of such certain efficacy, that compared with it, the common bark is an inert mass. It contains a much larger portion of resin, has a much stronger aromatic taste than the common bark; and does not require half the quantity for a dose. Amongst other particulars, he mentioned the following proof of its superior virtue, namely, that of this medicine, when administered in a simple cold infusion, any given quantity is much stronger and effectual to remove the fever, than a chymical extract from the same quantity of the other. I now send you a specimen, by which you will be able to make a trial, and form some judgment of its virtues."

T. S. DUCHÉ.

Soon after the receipt of the foregoing letter, I received the following valuable communication from Dr. George Davidson, of St. Lucia; which it affords me great pleasure to lay before the society:

St. Lucia, August 24, 1783.

To Dr. John Morgan, at Philadelphia.

SIR,

If the subject upon which I have the honour to write you, should be found to merit attention, and prove in any respect useful and advantageous to mankind, I shall easily stand excused in addressing you, personally unacquainted as I am.

I have by this opportunity sent a small specimen of the Cinchona of this island, resembling the Peruvian bark in its botanical character, and from the trial made here, surpassing it in medical virtue. It is now nearly four years since the Caribbean bark was discovered upon the heights adjoining Morne Fortune, and introduced into practice by Dr. Young, physician to his Britannic majesty's troops.

The freshness of the bark, the little attention bestowed in drying it, and the large doses in which it was exhibited; produced alarming fits of vomiting and purging, and deterred us at that time, from the further prosecution of the subject, until the other day, that a treatise upon the red bark by Dr. Saunders, of London, and a belief which we entertained, that this was the same bark which he describes, induced us again to make a trial of it. Having properly dried it, and given it in the cold infusion, with greater caution and less doses than at the first essay, we are now happy in assuring the public, that in most instances it has not disappointed us. Still however, notwithstanding the utmost care in drying it, in some cases it still seems to retain its emetic and purgative qualities, as the stomach and first passages, in complaints here, are loaded with a quantity of putrid bile. These are not its least invaluable properties. It will however be necessary, when these effects are produced, to check them afterwards by opiates.

With regard to its preparations: I have generally given it in the cold infusion, either made with lime or cinnamon water. An extract made with spirits and water fits easily on the stomach, and can be given in larger quantities.

In some late cases of tertians, where I have been called to the patient during the second fit, without waiting for its going off, I have begun with the bark, which effectually cleansed the stomach and bowels, and paved the way for its future administration.

In putrid dysenteries, and in a remarkable species of dysentery, conjoined with an intermittent fever, which I have not met with here, this bark has done more than all the remedies which I have seen employed. The purgative effects which it produced, enabled us to throw it in earlier; the hardened scybula, the support of the disease, were removed; the stomach and bowels braced up; and by the interposition of opiates, the spasms were removed.

Having sent several specimens of the bark for a trial to different parts of the continent of America, and in particular to my worthy friend Dr. Hall, of Petersburg, in Virginia, I impatiently wait the result of their trials, and will esteem myself particularly obliged by your communication. If you choose, I shall send you some of the young trees planted in tupe, with some of the seeds.

Should it be found to answer my expectation, the pleasure resulting from the thoughts of having communicated something useful, will be to me ample enough recompence. I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect, your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

P. S. Dr. Wright, of Jamaica, (in the 5th vol. of medical commentaries) describes a species of cinchona, with only one flower on a foot-stalk; the same was like-

wife found at the Havana. It differs in that particular from the old bark, which resembles the St. Lucia bark, in having several flowers on each foot-stalk. The following is a description of the cinchona Caribbea St. Lucia.

The tree is commonly found in ravines, near springs, under the shade of a larger tree. It delights in places well shaded, and defended from the north-east trade wind; the soil is commonly a stiff red earth with a clayey substance; quantities of small beautiful chrysalis, of a regular angular form, are found intermixed: the tree is about the size of the cherry tree, seldom exceeding the thickness of the thigh, and twenty-five feet in height: the flowers begin to appear at the commencement of the rainy season in beautiful tufts, upon panicles branched out in threes and fours. I have never seen that species described by Jacquin, and found at the Havana, *pedunculata uniflora*.

Before the corolla is fully expanded and the stamina make their appearance without the tube of the corolla, the flower is white, but it afterwards turns a beautiful purple. Then dropping off, the germen enlarges to the size of an hazel-nut, oblong and round. It gradually dries, bursts in two, and scatters the seeds, which fall to the ground and again take root.

The wood of the tree is light, spongy, and fit for no useful purpose. It has not the bitter taste of the bark. The leaves are very bitter, and flowers, seeds, &c. seem to possess the bitterness and astringency in a more eminent degree.

An ounce of the bark in fine powder infused in a quart of cold water for twenty-four hours, and the infusion afterwards filtered, appears higher coloured than a decoction made with double the quantity of the old bark. The colour which it strikes with the *tinct. fer. mart.* and *sal. mart.* is likewise of a deeper black. The spirituous tincture is of a deep red colour, and strikes a deep black by the addition of the preparations of iron.

The taste of the cinchona Caribbea is manifestly more astringent than the taste of the old bark; an inference may therefore a priori be made that its tonic powers are greater. The quantity of resin which it yields is much more considerable, and an extract made with spirits and water seems to possess the whole virtues of the bark.

JOHN MORGAN.

March 9. The Charleston Packet, capt. Allibon, arrived off our capes about a week ago, after a very disagreeable passage of 30 days, from Charleston. As provision had not been made for so long a passage, they were put to some difficulty in that respect, which, added to the severe weather, caused uncommon hardships during the voyage. The excessive cold felt during the winter in this quarter and to the northward, has also prevailed, in some degree, in the southern states, it having produced ice in the harbour of Charleston strong enough for skating on, which is very uncommon there. Large quantities of the ice made on our coast have been drove out to sea; great bodies of it having been seen ten leagues out by the Charleston.

Some of the passengers in the above vessel were landed at Seven Mile beach, where she was safe at anchor yesterday forenoon, and the captain intended going into Egg harbour, as the ice prevented his coming into Delaware Bay.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the ship Fame, captain Roblin, from Bristol, which was blown off our coast in December last, has put into St. Kitts, all well; from whence she was to sail for this port in the beginning of February.

A late London print gives us the following information:—"That a discovery has lately been made in France of the greatest importance to the marine. It is a metallic preparation for sheathing ships, which is liable to none of the inconveniences resulting from copper sheathing. The marine acid has no effect on it, nor is it liable to wear out; it is a soft paste, and perfectly flexible; but not elastic, and no violence of the sea can strip it off, as it forms one inseparable body with the substance it covers. The same gentleman has likewise invented a metallic varnish, which thoroughly penetrates nails, or other iron work on which it is laid, so as to prevent rust, and the ill effects of the nitrous and marine acid. It is added, that nails thus prepared, cannot be drawn without tearing the wood. The French government, after repeated trials, have adopted these inventions, and established a royal manufacture for these preparations at Nantes."

ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

The following vessels are arrived at this port: Ship Cato, captain Topham, from Martinico; ship Olive Branch, captain Thomas Patten, from Liverpool; brig Isabella, captain Gardner, from St. Kitts; brig Nesbit, captain Stanbury, from the Havannah; brig Dispatch, captain Allen, from Guadaloupe; ship Carolina, captain Angus, from London; brig Eclipse, captain Coward, from London; and several sloops and schooners whose names are unknown.

A N E C D O T E.

From a late London paper.

In a select company, some little time since, the topic of conversation chanced to be what university each of the company was educated at: one was at Oxford, the other at Cambridge. For my part, says a young clergyman, I was educated at both universities, Oxford and Cambridge. That puts me in mind, says an old doctor in divinity, of a story I once heard of a calf that sucked two cows—and what was the consequence, pray, says a young physician? why, the consequence was (replied the doctor in divinity) that he was a very great calf!!!

MANY former sheriffs and others being indebted to me as late commissary-general in considerable sums of money, which ought to have been long since discharged: I hereby desire them to settle and pay the same to Thomas Jennings, Esq; whose receipt shall be sufficient. Those who neglect complying with this request in a reasonable time, may expect proper compulsory measures will be pursued against them and their securities, to obtain that justice which is in vain solicited.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THE house is large, with a large kitchen, laundry, out buildings, &c. by 24, a ditto: large carriage houses. The large and in good order.

THE late of negro Leach, deceased 9th instant, is next, at that time good crop tobacco slaves, co-boys, at the deceased, in 18 months giving bond a day of sale the first fair day.

THE late of the contains the growing laid out into 1000 pounds of the houses front of the well calculated family. This beautiful view of every the river Pat view of the large part of Tobacco or received in pay.

Intendant ASKIL under in Annapolis courage DANIEL in

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Annapolis, March 17, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

THE houses and lot in this city, late the property of Dr. George Steuart; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms and a passage on each floor, with a good kitchen, laundry, and two cellars below, and the out buildings are, a stone house of one story, 44 by 24, a ditto stable sufficient for ten horses, and a large carriage house, with other convenient out-houses. The lot is well enclosed, and the garden large and in good order. For terms apply to ¹⁰13/11 CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

March 13, 1784.

THE badness of the weather prevents the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of James Leatch, deceased, which was advertised for sale the 9th instant, is put off to Friday the 2d day of April next, at that time will be exposed to public sale, for good crop tobacco, a number of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, boys, women, and girls, at the late dwelling house of James Leatch, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, by giving bond with security. If the above appointed day of sale should be bad weather, the sale will be the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Baltimore, March 10, 1784.

THE subscriber has for sale that beautiful seat late the property of Dr. Henry Stevenson. It contains more than twenty acres of land, adjoining the growing town of Baltimore, and would if laid out into lots, &c. lease for upwards of four hundred pounds sterling per annum, for ever, exclusive of the houses and garden, and a bowling green in front of the house. The buildings are elegant and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. This seat affords (perhaps) one of the most beautiful prospects in the world, having an entire view of every part of the town, all the meanders of the river Patuxent and its branches, an extensive view of the Chesapeake bay, and in a clear day a large part of the eastern shore is plainly to be seen. Tobacco or good bills of exchange would be received in payment for this valuable property.

ROBERT BALLARD.

Intendant's-office, March 15, 1784.

ASKILFUL architect who will undertake to repair the Stadt-house, in Annapolis, may meet with proper encouragement by applying to ¹⁶16/1 DANIEL of St. Thomas JENIFER, intendant.

March 11, 1784.

ON the first of April next the ferry (commonly known by Clifford's ferry) opposite to Alexandria, will be reated to the highest bidder for one year, or leased for twenty-one months. Good security will be required.

¹⁰10/16 T. HANSON.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1784.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Thomas Watkins, jun. late of the county aforesaid, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted are requested to make payments immediately, that the demands against said estate may be complied with.

¹⁰10/16 ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.

YOUNG YORICK, Five years old next May,

WILL cover this season at colonel Lloyd's plantation on South river, at two guineas a mare. Young Yorick was bred by colonel Lloyd, and was got by colonel Tayloe's noted horse Old Yorick, his dam out of colonel Tayloe's famous mare Camilla, and was got by colonel T. Lee's beautiful horse Dottrel, a son of Changeling, a son of Cade, a great-grand son of the Godolphin Arabian. Mares coming a distance will be accommodated with good pasturage, but will not be answerable for escapes. The money to be paid on the covering of the mare.

⁸8 W SAMUEL COCKAYNE.

Bay side, Talbot county, Maryland, March 17, 1784.

WHEREAS about the 6th or 7th day of January last, a certain schooner named the Betsey, from Frederickburg, loaded with 26 hog heads of tobacco, bound to the Head of Elk, commanded by Francis Tutman, came in a cove of ice between Kent and Poplar Islands, this is to give notice that I the subscriber have saved the three negroes, and have them in my possession, and some other trifling articles, and the owners are hereby required to come and fetch the negroes and pay all costs and charges, otherwise they will be sold according to law, to pay the charges, by me the subscriber.

¹⁰10/16 WILLIAM WEBB HADDAWAY.

FOUND on the road between Mrs. Urquhart's and Patapsco ferry, a brown GREAT COAT, with yellow metal buttons. Apply to John Stevens, near Mrs. Urquhart's tavern. 10/16

THERE is at the plantation of Anne Dorsey, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, an iron gray mare colt, about three years old this spring, about thirteen hands high, and branded on the off shoulder I B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Upper Marlborough, March 4, 1784.

THE general assembly of Maryland, at their last session, passed a law for the relief of the subscribers, securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax for Prince-George's county, wherein we were appointed and fully empowered to receive the books and vouchers of said Thomas Williams, and proceed on with the collection of the residue of the tax for the said county, provided, the said Thomas Williams did not, within twenty days from the passing of the said law, and after receiving notice of the same, render to his securities a sufficient bond of indemnification, to be approved by the commissioners of the tax for the county aforesaid: And inasmuch as the said Thomas Williams did not comply with the provision aforesaid, although duly informed, repeatedly called upon, and even indulged therein until the day of his death, neither will his representatives take upon themselves the exoneration of us the securities, by passing a bond of indemnity, therefore the painful and troublesome task of a general retrospect, and final liquidation of every person's account in the county aforesaid, with respect to the payment of state taxes for the three years in which he acted as collector, unavoidably devolves on us—from whence proceeds this public notice—that as there is still due to the treasury upwards of twenty-seven thousand pounds for the three respective years inclusive, the natural presumption is, that that sum is still in the hands of the people, for we know that inability in some and neglect in others has contributed largely to the procrastination of the payment of taxes, which the expences of a necessary war, happily concluded, could not fail to render burthensome; and we believe our predecessor was too honest to withhold the public's money; that his misfortunes proceeded from his lenity and natural benevolence; but however unjustifiable such lenient conduct might be in him, when touching the public's weal, surely, in us, it would be thought doubly culpable, and highly abusive of that confidence which the general assembly of this state has shewn us. To talk or think of indulgence at this time of day would be trifling with the business indeed. Yet at the same time that we are determind to pursue the most rigorous exertions of the law for our own safety, and do justice to the confidence placed in us, we mean not to lose sight of the feelings of humanity, or take the people unapprised, many of whom to this moment owe very large balances; and therefore will forbear all executions, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary, until the first day of May next; by which time, a fair state of the accounts shall be made out, and after which time, with those who neglect to pay, an indiscriminate execution will take place; to avoid which, we do most earnestly pray all that's indebted to make payment. The accumulation of fees, which would consequently arise on executions (should we be reduced to so disagreeable an alternative) is no object with us; to finally close the business is our only aim; our little is pledged for the faithful performance of a man, whom it pleased God to take off before he had finished the work; it therefore remains with us to complete; in which, not only our own, but the preservation of a widow and a number of innocent children, depends; excitement sufficient to induce men to do more than pay their just and necessary debts. Mr. Walker Chandler, who was conversant with the business in the life time of the collector, has the books in Upper Marlborough, free for the examination of every individual who considers himself interested in the event.

²2 THOMAS HARWOOD 3d,
JOHN SMITH BROOKES,
RINALDO JOHNSON,
ELISHA BERRY.

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1784.

To be SOLD on Monday the 8th day of March, at the dwelling house of the late Mr. Abraham Simmons, for ready money only.

SEVERAL country born slaves, consisting of women, boys, and girls, some horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, plantation utensils, and some household furniture.

³3 X MISCILLA SIMMONS, executrix.
All persons indebted are desired to pay.

Frederick county, January 26, 1784.

THE sale of my plantation in Calvert county, on the 20th instant, being prevented by the severity of the weather, notice is hereby given, that it will certainly be on Monday the 22d day of March next, at the place and upon the terms, heretofore advertised.

³3 X PATRICK SIM SMITH.

March 4, 1784.

To be SOLD on the premises to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d day of this month, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing 400 acres more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are a large dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance, within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinfon, who lives in the neighbourhood. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser without interest, upon his giving bond with approved security, provided the money is punctually paid, otherwise he must pay interest from the date.

²2 X OVERTON CARR.

February 27, 1784.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 29th of March next, at the late dwelling plantation of William Thomas, deceased, near Annapolis.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among whom are some excellent house servants; likewise a number of horses and sheep, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above twenty pounds, on giving bond with approved security.

³3 MARY THOMAS, executrix.

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

⁶6 EBENEZER MACKIE.

Annapolis, March 4, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR likely young healthy negro fellows, for cash, tobacco, or crop notes. For particulars enquire of Mr. Abraham Claude, watchmaker, West-street, near the town-gate. ²2

Annapolis, March 10, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED in the brig LOVELY LASS, from BARBADOS, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the dock.

A QUANTITY of old rum and Barbados spirit, clay'd sugar, best West-India chocolate, made of the real cocoa nut, and best English mold candles, made for the West-India market.

The above articles will be sold by the hoghead, barrel, and box, or in smaller quantities, at a small profit, for cash or tobacco.

²2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 24, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Wynn, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to pay the same as soon as possible, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known to

JOHN WYNN,
WILLIAM S. WYNN, } ²2
HEZEKIAH WYNN, } executors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE, } ³⁰30 X
JOHN F. BOWIE, } executors.

A few Copies of the

L A W S,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

Charles county, February 26, 1784.
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the estate of William Reynolds, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to discharge their respective balances without further delay. After the very long indulgence which has been given, he flatters himself that this reasonable request will be generally complied with. From those who have it not in their power to pay he will accept of bond with security, but suits will be commenced in all cases without respect to persons, where a settlement is not made in one of the ways above mentioned, on or before the first day of May next.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, administrator
de bonis non of William Reynolds, deceased.

February 8, 1784.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not sold before at private sale).

THE subscriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, and has wood-land sufficient, with care, to support it, having more than 100 acres now standing in wood. It is convenient to six different grist-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six from Queen-Anne and twenty-seven to Baltimore-town. It is pretty improved, the situation both healthy and pleasant. The dwelling house has two rooms below, and three above stairs, a good cellar under the whole house bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, over-see's house, meat house, two quarters, corn house, barn, stables, and every other convenient out-house, with a very excellent garden paved in, all in good repair, the whole being built within these 12 years. Also, two young orchards; with at least 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within these nine years, and now generally bear. Possession will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber.

On the said day, on the above premises, will be exposed to public sale, for cash or short credit, sundry cattle and sheep, household furniture, and plantation utensils.

All persons having accounts against me, are hereby desired to bring them in that they may be settled, and those few who owe me, it is requested will pay, or otherwise settle with.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,

Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

Where may also be had blank
bonds, bills of exchange, bills of
lading, &c. &c.

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

Anne-Arundel county, February 21, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who has been in a state of lunacy for eleven years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.

THE Lower Marlborough academy having been shut up for some years past, on account of the general distress occasioned by the late war, the president and trustees now feel a pleasure in having it in their power to inform the public on this auspicious era, that this seminary is again filled up, and prepared for the reception of young gentlemen, and that they have provided a tutor, who in their opinion, is not only fully equal to the task of governing, but also of instructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most useful branches of science. The trustees flatter themselves that this institution (the usefulness of which has been heretofore experienced) will meet with all due encouragement from the friends of literature, and they assure the public in general, that no exertions of theirs shall be wanting in the regular discharge of the trust reposed in them by law, to carry into full effect the benevolent intention of the legislature in founding the seminary over which they preside.

Signed by order of the board,
JAMES PRIESTLY, register.

N. B. Good and convenient board may be now had for twenty pounds currency per annum, and tuition at four guineas a year, one guinea to be paid at the time of entrance, and the rest quarterly.

THE estate of John Bennett, of Dorchester county, deceased, being indebted more than the personal estate can pay, the subscriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower him to sell the real estate of the said John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

CHARLES STEUART, administrator
of John Bennett.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1781.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis, but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 31st of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

A TRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Luck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South-river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Land of East. The land will be shown by the subscriber any time before the sale. The improvements are, a good dwelling house and corn house, and is a tolerable good soil for any kind of husbandry, sixty or seventy acres are under a good fence, with a small meadow on the same. The above to be sold for ready cash only.

BASIL PHELPS.

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

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

Annapolis, February 25, 1784.
To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying on Severn river, about five miles (either by land or water) from Annapolis, well known by the name of Worthington's point, containing about 350 acres, plentifully wooded, about six acres meadow, and a good deal more may be made at a small expense; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water; remarkable for its healthy situation, and fine prospect of the beautiful river Severn and Chesapeake bay; it is a very noted place for both fishing and fowling; it being a neck of land about two thirds surrounded by water, which make it well calculated for stock; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarter, a good milk house, meat house, barn, stable, and corn house, a large new paved garden, two apple orchards, &c. The land joins John Hall, Esquire's dwelling plantation; it is in pretty good order. Possession will be given at the time of sale if required.

At the same time the land is sold, there will be for sale (either with or without the land) some valuable negroes, stock of different kinds, with plantation utensils, &c. For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 11, 1784.
THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix,
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.
THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased; that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

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

Warburton, February 8, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

Baltimore county, February 4, 1784.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN out of my stable, on Sunday the 21st of December, 1783, at night, a black Horse, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, no brand, about fourteen hands and a half high, shod before, switch tail, lately trim'd, paces, trots, and canter well, and was in very good order when taken away. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive eight dollars; and for the horse, it brought to Mr. Joseph Ashmead, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, in Baltimore county, living on the Head of Back river, two dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1784.

From the Frontiers of TURKEY, October 1.

A FEW days after the bairam, some great commotions happened among the janizaries and the people, who clamorously demanded war. This tumult was attributed to an expression of the grand seignior's. It is pretended, that his highness had said to one of his confidants, that if religion would permit, he would resolve more willingly on giving up some of the finest provinces in Europe, than on carrying on a war necessarily disastrous. These troubles obliged the ministers of the two Imperial courts to shut themselves up in their houses, for several days, and at the departure of the last couriers, tranquillity was not restored. According to the letters which brought those advices, it was not doubted but that the sultan was forced to declare war; the preparations for which are continued with activity, all the good muskumans run to arms, continually crying out for war, and the captain pacha has at last set sail.

MANHEIM, Nov. 15. The letters from Nunich cannot sufficiently extol the polite and affable conduct of the king of Sweden, during his abode in that city. On his arrival, the monarch alighted at the city gate, and walked up to the house where he was to lodge. On calling for the host, he asked him for the apartments intended for the king and his suite. Being informed of the price, "you ask too little (said he) kings do not come every day to lodge with you." Upon this the host replied, "the honour done me by the monarch fills my heart sufficiently; why should I make him pay more than another?" Some persons who occupied the first and second floors of that house were preparing to quit them; which the king perceiving prevented, saying, "that his majesty had good legs, and could very well get up to the third story." At the same time the monarch's retinue arrived; and honest Albert (the host) found with surprise that he had been speaking with the king in person. The king went to the play, the host gave a ball, at which were upwards of 200 persons. The king spoke with great affability to the widow of the learned Oosterwalt, who was present. On his departure, his majesty made a present to the host of a gold watch and chain, and twenty-four ducats.

PARIS, Nov. 3. The new aerostatic machine which M. de Montgolfier is constructing, will take French 600 yards of linen to cover it; it is extremely solid, and is now rain proof, by means of a tripple coat of varnish; its form is that of a tent, sixty feet high, forty feet in diameter; it will contain 40,000 cubic feet of gas, and will be able to lift up a weight of 1200 pounds. The machine which was constructed at Versailles, under the inspection of the king, raised itself to the height of 200 toises, or 1200 feet, and fell about a half a league distant.

A beautiful medal has lately been engraved, after the model of the famous Houdon (a name dear to the arts); it most faithfully represents the heads of the two brothers, Stephen and Joseph de Montgolfier, inventors of the aerostatic globes.

Mr. Didot, the elder, has of late brought the beauty of his types to a singular degree of perfection; he has established at Annanay a new manufactory of paper, the beauty of which corresponds to the singular elegance of his characters. Nothing in typography can exceed his edition of the ancient moralists and of many other works. He has just received from the king a letter, which has greatly flattered him, and is a pleasing reward for his talents and ingenuity. The letter precedes an order to print, with his new types and paper, all the classics, the works of Corneille and Racine, and particularly Telemaehus, in order to serve for the education of the dauphin.

LONDON, November 25.

The last letters from Lisbon mention, that a shock of an earthquake had been felt there, which lasted two minutes, but did no material damage on shore, nor to the ships in the harbour.

Dec. 12. The Langrishe cruiser, captain Briffow, arrived on Friday last at Belfast from Dublin. On her way thither on Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, a few miles from the life of Man, the vessel stopped on a sudden and began to sink, she sunk so low that the water was entering her ports; all hands were called on deck, and expected every moment to go to the bottom: the boat was then hoisted out, which instantly went down; nothing was now expected but sudden dissolution, when luckily she righted, and pursued her voyage. No person on board can possibly account for this extraordinary circumstance, nor was a similar instance ever known, except in the year 1759, when a vessel bound

from Lisbon for this town, under full sail, was stopped in the same manner, and nearly covered with water, after which she righted, and on that day and hour there happened a most dreadful earthquake at Lisbon.

Letters from Paris by the last mail mention, that the comptroller of the finances had drawn up a project, which had been submitted to the king's inspection and approved, for reducing the national expence so much below the public income, as to have 20 millions to spare every year for the payment of old debts. This scheme is highly extolled by the French financiers, though many are of opinion it is only a delusion to prop the falling credit of France, and enable her to recover the blow that she has recently received from the failure of the bank of discount.

The two foot pads who robbed several carriages on Putney common early on Tuesday morning, were seen to go off in an air balloon, over Highgate hill. It is said they robbed several persons the same day at noon, near York; if so, no man could have hit upon a better scheme to prove an alibi.

Dec. 18. It may be depended on, that the Spaniards have sent from the Havanna to Panama, during the last summer, 8000 men, and there are at this time several regiments at Cadiz under orders of embarkation, all of which, it is thought, will be too little to prevent the independency of Spanish America, the inhabitants of which are filled with the sound of liberty, and look for great things from the success of the English colonies.

The American ship that was entered on Lloyd's books the beginning of last month, brought upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which were remitted to merchants in this city.

Soon after the peace of sixty-three, it was proposed to the ministry to suffer the Americans to carry on a trade with the Spanish settlements, and the argument advanced in favour of the measure was, that the greatest part of the specie they derived from that channel would flow into this country. This now appears to have been sound policy, as the importation of the last six months clearly evinces the truth of the observation made at this period.

A proposal has very lately been published in Paris, to make the air balloons capable of taking a regular horizontal direction; in order to make them serviceable in travelling.

Letters have been received from Ireland, which mention the most serious apprehension to be entertained, in consequence of the late resolution of the House of commons. The representatives have not only determined against a parliamentary reform, but they have in direct terms called on the government for assistance, to support their resolution against the general sense of the nation expressed by the delegates. Both parties must contend, or one party must yield, and as all the advices from Ireland concur in announcing the most determined resolution on the part of the volunteers to effect a reform of parliament, and the fixed system of the castle being not to give way, another conflict attended with fatal consequences, is much to be dreaded.

A letter from Clermont to Auvergne says, that three young gentlemen being at a tavern on a Sunday, in a state of intoxication, took a wooden crucifix that happened to be in the room, and thrusting a spit into it, made the crucifix turn before the fire, for which offence they were all three broke alive on the wheel, after having their wrists cut off by the common executioner.

The Russian troops in the Crimea, are so situated as to be prepared for any insurrections that may happen; this care arises from some marks of discontent which appeared soon after the princes made their submission to her Imperial majesty, which act was construed by some as a desertion of hereditary dignity, and of course occasioned some murmuring.

The maids cannot but laugh at the idea of Sir Cecil Wray, of laying a tax on their perquisites. They are *cock-sure* that every member will endeavour to oppose such an inhuman motion.

Government is anxious for the next official dispatches from Sir Edward Hughes, which the ministry have no doubt will contradict the French account, and sink their triumph considerably. Indeed, the French themselves only talk of a victory in general terms, without describing any part of the action, so as to ascertain the least degree of advantage, either in the disabling of our ships, or the destruction of our men.

The resolution of her Imperial majesty to make an annual increase of her navy in order to increase her strength and dignity upon the ocean, occasions great

jealousies at the court of Versailles, where, it is well understood, she is an enemy to French politics, and at the same time suspicious of the views of the house of Bourbon united. The language of her ambassador on a late occasion, respecting a Turkish war, carried with it an infinite degree of firmness and determination, expressive at once of the strength of her own mind, and her indifference for foreign interferences.

The Irish volunteers having come to the resolution of presenting an address to his majesty, in which having expressed their zeal for his majesty's person, family and government, their inviolable attachment to the perpetual connection of his majesty's crown of that kingdom with that of Great-Britain, they beg leave to implore his majesty, that their humble wish to have certain manifest perversions of the parliamentary representations of that kingdom remedied by the legislature in some reasonable degree, might not be attributed to any spirit of innovation in them, but to a sober and laudable desire to uphold the constitution, to confirm the satisfaction of their fellow subjects, and to perpetuate the cordial union of both kingdoms.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

The following extraordinary instance of maternal affection in a savage animal is undoubtedly fact. Several of the gentlemen and seamen belonging to the Carcass frigate, which went out, a short time since, to make discoveries towards the North Pole, were eye witnesses of the circumstance. I therefore assure myself you will not refuse giving a place to the subsequent account of it in your valuable repository.

While the Carcass was locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the mast head gave notice, that three bears were making their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were directing their course towards the ship. They had, no doubt, been invited by the scent of some blubber of a sea horse the crew had killed a few days before, which had been set on fire, and was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she bear and her two cubs, but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames part of the flesh of the sea horse that remained unconsumed, and eat it voraciously. The crew from the ship threw great lumps of the flesh of the sea horse, which they still had left, upon the ice, which the old bear fetched away singly, laid every lump before her cubs as she brought it, and dividing it, gave each a share, reserving a small portion to herself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs, and shot them both dead, and, in her retreat, they wounded the dam but not mortally. It would have drawn tears of pity, from any but unfeeling minds, to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor beast in the dying moments of her expiring young. Though she was sorely wounded, and could but just crawl to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had fetched away, as she had done others before; tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them; and, when she saw that they refused to eat, she laid her paws first upon one, and then upon the other, and endeavoured to raise them up; all this while, it was pitiful to hear her moan. When she found she could not stir them, she went off, and, when she had got at some distance, looked back and moaned; and, that not availing her to entice them away, she returned, and smelling round them, began to lick their wounds. She went off a second time, as before; and having crawled a few paces, looked again behind her, and for some time stood moaning. But still her cubs not rising to follow her, she returned to them again, and, with signs of inexpressible tenderness, went round one, and round the other, pawing them and moaning. Finding at last that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head towards the ship, and growled a curse upon the murderers, which they returned with a volley of musket balls. She fell between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.

I cannot dismiss this singular anecdote without observing, that the white bear of Greenland and Spitzbergen is considerably larger than the brown bear of Europe, or the black bear of North America. This animal lives upon fish and seals, and is not only seen upon land in the countries bordering on the North Pole, but often on floats of ice several leagues at sea.

S A L E M, February 12.

Captain Andrews, in a ship, arrived at Marblehead on Sunday last, in 46 days from Port-au-Prince. He met with such bad weather on the coast as to lose his boats, &c. from off his decks.

P R O V I D E N C E, January 31.

Thursday evening last captain Jacob Westcott, in the brig Betsey, of this port, arrived at Newport from Cape Francis, after a passage of 32 days. Captain Westcott informs that captain Corey, in a schooner from this port, was arrived there in 12 days, and that in a gale of wind, which happened the day after he put to sea, a great part of his live stock was lost.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 12.

Last Friday morning, Mrs. Lucy Tinker, wife of Mr. Edward Tinker, was found dead lying on a pond,

about half a mile from her house. A jury being summoned, gave in their verdict, that her death was accidental. It appears that she left her house about day break that morning, in a snow storm, and being infane, and thinly clothed, she froze to death.

Feb. 20. Saturday last arrived at Newport, captain Samuel Stillman, in the brig Milley, belonging to Connecticut river, in 24 days from Point Petre; from the severity of the weather on the coast, his people were badly frostbitten; and he passed fields of ice to the southward of Montague.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

Last Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a gentleman was stopped, in Market-street, by three armed foot-pads, and robbed of a sum of money, his watch, hat, &c. Yesterday one of the villains was apprehended, and committed to gaol.

Several attempts were made, last night, to rob houses and stores, in different parts of the town, which is again, notwithstanding recent awful examples, infested by gangs of burglars, shoplifters, foot pads, and petty-larceny scoundrels. This information, it is hoped, will excite care and vigilance amongst our fellow-citizens.

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, March 3, 1784.

RESOLVED, That to-morrow be assigned for electing five commissioners to negotiate with the Indians.

MARCH 4, 1784.

Congress proceeded to the election of five commissioners to negotiate with the Indians, and the ballots being taken; Mr. George Rogers Clarke, Mr. Oliver Wolcott, Mr. Nathaniel Greene, Mr. Richard Butler, and Mr. Stephen Higgenson, were elected.

MARCH 3, 1784.

RESOLVED, That the president immediately inform the gentlemen elected commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians, of the said election, and that, as it is the wish of Congress that the negotiations should commence as soon as possible, the commissioners are desired to meet at New-York, on the 10th day of April next, to fix upon the times and places of holding the treaties with the different nations and tribes of Indians, and give them respectively the speediest information of the time and place determined on, inviting them to meet accordingly.

RESOLVED, That all appointments of persons for negotiating with the Indians, prior to that of the 4th instant, be and they are hereby revoked.

Published by order,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

On the 29th of October last, the thanks of the Irish house of commons were unanimously voted to Sir Eyre Coote, for his great perseverance and indefatigable pains to surmount the great difficulties he had to encounter in the Carnatic, and his gallant conduct throughout the whole of his command in the East-Indies. The next day, the thanks of that house were, in like manner, voted to vice-admiral Sir Edward Hughes, for his excellent conduct in the several engagements he had with the French fleet in the East Indies. Thanks were afterwards voted to officers and seamen that served under Sir Edward Hughes, as also, to Sir Roger Curtis, for the gallant part he took in the defence of Gibraltar, and the humanity he displayed in saving the lives of a number of unfortunate Spaniards.

No mail has arrived here from the northward since last Tuesday week.

ARRIVALS.—In the river Thames, (England) the Marian, Annen, from Carolina; the Nanley, Newman, and Dendermond, Codner, from Virginia; and the Success, M'Millan, from New-York.—At Liverpool, the Virginia, Atkew, from Virginia.

At Whetstone-point, near Fell's point, brigantine —, captain Hall, from St. Eustatius; schooner Havana, captain —, from Martinico; brig Swift, captain Hern, from Dominica; a brigantine from Guadaloupe; and schooner Betty, captain Weston, from Boston.

TO THE CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

ACTUATED by a sense of public duty, arising from the idea of that inquisitive spirit which is ever found in the minds of freemen, I some time ago published an account of Sir Robert Eden's conduct, in attempting by his own act to give validity to patents for land since the institution of the present government, so far as the knowledge of facts enabled me. As this transaction has been the subject of earnest enquiry among the citizens of Maryland, who have a proper regard for the laws and the dignity of the state, it is right that they should be acquainted with the whole of it, and the desired information becomes the more necessary, because a writer who styles himself *Candidus*, in a Baltimore paper of the second instant, has been guilty of a manifest misrepresentation of facts, and has reprobated the motives that dictated the discovery and reprehension of Sir Robert's dark machinations; I therefore presume to lay before the public, a state of the whole affair, not drawn from mere declarations, not grounded upon the suggestions of friend or foe to Sir Robert, but confirmed and rendered authentic by the following certified copies from the records of the council board:

Annapolis, January 13, 1784.

IN COUNCIL.

SIR,

WE are informed by the register of the land-office, who has applied to us for our advice and direction, that a considerable number of certificates and patents, and also a number of certificates which are endorsed *patented*, have been delivered him by your orders since your late return from Great-Britain, and we have reason to think that you have in your possession the patents of those certificates which are endorsed *patented*, and that they have been signed by you since the revolution. In order to ascertain the authenticity of those papers, it becomes our duty to enquire in whose hands they have been kept till your delivery of them to the register, and whether you have still in your possession any papers purporting to be patents or grants

to citizens of this state; and for the like purpose of ascertaining the legality of those papers, or others, we must desire you to inform us explicitly, whether, since your return you have done any matter or thing whatever, to give sanction or validity to those papers, or any others, under a mistaken notion of any subsisting power or authority as governor, or under any other idea or supposition of a rightful power. We are, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

W. P. A. C. A.

Sir ROBERT EDEN.

True copy.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

Annapolis, January 14, 1784.

SIR,

IT was with the utmost concern and some surprise that I received the letter your excellency did me the honour of writing to me yesterday from council, not having the least suspicion that any part of my conduct, since my arrival in this state, could have drawn on me the censure of your excellency and the honourable council.

I flattered myself that my constant endeavour to shew all possible respect to government had been such, that allowing I had made a mistake in signing a few patents, a favourable construction would have been put on the motives that must have induced me to it.

The patents which were left in my secretary's office, and were afterwards put away with my papers, ought to have been signed before I went home, which time did not admit; they were all made out in my name; the fees of the seal for several of them were paid; some of them were signed, and some of them were sealed; I considered what I did, on consultation with Mr. Clapham and my late secretary, in the same light as I should have done, paying any other debt I might have contracted when governor, and in no other light. I had not upon my word and honour "any mistaken notion of any subsisting power or authority as governor, nor any idea or supposition of a rightful power." I had forgot the patents and the situation they were left in, till the register informed me that sundry persons had made application, and were anxious for them. This induced me to act as I did, and I took it for granted, they conceived themselves entitled to them, and would receive them on the supposition of their being signed before I left the country, when I had a right to sign them, which I do not at this time pretend to.

Though my intention was only to save expence to the parties concerned, and trouble to the land-office, I am very sorry that this matter has given any offence to your excellency and honours, and hope this short account will be satisfactory, and that you will acquit me of wishing to interfere with you. When I heard the patents, as signed, were useless, I immediately sent the certificates to the register, to whom the patents remaining here shall be delivered on your excellency's order. I have the honour to be, with due respect, Sir, and gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT EDEN.

His excellency governor PACA in council.

True copy.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

Annapolis, February 17, 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

THE patents I lately received from Sir Robert Eden were delivered to him, or into his office, when he was governor of Maryland. No record of either certificates or patents was in the land-office, nor any certain memorandum of what certificates and patents they were; in his hands and in the hands of his secretary (Mr. Smith) they remained; I believe as security for the fees, until they left this country; in whose hands they then were placed I know not.

Soon after the arrival of Sir Robert, I applied to Mr. Smith for them, and received for answer, that he had delivered them to the order of Mr. Peale, late register of the land-office. I knew he was mistaken, but could not just then recollect any circumstance by which I could convince him, though soon after I remembered one, which was absolute proof of his mistake. I then intended to speak to him again; but before I had an opportunity, Mr. Clapham came to the office, and observed, that Sir Robert had told him, I had spoke to Mr. Smith about the patents; that Sir Robert said he could not exactly tell where they were, but believed they could be found (or words to that purpose), and then, in an indirect way, asked me, as I conceived, to be answerable for the fees for sealing when they were produced, alleging that, as the service was heretofore done, it would be hard he, Sir Robert, should not receive the fees. This request I refused, complying with, but told him, when the people called for the patents, I would receive the fees where the parties thought proper to pay, and account for such receipts; (this I did upon a presumption that the service was done before Sir Robert left this country, and in that case there was no impropriety in receiving them). Mr. Clapham told me he would speak to Sir Robert on the subject. Not long afterwards Mr. Clapham came again to the office, and told me that the patents were found, and that they should soon be delivered into my hands. I believe I had conversation with him about them afterwards, but I cannot recollect what passed. Soon after, application being made to the office for some patents, that I believed to be in Sir Robert's hands, I directed the parties to apply to him; they applied, procured them, and presented them to me to record. Not questioning but they were legal, I entered them on record, but observing that the seal to the last was put on in a rather unusual loose manner, the thought of Sir Robert's having signed and sealed these patents since his arrival struck me, and upon reference to his name, I had greater reason to believe it, as I discovered a difference in the writing, and the ink fresher than one signed several years ago. This discovery I communicated to Gabriel Duval, Esq; one of the gentlemen of the council, in presence of Mr. Hodgkin, and the same evening to Mr. Frederick Green, with a request that he would tell Mr. Clapham I wished to see him about this business. He told him accordingly, and with Mr. Clapham came the next morning to the office, where, in presence of Mr. Green, I told Mr. Clapham what I had discovered, and why I believed it; and that I should not consider these patents as legal acts; that I must have immediately delivered to me the whole of the papers. He intimated, I believe, that he knew nothing of the transaction, but would enquire about it. I waited that day, and not

hearing any thing from him, determined to go the next morning for the whole. I accordingly went, spoke to Mr. Smith and Mr. Clapham, and Mr. Smith went up stairs, brought several and delivered them to me. I asked Mr. Smith if he had given the whole; I believe he said yes. I carried them home, and upon examination discovered, of at least suspected, there still remained in his hands a number of others. That afternoon, or shortly afterwards, I saw Mr. Clapham, told him there were several behind, the certificates of which I must have delivered; that as to the patents signed lately I should not consider as legal acts. He told me he knew nothing of them; that if it made no material difference for a few days, he would enquire of Sir Robert, who was then out of town, and if there were any I should have them. I told him I did not think it made any material difference. Thus it rested until Mr. Clapham brought me (about a week after I think) the certificates of those patents which Sir Robert lately signed.

Upon the order of the governor and council, I went and received from Mr. Smith the patents which remained in his hands, the whole of which (between fifty and sixty) appear to me to have been lately signed, but there is not a seal affixed to either of them.

One end of the tape to the seal I spoke of in the above relation was fixed firmly on one side; the other, as it appeared to me, was left loose (whether through accident or design I cannot tell) and being put through the cut at the bottom of the patent, was put into the wax on the other side of the seal, and coming loose I tied it.

Mr. Smith told me he had seals impressed from the plates before they were given up, and offered, if they were of any service, to give them to me.

When I was with Mr. Smith the second morning after the discovery of Sir Robert's signing the patents, I saw Mr. Smith receive a small memorandum and some money, which I understood was for the seal of the patent before particularly mentioned.

The foregoing is a true relation of the whole circumstances that I at present recollect as to Sir Robert Eden's possession of the patents, and his signing and sealing some of them since his arrival from Great-Britain.

I have the honour to be his excellency's and gentlemen of the council's most obedient servant,

JOHN CALLAHAN.

His excellency governor PACA and the honourable council.

True copy,

T. JOHNSON, jun.

In COUNCIL, February 21, 1784.

THE council taking into consideration, the conduct of Sir Robert Eden since his return to this state, in signing a number of patents, affixing the seals to some of them, and taking the fees of office for the services,

ORDERED, That all the evidence respecting this transaction be stated and communicated to the attorney-general, to take such measures therein as he shall think proper.

Per order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

By attention to these papers, every inhabitant of Maryland will judge for himself how far *Civis* was actuated by motives of public good, or by those which *Candidus* has insinuated. To give every information to the community in matters in which they may be interested, is certainly the duty of every well affected citizen; this was the only object which *Civis* had in view, and although *Candidus* has attributed his conduct to a littleness of mind and virulence of temper, yet he has not given one reason to lead the sensible mind to such a conclusion. I never imagined that any person in Maryland, however troubled at this discovery, however friendly to the former, and inimicable to the present government, would in public avow the sentiment "that such secret and pernicious attempts should pass in silence and concealment. If *Candidus* hates this country, and contemns her government and laws, yet that regard to honour and integrity, which ought to be universal, if it has any effect upon his mind, should operate to condemn a conduct, marked with malignant designs and fraudulent intentions.

The governor and council, in that superintending care for the honour and safety of the state over which they preside, have thought the act of Sir Robert sufficiently important to engage their serious attention, and *Civis* feels himself happy, that his sentiments coincide with those of the executive. The worthy part of the inhabitants of our state will certainly receive with disgust the insinuations which *Candidus* has levelled at a citizen, for pursuing a conduct dictated by a love to his country; and when they find that the executive council of Maryland, whose conduct and reputation do honour to the dignified stations they hold, are involved in the insolent censure, every honest heart will feel the utmost contempt for the assertions with which *Candidus* has attempted to deceive the public.

Annapolis, March 25, 1784.

CIVIS.

* These patents appear to me to have been signed and sealed before Sir Robert left the country.

THE ship Hendrick, John Clark, master, from Corke to Baltimore, but now at Annapolis, has on board a number of most valuable men, women and boy servants, for four years, among whom are many excellent tradesmen, to be disposed of by said Clark. Likewise,

Hyson, congo, and bohea tea. Choice mold candles. Low priced woollen clothes. Exc lent blanketing, linens, corderoys, cambricks, romalls, and linen handkerchiefs. Stamped cottons, neat saddles, pomatum, &c.

FOR SALE.

D O V E.

HE is a fine gray, upwards of fifteen and an half hands high, got by the noted old horse D-ve, his stock none can excel for the road; he is in good order and health; he may be seen at the subscription at West-river.

JOHN JOHNS.

N. B. Twelve months credit will be given. Bond with good security, or good draught horses, will be taken in payment.

A MEETING

Mr. Mann on Wednesday

THE meeting at the assembly 13th of April

WHO

and his high perfection ferry, and twenty dollar paid down or hundred pound lieu thereof by

Cub was got dam by Mr. Hodg

Cub's dam by Mr. Hodg son of Old

dam by Tom Young Cade ther to Snip

ther to Bab Sweepstakes, great-great-g

sister to Slo dam by Cu great-great-g

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To th ta n A whi nur cre on

March 24, 1784.
A MEETING of the members of the JOCKEY CLUB is requested at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 7th of April next.

March 5, 1784.
THE members of the Upper Marlborough assembly are desired to meet at the assembly room on Tuesday the 13th of April, at 10 o'clock.

C U B,
WHO stood at general Spotswood's last year, and bred by colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the subscriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at twenty dollars, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the first day of August, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof by the first day of April 1785.

Cub was got by colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Blazella. Cub's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgson, of Yorkshire, and was got by Cub, son of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrefmond, son of Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, sire of the dam of Whistle-jacket, her great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a sister to Sloven, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Currier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Currier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of Cub's colts on the turf, added to his superior elegance of figure, renders him in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have pasturage equal to any in the state at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

6w WILLIAM COURTS.

March 11, 1784.
CHATHAM,
WILL stand this season at my plantation, in Prince-George's county, and will cover at six pounds, and one dollar to the groom. His sire was Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Ebony, who was got by Othello on Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Pasturage at three shillings per week. Care will be taken of the mares sent, but escapes and accidents must be at the risk of the owners.

10²⁷/6 HUMPHREY BELT.
N. B. The money must be paid before the mares are taken away, and credit on no account will be admitted.

Prince-George's county, March 12, 1784.
U N I O N,
STANDS this season at Cottinton Meadows, and will cover at three guineas, and seven shillings and six-pence to the groom.
Union was bred by Dr. Hamilton, and got by Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand-dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with black mane, tail, and legs; his colts are strong and handsome. Pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.

February 28, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act, empowering him to confirm the sale of a tract or parcel of land, commonly called and known by the name of Harvey-town, lying in St. Mary's county, to William Carpenter, who purchased the same under the last will and testament of Charles King, jun. late of the said county, deceased.

CHARLES KING, executor of Charles King, junior.

February 27, 1784.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 29th of March next, at the late dwelling plantation of William Thomas, deceased, near Annapolis.

ANUMBER of very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among whom are some excellent house servants; likewise a number of horses and sheep, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above twenty pounds, on giving bond with approved security.

4x MARY THOMAS, executrix.

St. Mary's county.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of this state, at their next sitting, for an act to empower her to sell a negro woman called Judy, and her increase, which were willed her on certain conditions, (to be set forth in the petition) by Sarah Yates, late of this county, deceased.

1⁹ J⁹ S⁹ SARAH MUIR.

London-town, March 25, 1784.
THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who choose 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 will give the best price for any quantity of bark fit for tanning already got, or that may be cured this spring; likewise for green or dry hides.

March 9, 1784.
BURNT out of gaol the 4th of this instant, a likely young negro fellow named WILL, the property of Mr. Phil. Briscoe, who was committed to my custody for want of security, the peace being sworn against him, the cloaths he had on are to me unknown, but he had round his neck when he made his escape a pair of pot-hooks with a long chain fastened to them, and a pair of hand cuffs on. I have been informed that he was once in Alexandria gaol as a runaway. Any person who apprehends the said negro and brings him to me shall receive twenty dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES MANKIN.

THERE is at the manor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black HORSE, about six or seven years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters, no perceivable brand, was low in flesh, and shod all round. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3w

February 2, 1784.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladenburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses; good apple and peach orchards. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

9 SAMUEL HARWOOD.

Annapolis, March 10, 1784.
JUST IMPORTED in the brig LOVELY LASS, from BARBADOS, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the dock.

A QUANTITY of old rum and Barbados spirit, clay'd sugar, best West-India chocolate, made of the real cocoa nut, and best English mold candles, made for the West-India market.

The above articles will be sold by the hogthead, barrel, and box, or in smaller quantities, at a small profit, for cash or tobacco.

3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 24, 1784.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Wynn, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to pay the same as soon as possible, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known to

JOHN WYNN,
WILLIAM S. WYNN, } executors.
HEZEKIAH WYNN,

FOUND on the road between Mrs. Urquhart's and Patapsco ferry, a brown GREAT COAT, with yellow metal buttons. Apply to John Stevens, near Mrs. Urquhart's tavern. 2

THERE is at the plantation of Anne Dorsey, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, an iron gray mare colt, about three years old this spring, about thirteen hands high, and branded on the off shoulder I B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

Annapolis, March 17, 1784.
To BE SOLD,
THE houses and lot in this city, late the property of Dr. George Steuart; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms and a passage on each floor, with a good kitchen, laundry, and two cellars below; and the out buildings are, a stone house of one story, 44 by 24, a ditto stable sufficient for ten horses, and a large carriage house, with other convenient out-houses. The lot is well enclosed, and the garden large and in good order. For terms apply to

2 CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

March 13, 1784.
THE badness of the weather prevents the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of James Leatch, deceased, which was advertised for sale the 9th instant, is put off to Friday the 2d day of April next, at that time will be exposed to public sale, for good crop tobacco, a number of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, boys, women, and girls, at the late dwelling house of James Leatch, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, by giving bond with security. If the above appointed day of sale should be bad weather, the sale will be the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

2 STEPHEN STEWARD.

Baltimore, March 10, 1784.
THE subscriber has for sale that beautiful seat late the property of Dr. Henry Stevenson. It contains more than twenty acres of land, adjoining the growing town of Baltimore, and would if laid out into lots, &c. lease for upwards of four hundred pounds sterling per annum, for ever, exclusive of the houses and garden, and a bowling green in front of the house. The buildings are elegant and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. This seat affords (perhaps) one of the most beautiful prospects in the world, having an entire view of every part of the town, all the meanders of the river Patapsco and its branches, an extensive view of the Chesapeake bay, and in a clear day a large part of the eastern shore is plainly to be seen. Tobacco or good bills of exchange would be received in payment for this valuable property.

2 ROBERT BALLARD.

Intendant's-office, March 15, 1784.
ASKILFUL architect who will undertake to repair the Stadt-hause, in Annapolis, may meet with proper encouragement by applying to

DANIEL of St. Thomas JENIFER, intendant. 2

March 11, 1784.
ON the first of April next the ferry (commonly known by Clifford's ferry) opposite to Alexandria, will be rented to the highest bidder for one year, or leased for twenty-one months. Good security will be required.

2 T. HANSON.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1784.
ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Thomas Watkins, jun. late of the county aforesaid, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted are requested to make payments immediately, that the demands against said estate may be complied with.

2 ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.

YOUNG YORICK,
Five years old next May,

WILL cover this season at colonel Lloyd's plantation on South river, at two guineas a mare. Young Yorick was bred by colonel Lloyd, and was got by colonel Tayloe's noted horse Old Yorick, his dam out of colonel Tayloe's famous mare Camilla, and was got by colonel T. Lee's beautiful horse Dottrel, a son of Changeling, a son of Cade, a great-grand son of the Godolphin Arabian. Mares coming a distance will be accommodated with good pasturage, but will not be answerable for escapes. The money to be paid on the covering of the mare.

2w SAMUEL COCKAYNE.

Bay side, Talbot county, Maryland, March 17, 1784.

WHEREAS about the 6th or 7th day of January last, a certain schooner named the Betty, from Fredericksburg, loaded with 26 hogheads of tobacco, bound to the Head of Elk, commanded by Francis Tutman, came in a cask of ice between Kent and Poplar Islands, this is to give notice that I the subscriber have saved the three negroes, and have them in my possession, and some other trifling articles, and the owners are hereby required to come and fetch the negroes and pay a l costs and charges, otherwise they will be sold according to law, to pay the charges, by me the subscriber.

2 WILLIAM WEBB HADDAWAY.

Upper Marlborough, March 4, 1784.
THE general assembly of Maryland, at their last session, passed a law for the relief of the subscribers, securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax for Prince-George's county, wherein we were appointed and fully empowered to receive the books and vouchers of said Thomas Williams, and proceed on with the collection of the residue of the tax for the said county, provided, the said Thomas Williams did not, within twenty days from the passing of the said law, and after receiving notice of the same, render to his securities a sufficient bond of indemnification, to be approved by the commissioners of the tax for the county aforesaid: And inasmuch as the said Thomas Williams did not comply with the provision aforesaid, although duly informed, repeatedly called upon, and even indulged therein until the day of his death, neither will his representatives take upon themselves the exoneration of us the securities, by passing a bond of indemnity, therefore the painful and troublesome task of a general retrospect, and final liquidation of every person's account in the county aforesaid, with respect to the payment of state taxes for the three years in which he acted as collector, unavoidably devolves on us—from whence proceeds this public notice—that as there is still due to the treasury upwards of twenty-seven thousand pounds for the three respective years inclusive, the natural presumption is, that that sum is still in the hands of the people, for we know that inability in some and neglect in others has contributed largely to the procrastination of the payment of taxes, which the expenses of a necessary war, happily concluded, could not fail to render burthensome; and we believe our predecessor was too honest to withhold the public's money; that his misfortunes proceeded from his lenity and natural benevolence; but however unjustifiable such lenient conduct might be in him, when touching the public's weal, surely, in us, it would be thought doubly culpable, and highly abusive of that confidence which the general assembly of this state has shewn us. To talk or think of indulgence at this time of day would be trifling with the business indeed. Yet at the same time that we are determined to pursue the most rigorous exertions of the law for our own safety, and do justice to the confidence placed in us, we mean not to lose sight of the feelings of humanity, or take the people unapprised, many of whom to this moment owe very large balances; and therefore will forbear all executions, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary, until the first day of May next; by which time, a fair state of the accounts shall be made out, and after which time, with those who neglect to pay, an indiscriminate execution will take place; to avoid which, we do most earnestly pray all that's indebted to make payment. The accumulation of fees, which would consequently arise on executions (should we be reduced to so disagreeable an alternative) is no object with us; to finally close the business is our only aim; our little is pledged for the faithful performance of a man, whom it pleased God to take off before he had finished the work; it therefore remains with us to complete; in which, not only our own, but the preservation of a widow and a number of innocent children, depends; excitement sufficient to induce men to do more than pay their just and necessary debts. Mr. Walker Chandler, who was conversant with the business in the life time of the collector, has the books in Upper Marlborough, free for the examination of every individual who considers himself interested in the event.

3

THOMAS HARWOOD 3d,
JOHN SMITH BROOKES,
RINALDO JOHNSON,
ELISHA BERRY.

Charles county, February 26, 1784.
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the estate of William Reynolds, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to discharge their respective balances without further delay. After the very long indulgence which has been given, he flatters himself that this reasonable request will be generally complied with. From those who have it not in their power to pay he will accept of bond with security, but suits will be commenced in all cases without respect to persons, where a settlement is not made in one of the ways above mentioned, on or before the first day of May next.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, administrator
de bonis non of William Reynolds, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, February 21, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a state of lunacy for eleven years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whitton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about fifteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

50

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

12

JOHN CRISALL.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

13

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

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

4

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

Warburton, February 8, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, Prince-George's county.

5

A few Copies of the

L A W S,
Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office. 5

February 11, 1784.
THIS is to give notice to all those that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, to come and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they may depend on having suits brought against them immediately; and all those that have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known, as they may be settled, by

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, administratrix,
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.
THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

MARY M'CULLOCH, } executors of
CHARLES STEUART, } James Dick.
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.
I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

Annapolis, February 25, 1784.
To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying on Severn river, about five miles (either by land or water) from Annapolis, well known by the name of Worthington's-point, containing about 350 acres, plentifully wooded, about six acres meadow, and a good deal more may be made at a small expense; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water; remarkable for its healthy situation, and fine prospect of the beautiful river Severn and Chesapeake bay; it is a very noted place for both fishing and fowling, it being a neck of land about two thirds surrounded by water, which make it well calculated for stock; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarter, a good milk house; meat house, barn, stable, and corn house, a large new paled in garden, two apple orchards, &c. The land joins John Hall, Esquire's dwelling plantation; it is in pretty good order. Possession will be given at the time of sale if required.

At the same time the land is sold, there will be for sale (either with or without the land) some valuable negroes, stock of different kinds, with plantation utensils, &c. For further particulars and terms apply to

5

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted. 2

DANIEL FOWLER, administrator.

THE estate of John Bennett, of Dorchester county, deceased, being indebted more than the personal estate can pay, the subscriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower him to sell the real estate of the said John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

Annapolis, March 4, 1784.
To be SOLD,
FOUR likely young healthy negro fellows, for cash, tobacco, or crop notes. For particulars enquire of Mr. Abraham Claude, watchmaker, West-street, near the town-gate. 3