

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1786.

By the SENATE, March 7, 1786.

ON motion, RESOLVED, that the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to direct descents, be postponed to the next session of the general assembly, and that the said bill be published in the Baltimore and Annapolis news-papers.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to direct descents.

WHEREAS the law of descents, which originated with the feudal system and military tenures, is contrary to justice and ought to be abolished;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if after the commencement of this act, any person seized of an estate in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, lying or being in this state, in fee simple or fee simple conditional, heretofore or hereafter acquired, or of an estate in fee tail, to the heirs of the body generally, created and acquired after the commencement of this act, shall die intestate thereof, such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall descend to the kindred, male and female, of such person, in the following order, to wit: first to the child or children and their descendants, if any, equally until failure, and if no child or descendant, and the estate descended to the intestate on the part of the father, then to the father, and if no father living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate of the blood of the father, and their descendants equally, and if no brother or sister as aforesaid, or descendant from such brother or sister, then to the grand-father on the part of the father, and if no such grand-father living, then to the descendants of such grand-father and their descendants in equal degree equally, and if no descendant of such grand-father, then to the father of such grand-father, and if none such living, then to the descendants of the father of such grand-father in equal degree, and so on, passing to the next lineal male paternal ancestor, and if none such, to his descendants in equal degree without end, and if no paternal ancestor or descendant from such ancestor, then to the mother of the intestate, and if no mother living, then to her descendants in equal degree equally, and if no mother living, or descendants from such mother, then to the maternal ancestors and their descendants in the same manner as is above directed as to the paternal ancestors and their descendants, and if the estate descended to the intestate on the part of the mother, and the intestate shall die without any child or descendant as aforesaid, then the estate shall go to the mother, and if no mother living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate of the blood of the mother and their descendants in equal degree equally, and if no such brother or sister, or descendant of such brother or sister, then to the grand-father on the part of the mother, and if no such grand-father living, then to his descendants in equal degree equally, and if no such maternal ancestor or descendant from any maternal ancestor, then to the father of the intestate, and if no father living, then to his descendants in equal degree equally, and if no father living, or descendant from the father, then to the paternal ancestors and their descendants in the same manner as is above directed as to the maternal ancestors; and if the estate is or shall be vested in the intestate by purchase, and not derived from or through either of his ancestors, and there be no child or descendant of such intestate, then the estate shall descend to the brothers and sisters of such intestate of the whole and half blood without distinction, and their descendants in equal degree equally, and if no brother or sister, or descendant from a brother or sister, then to the father, and if no father living, then to the mother, and if no mother living, then to the grand-father on the part of the father, and if no such grand-father living, then to the descendants of such grand-father in equal degree equally, and if no such grand-father or any descendant from him, then to the grand-father on the part of the mother, and if no such grand-father, then to his descendants in equal degree equally, and so on without end, alternating the next male paternal ancestor and his descendants, and the next male maternal ancestor and his descendants, and giving preference to the paternal ancestor and his descendants, and if there be no descendants or kindred of the intestate as aforesaid to take the estate, then the same shall go to the husband or wife,

as the case may be, and if the husband or wife be dead, then to his or her kindred in the like course as if such husband or wife had survived the intestate, and then had died entitled to the estate by purchase, and if the intestate has had more husbands or wives than one, and all shall die before such intestate, then the estate shall be equally divided among the kindred in equal degree of the several husbands or wives.

And be it enacted, That no right in the inheritance shall accrue to or vest in any person other than to children of the intestate and their descendants, unless such person is in being and capable in law to take as heir at the time of the intestate's death, but any child or descendant of the intestate born after the death of the intestate shall have the same right of inheritance as if born before the death of the intestate.

And be it enacted, That if in the descending or collateral line any father or mother may be dead, the child or children of such father or mother shall, by representation, be considered in the same degree as the father or mother would have been if living, and shall have the same share of the estate as the father or mother if living would have been entitled to and no more, and in such case where there is more children than one the share aforesaid shall be equally divided among such children.

And be it enacted, That any child or children of the intestate, or their issue, having received from the intestate any real estate by way of advancement, may elect to come into partition with the other parceners, on bringing such advancement into hotchpot with the estate descended; but such child or children, or their issue, shall not be entitled to claim a share by descent, without bringing such advancement into the common stock or hotchpot, if there be another child or children unprovided for.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to alter, or in any manner change the course of descent as heretofore used and established, so as to affect the case of any entail or limitation entail whatever, made, created, and in being before the commencement of this act, but the same shall, during the continuance of the estate entail or limitation entail, and until the same may be legally destroyed or barred, descend according to the course of descent heretofore used and established, nor shall any thing herein be taken or construed to interfere with, or alter any limitation or gift by devise or otherwise, to special or particular heirs in a different course of descent from what is by this act specified, but in such cases the descent shall be according to the limitation or form of the gift or grant, until the entail shall be legally barred or destroyed.

And be it enacted, That if any man shall have one or more children by any woman, whom he shall afterwards marry, such child or children, if acknowledged by the man, shall in virtue of such marriage and acknowledgment be hereby legitimated, and capable in law to inherit and transmit inheritance as if born in wedlock.

This act to commence on the first day of September seventeen hundred and eighty-six.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any citizen of this state shall be out of the state at the time when this act takes place, so that such citizen cannot have notice of the same, that then this act, and the course of descent thereby established, shall not extend to such citizen or his estate if he shall die intestate, during his absence from this state, nor shall this act affect the estate of any citizen of this state, absent as aforesaid, until three months after his return into the state.

MADRID, January 7.

HIS majesty, in order to prevent the accidents which happen to navigators on the coast of Spain, owing to the use of erroneous and imperfect charts of the coast, published by foreigners, has ordered new and accurate surveys to be taken and published for the benefit of the commercial world trading to his dominions; this task is assigned to Don Vincent Tosino de St. Michael, brigadier of the naval armies, and director of the three academies of marine forces. That officer has applied himself to the business with indefatigable industry, he has surveyed all the coast from Cape St. Vincent, as far as the straits of Gibraltar, and from thence as far as Cape de Creux on the coast of Catalonia, including the adjacent islands, and part of the coast of Barbary. These charts will be shortly published; in the mean time the author is busily employed in perfecting those of the other Spanish coasts on the sea.

PARIS, February 14.

We have accounts from Villedieu, that a person was lately interred at St. Vigor les Montier, near that place, who, although a woman, had passed for a man for forty-five years without being discovered till she died. All that is known of her origin is, that she was early left an orphan, and most likely thought she would gain a living easier in man's than woman's cloaths; she first served as a shepherd, and when she became stronger, went to Paris, where she worked as a paviour, which business she became so well acquainted with, that she was soon put at the head of the work, she passed every winter at the place where she died, and worked at farming, returned in summer to work at Paris. The better to conceal her sex she made proposals of marriage to several girls at different times; she has left 1400 livres in bills.

The king's letters patent passed the 18th ult. at Versailles, for a new coinage of guineas, was registered in the mint the 27th. The old ones will pass till the 1st of January, 1786, and will be received at the mint until that period, at the rate of 750 livres the mark.

LONDON, January 2.

They write from Beaumaris, in Anglesea, that a Dutch ship, supposed to be a smuggling vessel, was drove on shore in a hard gale of wind at north-east, and was entirely lost; the crew were saved, as was some part of the cargo, consisting of spirits, which was carried off by the country people, the crew not being able to oppose them. This is the third ship which has been lost since the dreadful storm they had about a month ago.

A running footman to the grand duke, in repairing the floor of a house he had lately purchased, which had belonged to the clergy, found in a hole in one of the beams 350 pieces of gold, wrapped up in scraps of linen, each containing six pieces. About 300 of them are the coin of Louis XI. Charles VIII. Louis XII. and Francis I. There are among them also florins of the regency of Florence, and crowns of duke Alexander, and of the doge of Venice Andre Gritti.

A commodore, with two or three men of war, will be sent into the Baltic early in the spring, as a squadron of observation; and it is even said that commodore Gower, who was lately in the Hebe frigate, of 36 guns, in her cruise to the north with prince William Henry, will have the command, which is expected to be of no small importance: commissioners are already sent to Denmark to provide for the victualling the ships.

Commerce and power, says a correspondent, are always in a state of fluctuation; there is no permanency in either; and therefore a maritime state ought always to be jealous of every power that appears formidable at sea, and to be perpetually on their guard, instead of despising the weakness of others, or relying on its own strength.

Our ministers seem to be ambassadormad; sending ambassadors every where, and duplicates some where, yet doing nothing, or what is worse than nothing, any where!—Not content with letting the Hanoverian minister manage the German affairs, they have put their ambassadors at the court of Berlin in motion on the same subject, which we fear will be productive to something ominous to Great-Britain.

Captain Driakwater's account of Gibraltar, among much other amusing matter, gives us the following anecdote:—In an early period of the siege, when prince William Henry was there, and had made his first naval essay in its relief, the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara, visiting admiral Digby, was introduced to his royal highness. During the conference between the admirals prince William retired; and when it was intimated that Don Juan wished to return, his royal highness appeared in the character of a midshipman, and respectfully informed the admiral that the boat was ready.—The Spaniard also wished to see the son of a monarch acting as a warrant officer; could not help exclaiming, "Well does Great-Britain merit the empire of the sea, when the humblest stations in her navy are filled by princes of the blood."

Jan. 10. The following are the authentic particulars of the melancholly loss of the Halfwell East Indiaman, as conveyed to us by a correspondent, on whom we can rely. She left the Downs on Monday the second instant, with a fair wind, and proceeded down the Channel, and on Wednesday last had got so far westward, as to be nearly off the coast of Cornwall, when by contrary winds and a violent storm coming on, she was driven back, and the violence of the storm increasing and continuing with

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somewhat similar occasion, and with the proper variation.

"I'll watch to-night, perchance 'twill walk again:
"If it assume th' inspiring form of woman,
"I'll speak to it, tho' all hell should gape;
"And bid me bold my tongue."

He accordingly took his station; the ghost appeared, and when it had advanced nearly opposite to him, he, not like the Royal Dane, with fear-distorted countenance and tremulous accent received it, but with the coolest intrepidity; and finding it began to quicken its pace as he approached, and that on a nearer view it had more of the masculine than of the feminine in its demeanor, he drew his sword, swearing if it was vulnerable he would run it through; it then stopped, called for mercy, and, stooping, delivered itself, not of a child, but of two kegs of Hollands, and, throwing off a sheet, discovered not the semblance of a woman, but the real form of a stout smuggler, and surrendered at discretion. Thus the revenue has been happily relieved from the fraudulent interference of supernatural agency. Ghosts will not now be suspected of smuggling, and custom-house officers may lay violent hands on the spectres of the night, without fear of premature perdition."

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch; near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives; there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

10²² TALBOT SHIPLEY, trustee.

May 1, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry passengers from West river to Rock Hall, Kent Island, Talbot and Dorchester counties; also horses and all kinds of carriages; he has a boat completely adapted for that purpose. Any gentlemen that should think fit to favour me with their custom may depend on the utmost care and dispatch, by

10²⁷ THOMAS TUCKER.

THE subscriber being solicited by several gentlemen to open school for their instruction in vocal church music; he therefore begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that a school is now opened for that purpose, where they may depend upon being carefully instructed in that part of Divine service, as far as his knowledge extends; he purposes to teach three nights in a week for the ensuing six months. Any ladies or gentlemen who desire to be instructed, and cannot conveniently attend at the school, may have two or three private lessons at their lodgings every week.

ALEXANDER GRAY.

April 23, 1786.

ON the 19th instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JAMES, he says he was the property of Mr. David Hellen, of Charles county, who some time ago moved to Carolina and gave him his freedom, and is now acting under the direction of James Rigby, of Hunting-town, Calvert county, should it be the case Mr. Rigby is desired to pay charges and take him away.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas MacCubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

10¹⁰ MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.



WAS stolen, on Wednesday night the 20th of April, from the stable of Mr. Nicholas Worthington, about six miles from Annapolis, a sorrel HORSE, between seven and eight years of age, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, has no particular mark by which he can be described, so as to be readily known; I believe he is not branded, he has a blaze in his face, is very spirited, and when fretted gallops remarkably short; his colour is not very lively, but rather a dull sorrel. Whoever secures the said horse that the subscriber (living in Annapolis) may get him again, shall receive the above reward; and if any person secures the felon with the horse, so that he may be had to trial, he shall receive a premium of sixteen dollars.

JOHN G. WORTHINGTON.



THERE is at the plantation of John Bolton, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan GELDING, with a blaze in his face, branded on the near buttock something like an X, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

April 13, 1786.

Dancing School.

THIS is to give notice to my scholars in this city, that my school shall be opened as soon as I make up a subscription of thirty scholars, for that purpose I have left the subscription paper at Mr. Paul Richards's in this city, who will wait on the ladies and gentlemen who think proper to favour me with their custom.

LOUIS ROUSSELL.

Montgomery county, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Hartly Hall; containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, lately surveyed, and bounded round with stone; there are on the land, a very good dwelling house with three rooms below stairs, but not yet finished, two very good brick chimnies, and all other convenient out houses, a tobacco house 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, a large apple and peach orchard just beginning to bear fruit; this plantation lies about two miles from the mouth of Seneca, and on the most public road that leads from Leesburg to Baltimore; it is thought to be a most excellent place for a store or tavern, there being not a tavern from Leesburg till you get to the court-house, which is upwards of thirty miles; there is on the above land fine water, plenty of wood, and young timber.

BAS MAGRUDER.

N. B. To be sold by the subscriber, a very likely negro girl, about fourteen years old, well grown, very handy, remarkable honest and sensible, she has tended for some time in a gentleman's house in Alexandria, Virginia, and makes an exceeding good waiter. B. M.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

WILLIAM BROWN.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Dunbar, who was born in the town of Portfoy, Banffshire, North-Britain, and came to America about four years ago, that if alive and on the continent, upon his application to the printers hereof, he will be informed of something very much to his advantage.

April 13, 1786.
A GENERAL meeting of the trustees for the Annapolis lotte Hall school is desired at the Cool Springs, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at which time the letting of the buildings will be offered; a plan of said buildings may be seen there on that day, or at any time previous to that in the hands of Mr. John Thompson, near Leonardtown. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred bushels of lime will be furnished on the spot, and a considerable sum of money advanced the undertaker.

By order,
JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Secy.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented; for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

N. B. If the above goods are not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 16th of May next, they will then be sold at public vendue.

Montgomery county, March 20, 1786.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that it hath been reported in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, that the subscriber had said that Ignatius Pigman destroyed the bounds of some land belonging to me, in order to get the land from me; I do hereby certify that I never said Ignatius Pigman had destroyed my bounds. Also it hath been reported that said Pigman had forged a letter from me to Mrs. Chew, which I suppose was a letter I wrote to said Chew, acquainting her that the above report was groundless and without foundation.

RICHARD THOMAS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

West river, April 26, 1786.

RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the subscriber, about five feet six inches high, thick and well set; round face, little beard, quins, and is about twenty eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn stockings, and strong country made shoes, with the soles full of hob nails; he was seen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he ran away with a snuff coloured broad cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at West river, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES CHESTON.

Hunting-town, Calvert county, April 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, a negro man named GEORGE, about 23 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and when spoke to, apt to smile and show his teeth, speaks very fast, and has a large scar on the top of his left foot; had on when he went away, a felt hat, farnought jacket, of nabrig shirt, white country cloth cotton and yarn breeches, old white stockings, and old shoes; it is probable he will change his name and cloaths, as he has been apprehended in Baltimore-town and made his escape. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him to that I may get him again, shall receive six dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JAMES RIGBY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order,
EPHRAIM RAMSEY, Secy.

April 12, 1786.

ON Monday the third of this instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or sixty years of age. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisalt, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN D. VIDSON,
ROBERT PAINE DAVIS, } executors.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five; shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim against the state, by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendancy, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person to being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented by this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendancy, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforelaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendancy, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall personally apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

He also further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line, in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of the general assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774, provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens to shew by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the aforementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that John's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 2, 1786.



WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet six inches high; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladenburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

B. E. EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.

Doden, March 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named LONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, April 19, 1786.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in cases of three dozen each, lately imported from Bourdeaux; also a few cases, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will sell at a low price.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

West river, March 26, 1786.

For sale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on West river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, sufficient to build a vessel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4 1/2 inch, 3 inch, 2 1/2 inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trenails, the whole was cut and hewed in the winter and spring of 1785, and is perfectly well seasoned. For terms apply to

JAMES CHESTON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about fifteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

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

REBECCA ADERTON, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Bowers, Annapolis; John Bisset, Cambridge; Thomas Bourke, Eastern shore.

Henry L. Charton (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (3), John Callahan, Annapolis; John Henry Carey, Somerset county; capt. Charles Cook, Talbot county; William Carberry, St. Mary's county; Richard Carus, Thomas Crackles, Port Tobacco; Judith Chase, Charles county.

Thomas C. Deye, Annapolis; Thomas Delihay, Talbot county.

William Fitzhugh (2), Calvert county; Philip R. Fendall, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Esquires, Port Tobacco; Edward Fenwick, St. Inigoes; William Fitzhugh, jun. Maryland.

Adam Gresham, Annapolis; Lansdale Godfrey, Port Tobacco; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Graves, Somerset county; Samuel Galloway (2), Benjamin Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Alexander Hanlon, Mary Hesselius, James Hutchings, Henry Harford, Mr. Harwood, John Hall, Clement Hollyday, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, West river; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Anna Haynes, Queen-Anne's county; Rachel Harrison, Herring-bay; David Hay, Port Tobacco; Lambert Heyland; Priacels-Anne.

William Johnson (2), Patuxent river.

David Kerr, Talbot county; Samuel Kelly, St. Mary's county.

John Lucas, Patuxent river; Abel Leatherbury, Elk Ridge.

Mr. Mackubin, Annapolis; John Munr, St. Mary's county; Jeremiah Mahony (2), Port Tobacco; Solomon Munrow, Patterson's creek.

Mr. Noble, Patuxent.

William Paca, William Pendergast, Annapolis; Archibald Patison, Cambridge; John Page, Kent county.

Capt. James Reid, James Royston, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood (2), Oxford; Stephen Steward, West river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-work; James Stone, Lyon's creek; William Scott, Calvert county; Thomas Littleton Saven, Maryland.

Capt. Trumon, Charles Tipping, Richard Thompson, Annapolis; James Tighman, Chester town; Henry Tuman, Benedict; Raphael Thompson, Cobneck; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county; Luke Thompson, Queen-Anne's county; John Turner, and Co. St. Leonard's creek.

John Welch, Annapolis; Abigail Wheeler (2), James Wood, Charles county; Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.

3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to re-imburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve and very particularly oblige

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

It is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

3

WILLIAM COURTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 2, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the first quality, (such as oak, poplar, and chestnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, railing, paling, and scantling of any dimensions.

5X

RICHARD HIGGINS.

ELICOTT'S

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1786.

H A G U E, January 27.

OUR last letters from Cleves mention, that orders are sent to all the towns and villages of that duchy, to prepare quarters to lodge troops, and soldiers are even to be stationed where no garrisons have been before, such as at Duisbourg, Rees, and Emmerick, 1000 men are expected at Crevelt, and in proportion in the other places under the Prussian dominions.

Their high mightinesses have determined to shut the Scheld, and collect the duties, when fort Lillo is given up to the Austrian government, in the following manner, viz.

A fort is to be built as soon as possible in the county of Zuid Beveland, at a place called Badische Kade, and a guardship placed before Saftingen.

That the duties now received at fort Lillo shall be collected at the above fort.

That as the new fort cannot be begun until the weather will permit, and fort Lillo is to be evacuated in six weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, the Scheld shall be shut, and the duties collected in the following manner, till the new fort is built.

One of the vessels to be stationed on the Scheld is to be placed before the port of Badische Kade, with the proper commissaries on board to collect the duties, and examine the vessels going up or down that river, in the same manner as is now done at Lillo.

That another vessel, but smaller, shall be stationed at the same place, with commissaries on board to examine and receive the passports of the vessels which would return up the Scheld, to continue their way to Brabant.

The admiralty of the Maese and Zealand are ordered to prepare the necessary vessels to keep the Scheld shut in a speedy and efficacious manner.

L O N D O N, January 10.

A cutter from Gibraltar has brought dispatches from general Elliot, which contain an account of the success he has had with the dey of Algiers, in procuring the liberty of fourteen Englishmen, who were taken on board of a Portuguese ship a year ago, by one of his corsairs, and have been in slavery since that time.

By a private letter brought by the same vessel, we have the following very affecting anecdote.—Among the English prisoners above mentioned, was a young man named John Williams, who, after being set at liberty, went round, visiting the different places where the slaves were confined; on examining one of an emaciated countenance, dragging about a load of irons, he recognised the features of an elder brother, who had been absent a long time, and supposed to have been dead; and on inquiry found him to be the son of his mother, who had groined a long ten years under the complicated woes of hard servitude, coarse fare and galling chains, till his strength was exhausted and his health ruined.—This discovery caused repeated interviews between the two brothers.—At length the time came when John must depart, his brother not among the ransomed. The idea of leaving him in this situation was more than he could support—his brother must be emancipated, or his freedom was no blessing—to effect it money was necessary, but he had none. Fraternal tenderness now suggested the only possible remedy, which was to buy his brother at the expense of his own liberty: the resolution was taken, and he was not to be diverted.—In vain does the unfortunate brother remonstrate against the proposal, and desires he may leave him. I am young, says John, and have strength to support the fatigues till you recover your health, and by your industry may be enabled to deliver me—or perhaps sooner, by some friends, when they shall know where I am:—whereas a very little time longer, here, will put an end to your existence; therefore do you go without further reasoning.—I am determined if your master will but accede to the proposal.

With joy the savage monster knocked off the fetters from the worn down slave, and hastily rivetted them on the healthy brother, where he still remains. A striking example of fraternal friendship; and it is to be hoped the recital will stir up some benevolent heart to interest itself in the behalf of so noble a youth.

An account of the loss of the Halfewell East-Indiaman, from Mr. Meridon, second mate, and James Thompson, quarter-master of the ship.

The pilot left the ship on Thursday last at noon; he afterwards sailed down the channel with a fair wind, till about four o'clock on Wednesday morn-

ing, when there came on a very hard gale, with a heavy fall of snow, by which the ship received so much damage, as to admit about six feet water into the hold. That about eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when they thought they were between the Lizard and Start points, they cut away the main and mizen-masts. That they afterwards wore ship, and endeavoured to make Portsmouth under jury masts. They stood up channel Wednesday afternoon, and all the day on Thursday. In the afternoon of that day (Thursday), a heavy gale blew from the south, which by degrees drove them on a lee-shore which they could not on any tack avoid. That between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, they saw land and came to anchor, at which they rode for about an hour; that having either drove or parted one anchor, they let go the only one left them, with which they could not bring up the ship, as the hurricane increased. That in this state the drove upon the rocks at the Head Land of St. Alban's, about three leagues to the East of Portland, and in less than an hour was dashed in pieces.

That thirty-four seamen and twenty-two soldiers were saved, some by getting upon the rock, and others upon pieces of the wreck. Amongst the saved are the second mate Mr. Meridon, third and sixth mates, cockswain, one midshipman, a Mr. M'Dougal.

Ladies who perished with the ship, Miss Pierce, and Miss Mary Pierce, two Miss Pauls, sisters to Mrs. Templar, Miss Graham, Miss Hagget, and Miss Blackburne.

Had they been fortunate enough to have drove clear of that Head Land, they would have got into Swanage or Strickland bay, where they might have had safe anchorage under the weather.

Mr. Meridon was drove from on board the Halfewell on the rock, by a very heavy sea breaking over the ship, just before which captain Pierce asked him if he thought any thing could be done for the safety of the ladies; he replied, it was impossible. Upon which the captain addressing himself to his daughters, and enfolded them in his arms, said, then, my dear children, we will perish together; the ship disappeared in a few minutes.

Mr. Thompson, the quarter-master, was the first who climbed up the rock and got on shore, he saw a light about a mile off, whether he went: the people very humanely came down with him to the shore with ropes, which were the means of saving many lives, though several, after being drawn part of the way up the rock, from fatigue, let go their hold, and were dashed to pieces.

Captain Pierce, of the Halfewell East-Indiaman, was not only an excellent seaman, but an excellent swimmer, and it is highly probable he might have saved his life, had he not taken the magnanimous resolution of perishing with his daughters and nieces.

Jan. 12. Our French correspondent sends us the following intelligence: M. Du Pont, director of the balance of trade, and well known for the confidence placed in him by the celebrated Turgot, is now employed in a most interesting and philosophic labour, which has for object a general amnesty to be granted to all the protestants whose ancestors emigrated in 1683. The French manufactories (says our informant) would then thrive beyond expression, and the return of sheep, so cruelly chased from the flock in the days of ignorance and superstition, would in this enlightened age prove the triumph of sound reason and philosophy.

Mr. Houdon is returned from Philadelphia, and is now in Paris. He has brought general Washington's bust with him to Europe; it is pronounced by connoisseurs to be a most striking likeness. This well known artist is commissioned by congress to make two statues in honour of the American hero, both of bronze; one an equestrian statue, and the other a pedestrial one. The task that Mr. Houdon has taken on himself will require a long time before it is executed.

There are several commodities we import from Russia with which we cannot dispense; nor can they be had any where else at so good a market, or in such perfection. The empress has, also a strong predilection for many of the commodities of this country. She is sensible that several of them are much superior in point both of quality and cheapness to any she can procure in any other country. It is not likely, therefore, that a person of her imperial highness's political sagacity will be so unwise as to discourage the importation of British manufactures, merely because the king of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover, has joined the German confederacy against the emperor; in other words, because he has

become one in the number of those who have formed a league, fraught with the most beneficial tendencies to every state in Europe.

The world is busy about commerce and commercial treaties, and the British cabinet is not idle. The activity of their minds is diverted from Ireland, and employed in negotiations with foreign courts; and chiefly with France. It is indeed very much to be wished that the two first nations in the world would lay aside those narrow and impolitic jealousies of trade, and open their ports freely to one another for the reception of such articles as are the natural produce of each; (for the navigation laws, Britain must still support, on such terms as are necessary for the finances or revenues of both countries). Let the French open their vineyards to us, and let us open to them our pastures. If our fashionable gentlemen and ladies are delighted with the fineries of France, let them have them; if the ladies and gentlemen of France are enamoured of English carriages, and other furniture, let them also have them. If there should be a decline in any branch of manufacture in either kingdom at first, the general mass of industry would soon find a level for itself in both; and flow in the most natural, which will also be found, in the long run, the most profitable channels.

Francis Storer, lately executed in the Old Bailey, had twice before been capitally convicted, and received mercy on condition of working seven years upon the hulks, where he behaved with so much propriety, that he obtained his discharge at the end of four years, in consequence of a fit of sickness. At the place of execution, he solemnly declared the evidence against him tempted him to follow his old courses, and acknowledged being concerned in robbing the right honourable William Pitt's house, some time since, of a large quantity of plate. On some questions being put to him by a gentleman just before he mounted the scaffold, he also owned his having been privy to the stealing of the great seal; but refused telling who the robbers were, saying they were alive, and he trusted would be admonished by his misfortune, and repent of their crimes.

It is not ascertained that government mean at all to make it an official matter, to institute any inquiry into the American war. Such an object may well wait for the discussion of more gratifying topics, of topics yet more important to the general interests of the community.

The king of Prussia looks yet with a menacing aspect at the Dutch, and seems to be taking some more serious steps than words and threats. May we keep out of the fray!

Our courtiers and patriots have not yet looked one another full in the face, nor measured length of tongues or strength of lungs. The minister or somebody for him, throws out expectation of great matters for next week. The stockjobbers do not seem to have great faith in his impending schemes. As for us, we will prejudice nothing, but shall be glad to see every thing that makes for our country's present and permanent welfare, come from where it may.

The new treaty with France sacrifices the commerce of this kingdom to a prospect of peace, and a continuance thereby of the present men in power. This is the real and bona fide object of ministers. Our navy is to be lessened, and our militia reduced, under a promise from France that they shall do the same. France is remarkable for never adhering to national promises. There are some hopes, however, from the chamber of commerce, that this iniquitous treaty will meet with a strong opposition, and that the endeavours of that patriotic body of men will be as successful on this occasion as they were on the Irish business, which though they did not succeed in at the bar of the British senate, yet they so far effected as to deter ministers from pursuing. Our property was therefore saved; and the prospect of a security to our trade again placed in public view. The scene, however, is now changed, and France, not Ireland, is to have a share of our wealth. The tradesmen and manufacturers of England are proud and saucy in the eyes of a prerogative, active administration, and it is therefore the intention of ministers to lessen their consequence by administering their wealth.

It is a peculiar happiness in this country, to have more counsellors than any nation under the sun. We have a cabinet council, a privy council, the grand council of the nation, the common council, besides which, every subject is a counsellor; therefore, with such a multitude of counsellors, it seems morally impossible, that any wrong steps can ever be taken, or any destructive measures pursued; and so it would be, if the generality of mankind were perfect; but whilst some are influenced by private

interests, and knavish views, and others blunt their intellectual faculties by ill habits, whilst some, through ignorance or inattention, are led into the snares of crafty men, and others through indolence or complaisance, swim contentedly with the stream, regardless whether it be clear or muddy. No absolute safety is to be found in a multitude of counsellors; but the sense of the proverb, that "in a multitude of counsellors, there is safety," only means, that it is safer to have many friends than few.

A singular circumstance that is said to have happened very lately, has been sent to us with assurances of authenticity: the housekeeper of a nobleman absent from town, received a letter brought to her by a common porter, professedly written by her master, in which she was desired to prepare for his reception on a certain day, and to procure all his plate from the banker's, where it had been deposited for security, while the family was from home. As the letter had no post mark to show that it came from the country, and as she entertained some suspicions of the hand writing, the woman very prudently went to consult her master's brother upon what conduct she should adopt. This gentleman, on inspecting the letter was firmly convinced it was his brother's writing, and advised her to make the necessary preparations against his arrival. Still, however, her doubts were not removed, and she went to the banker's rather to receive his opinion, than to order the delivery of the plate. But the banker was so fully persuaded that the letter came from her master that she desired the plate might be sent home, where she went with intention to get every thing ready to receive him. However, for a security against any possible danger, she requested the butcher to the family to suffer one of his men to sleep in the house till her master's return, which was expected the next day. The butcher was unable to spare any of his men, but offered his dog, an animal of peculiar ferocity, which he assured her would be a much better defence in case of danger. The woman readily accepted his offer, the dog was locked in the same room that contained the plate, with other valuable property, and the night passed over without any alarm. In the morning, however, when she came down stairs, she saw the door open, and the dead body of a man with his bowels torn out, and other marks of violence, whom, on examining, she found to be the brother of her master, whom she had consulted in the morning. The dog had received no injury, and offered none to the woman, whom he knew from her frequenting the house of its master. The family have in vain tried to conceal this lamentable disaster from the world; the wretched victim is represented by them to be now on his travels, and some inquietude is even said to be affected, on account of his not having lately written to his friends, that all suspicion of his melancholy occurrence may be wholly extinguished.

Feb 9 Amongst other sure symptoms of debility in the American constitution, is their utter impotence in external force; they have not yet been able to make a single effort towards repressing the injuries they are continually suffering from the Barbary corsairs.

The last letters from Madeira mention, that a large Algerine rover, of 38 guns, was blown off Fayal the beginning of January, and that the entire crew, consisting of about 128 men, perished.

The king of France has published an arret for the encouragement of foreign merchants and manufacturers to settle in his dominions, of which the following is the substance:

The king having been informed, that a number of foreign merchants and manufacturers, who formerly used to import and vend divers merchandises, the introduction of which his majesty, in order to favour the national commerce, has prohibited, were desirous of settling in France, in order to establish the same manufactures, if his majesty would be pleased to grant them the same privileges they enjoy in their native country, as well as the liberty of returning after a certain number of years; his majesty thinking those demands conformable to his views, grants them the following privileges:

I. He permits merchants and foreign manufacturers to establish manufactories of every kind in his dominions, particularly of muslins, white and printed linens, silk, stuff, and draperies of all sorts, on condition that they make his country their abode, and fix their personal residence in it at the distance of at least seven leagues from the frontiers, and that they engage before the intendant of the province to effectuate their settlement in the space of a year.

II. On these conditions, his majesty grants an exemption from all duties on the importation of raw materials, such as cotton, thread, ingredients for dying, copper, tin, machines and instruments necessary for their business, as well as their household furniture, within the aforesaid time.

III. His majesty further grants them and their workmen an exemption from all personal duties for three years.

Feb. 16. This morning Mr. Price, who was committed on suspicion of forgery on the bank, and was to have been examined as this day, at eleven, hanged himself in his room in the prison. From a variety of circumstances, there remains no doubt but that he is the person so frequently advertised for forgeries

on the bank for several years past, and who has had the address to elude the strictest search, though long known and suspected. It was his custom, at times, to give entertainments to a select party, and, to evade the plate tax, to borrow the splendid articles of the side-board at a pawn broker's, depositing bank notes as a security. The pawn-broker happening to offer one at the bank, was stopped, and, on relating how he came by it, with all the circumstances, proper people were sent to the shop, who, when he came to return the plate, immediately took him into custody.

If economy do not take place in a nation, the people must be burthened to no purpose. The taxes laid upon the subjects of this country never bore heavier on them than they do at present; the folly of those who involved us in a war with America, and, of course, in debt, occasioned the necessity of imposing such oppressive loads on the people. But we are not without ground of comfort. While we contribute largely to the support of the state, we have the pleasure of remarking, that our contributions are well husbanded. We see, indeed, money expended on our fortifications and our navy, but the safety of our island demands that it be so expended: and not one six-pence of it ever issues from the treasury, for which the most urgent necessity does not call. But after these, and every other unavoidable drain, are taken into the account, still the nation prospers, and even flourishes. Our commerce receives improvement; as is shown from the increase of our exports. Our trade extends itself; as is apparent from the improvement of our imports. Navigation, by which our commerce and trade are maintained, and by which our fleets are rendered effective, is cherished and extended to an unprecedented degree; there being at this moment cleared out at our different custom-houses, a number of ships greater than that which supported and enriched Britain in the year 1774. Add to all this, public credit is respectable; and the wisdom of our rulers holds out the very pleasing prospect of our being soon in the possession of the means of liquidating part of the national debt.

Feb. 25 Letters from Geneva dated February 10, mention that the ingenious M. Bourrit, preceptor of the cathedral of that city, has completed his travels in the Alps and Ice Mountains of Savoy. In M. Bourrit's last fatiguing and dangerous excursion over the famous Mount Blanc, or White Mountains, two English gentlemen who accompanied him got up to one of its summits, whose height measured 2346 toises, (about 14076 English feet) and instead of meeting at this amazing height with intense cold, they found the air as warm as that in an oven, so that they were obliged frequently to stop in their progress for fear of suffocation. The travellers were men of undoubted veracity; and, strange as their relation may appear, it is not doubted by the philosophers in that part of Europe.

It has hitherto been deemed impossible to ascend to such an height as that mentioned in the above article, except in the torrid zone (which was achieved several years since, by the celebrated M. Condamine) where the constant term of perpetual snow lies much higher than in the Alpine regions.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 11.

The public are cautioned against counterfeit doubloons, some of which are now in circulation about this town. They are made of copper slightly covered with gold leaf, the impression somewhat faint, date 1766, rather thicker, and much lighter than the original. One of these was offered to a shop-keeper a few days ago, by a negro girl, whose anxiety to obtain her change created immediate suspicion; and he attempted to seize her across his counter, but she eluded his grasp, took to her heels, and got clear off, though she left the base piece of money behind her.

March 15. Captain Charles, when on the coast of Africa, in October last, received information that a Dutch snow, then under sail, had been taken possession of by the slaves on board, who were going to carry her away, upon which he slipped his cable and soon came up with her, when a smart engagement ensued, during which the officers prevailed on him to let ten of the people take the boat and board the snow, under cover of the Africa's fire, which they effected; when the slaves finding themselves driven from the decks, set fire to the magazine, and blew up the vessel, by which every soul on board perished.

We are informed that eleven sail of American vessels have been condemned within these two last months, in the different ports of St. Domingo; and that the trade of the United States with the French West India islands is now entirely restricted to their carrying thither lumber and live stock, and from thence tafia and molasses.

The differences between the Spaniards and the Americans settled in the country adjoining Louisiana, have for the present subsided. The Spanish fort at the Natchez hath been considerably strengthened, is well supplied with military stores and provisions, and garrisoned by three hundred regulars, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Don Francisco Boulini.

March 18. A correspondent remarks, that if the importation of lumber for building, from the three southern states of America, was to be prohibited, the carpenters would be a most profitable business

at this place, as their work every three years would require to be done anew; for building timber from Canada and Nova-Scotia will not last longer than that time.

The Americans being nearly destitute of specie, the only chance (says a correspondent) of their English debts being paid, will be, by their lumber and other articles being conveyed to the West-Indies in British bottoms, and, through that channel, the English creditor will reap a double advantage, viz. getting his demand paid, a freight for his vessel, and a commission from the planter for the amount of lumber and other articles shipped.

Don Felipe Desfondecker is appointed commandant of the garrison at St. Augustine; he has four thousand men under his command, and will shortly be augmented with troops from the Havana. Both the Floridas are made deputy-governments under the governor of the Havana, who is the supreme in that quarter of the globe.

A correspondent congratulates his fellow citizens, and the public in general, on the combination of interested individuals to advance the price of flour and lumber, having failed of their wished for success; it appearing, on strict scrutiny, that the quantities of those articles on hand are fully adequate to the present demand, and further supplies are almost daily arriving from different parts, in British bottoms, so that the price of flour in particular may be reasonably expected to remain nearly at the present moderate rate for a length of time to come.

March 21. A gentleman from Spanish Town assures us, that last Monday morning an eminent barrister of that place, for a considerable wager, rode an old foundered horse, without shoes, five times round the race course (about ten miles). He was allowed an hour to do it in, but performed it with ease in 51 minutes.

March 25. A correspondent says, should a total prohibition of American produce take place, pitch pine, lumber and rice, are the only articles that Canada and Nova-Scotia could not furnish, and these adds he, there is a pleasing prospect of being supplied with from the Spaniards, several vessels having lately arrived from the Mississippi, with these articles, for the purchase of negroes and European goods.

It appears by the late Bahama papers, that some overtures have been made by the British inhabitants remaining in East-Florida, through the medium of an agent in London, to the chevalier del Campo, the Spanish ambassador, for permission to remain there with particular immunities, and exemptions from the inconveniences attending an arbitrary government, which it does not appear the treaty of peace gave them any right to expect. Their expectations, which it is to be hoped, were not very sanguine, have however been completely frustrated, as the following extract from the chevalier's answer to their agent will show:

"Seeing at large the whole plan, I could not help shewing my surprise and concern for the manner in which it was proposed, since some of their articles, in my opinion, are not only inadmissible, but in some respects offensive to the rights and dignity of a crown. They propose, for instance, to be left in the whole and absolute command of the civil and military over the territory, fixed themselves, so far as to stipulate, that the king of Spain should not be allowed to send his troops there; and likewise in the unhappy case of a rupture between Spain and England, they and that territory should be considered neutral, on account of their having been formerly English subjects; which circumstances altogether would signify as much as if that part of the province of East-Florida had been given up to a third independent sovereign—under the sole condition of paying some tribute in money.

"Though I wish to oblige you in every thing that could depend on me, having seen the nature of the proposals, I dare not take upon me to interfere in such a business."

NEW-YORK, April 26.

From the St. Christopher's Gazette, March 1.

On Monday the 14th ult. arrived here from Africa, capt. Duncanson, of the schooner Amity, loaded with slaves.

An account of the seizure of the above vessel by the piratical crew on the 15th of August last, off Virginia, and her being re-taken by Elias Hasket, Esq; and several other volunteer gentlemen of Salem, has been particularly mentioned in some of our former papers.

Captain Duncanson takes this public method of doing justice to the disinterested conduct of the above gentlemen and his brave associates, in delivering him his vessel and cargo entire, and refusing any compensation for the risk and trouble they were at, though they were entitled to a salvage, and fitted out Mr. Derby's brig on purpose to go in quest of the schooner Amity.—These gentlemen are requested to accept Captain Duncanson's sincere thanks, and he assures them that he would have published his acknowledgment in the Salem paper, but for his sudden departure and hurry to proceed on his voyage.

The printers on the continent of America are requested to publish the above in their papers.

Extra

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Extra of a letter from London, February 4.

Government have lately granted, at the request of the American minister, that American ships, *bona fide*, touching at Gibraltar, may be provided with passes, and have leave to navigate under the English flag, in order to screen them from the troublesome visits of the Barbary corsairs; on condition however of their conforming to certain stipulated regulations, and paying the accustomed port duties, &c. at Gibraltar."

By the recent arrivals from Europe, we have London papers as late as the 1st of February, but they contain little else than melancholy accounts of terrific disasters on their coasts, among their shipping, by tornadoes during the inhospitable season just elapsed—and invectives against the rulers and people of this country. Speaking of the reception Mr. Temple met with from Congress, they, with dudgeon, exclaim, shall "Chickens teach capons to feed! These new states teach our statesmen the etiquette of courts."

At a fire which lately happened in Boston, a foreign gentleman seeing the resolution and activity of the inhabitants in extinguishing the flames, observed to another by him, "that the *de-ville* would not act with his wonted cunning if he admitted any Bostonians into his hall."—"Why so?" asks the other, "Because," says he, "they would try to put it out."

During the late war, a soldier (being an Irishman) happening to stray at some distance from the main body, was surprised by a party of the enemy, and obliged to make a dexterous use of his legs to escape. On coming to the guard, and being questioned by the captain as to the matter, Patrick swore, "that by Jafus he was out of breath by making a dozen of English to run," and insisted upon it so much, that the party would have been obliged to believe him, had not another, who on sentry had observed the affair, mentioned to him his hair's-breadth escape, for that the enemy had very nigh overtook him. This created some surprise, and on the captain's damning him for a liar, Patrick swore to his assertion, for that he did make them run, *though it was after him*.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Extra of a letter from St. George's, Bermuda, dated March 11, 1786.

"By an act passed in the British parliament of 1785, just received by the officers of his majesty's customs, here, it is, among other matters enacted, 'That from and after the 1st of January, 1786, merchants and others may import any quantity of tobacco from America, into these or any of the West-India islands, in British built vessels, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law, upon exporting the same to Europe in British vessels."

"By the said act, either British or American vessels of above 70 tons burthen, may enter the following British ports, (and no other on pain of confiscation of both vessel and cargo) with tobacco from America, in casks of not less than 421 lb. ret, viz. London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cowes, Whitehaven, Hull, Port Glasgow, and Greenock."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, to his friend in this city, dated January 30, 1786.

"There has been at greater loss of shipping on this coast since the month began than ever was known in this age. Storms and hurricanes have followed each other in quick succession. Dreadful to relate! about 50 sail are lost, out of whom 500 souls perished."

ANNAPOLIS, May 11.

The ship Washington, captain Fenwick, is arrived in Patowmack, and the ship Washington, captain Carcaud, in Patuxent, both from London.

From the Charleston Evening Gazette, dated April 3. State of South-Carolina.

Captain Charles Pelley, a passenger on board of the sloop May, captain Duncan Hill, from St. Christopher's, out twenty two days, declares, that about four days before he left St. Eustatia, where he took his passage on board said sloop, which might be on the 3d or 4th of March last he saw a certain Montgomery, whom he knew several years, and was then mate of an English ship from London, who acquainted captain Pelley, that about ten days before that date, they met with three Algerine vessels about 30 leagues to the eastward of Barbados, consisting of two ships, one of 22 guns, the other of 24, and one xebec of 12 guns; that the Algerines bore down with an easy sail to the ship in which Montgomery was, and ordered the captain of the ship to come on board, which was accordingly done. The captain of the Algerine 22 gun ship interrogated him on the quarter deck with the following questions, viz. From whence he came? where he was born? where bound? and if he had any American property on board? The English captain answered he came from England, was born there, and was bound to Carlisle Bay, and that he had no American property on board. The Algerine then ordered him to return to his own vessel, and bring all his papers relative to his lading, and clearance from the customs, which being done, the Algerine was satisfied, and after treating him genteelly, dismissed him, at the same time telling him he was on a cruise for American vessels.

Montgomery further said, they concluded at first sight they were American ships, as they were American built, who had captured the xebec, and that they were all clean fast sailing vessels and full of men. The whole of the conversation was carried on between the Algerine and the English captain, in proper English. Captain Pelley further declares, he has no doubt of his informant's veracity, but believes the relation to be a fact.

(Signed)

CHARLES PELLEY.

Charleston, April 1, 1786.

Charles Pelley, the subscribing party to the foregoing information, being examined by his excellency the governor, made oath that the said relation is as near as he can recollect, the substance he received from the within mentioned Montgomery.

Sworn before me,

S. DRAYTON, J. P.

From the Worcester (Massachusetts) Magazine.

Mr. Editor,

On Friday the 17th of March, a young man in this town, understanding that the spring equinox happened about that time, supposed it something that was to be seen in the sun, smoked a piece of glass, and was gazing at the sun, when calling to his brother, told him that he had found the equinox; his brother took the glass, and saw about half way between the sun's centre and the western edge or limn a globe, which he supposed to be Venus or Mercury. I hearing of the discovery made observation in like manner, and found the phenomenon, and continued my observation for four days, about three times a day, when on the morning of the 25th, it was not to be found; it moved extremely slow, and went on the sun's western limn; how long it had been on is uncertain; it was to appearance about the bigness of Venus or Mercury, and had it not continued on the sun for many days, I should not have doubted of its being one or the other; but now suppose it to be a comet, passing almost in a direct line, between the earth and the sun: this perhaps may be the comet of 1760, whose orbit is extremely elliptical.

E. H.

Lancaster, April 3, 1786.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready cash,

A HOUSE which stands upon leased ground, in a pleasant situation, near where the new market house will stand.

1027/6 WILLIAM SEFTON.

THE subscriber continues to receive claims against the United States until the first of June.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts.

THE subscribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requested to pay one fifth of their subscriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice,

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry, EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

May 9, 1786.

ON Friday night, between the 5th and 6th instant, the subscriber's house was broke open, and sundry articles taken out, amongst which was a large silver WATCH, with the letters FW in a cypher on the case, the seal and key hang by a yellowish ribbon instead of a chain, maker's name and number forgot; a pair of boots and several pair of shoes, together with sundry other wearing apparel, as coats, waistcoats, and breeches, as also four ruffled shirts, and several pair of stockings, four sheets, and some pillowcoats; likewise about nine half joes in cash, most of which have been clipped for being too heavy. Any person who may see any negro, or other suspicious person, with a sum of money of that kind, it is hoped will not let them pass unexamined; and it is very probable the watch, or some of the apparel may be offered for sale, should that be the case, I hope the offerer of them will be apprehended, as I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend him, her, or them, so that they be brought to justice. I hereby forewarn all persons for the future not to cross my plantation under any pretence whatever.

THOMAS LANE.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.



THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Watts, near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, six years old, has a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, branded on the near buttock thus I, trots and canters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

1027/6 W3

THE subscribers being desirous to pay a final account with the commissary, respecting the estate of Gideon Gary, deceased, do give notice to those who may have claims against said estate to make them known on or before the last day of July next, at which time we are determined to pass a final account, also those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the shortest method will be taken to compel them, without respect to persons.

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix, LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

May 2, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry passengers from West river to Rock Hall, Kent-Island, Talbot and Dorchester counties; also horses and all kinds of carriages; he has a boat completely adapted for that purpose. Any gentlemen that should think fit to favour me with their custom may depend on the utmost care and dispatch, by

THOMAS TUCKER.

THE subscriber being solicited by several gentlemen to open school for their instruction in vocal church music; he therefore begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that a school is now opened for that purpose, where they may depend upon being carefully instructed in that part of Divine service, as far as his knowledge extends; he purposes to teach three nights in a week for the ensuing six months. Any ladies or gentlemen who desire to be instructed, and cannot conveniently attend at the school, may have two or three private lessons at their lodgings every week.

ALEXANDER GRAY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.



THERE is at the plantation of John Bolton, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sawberry roan GELDING, with a blaze in his face, branded on the near buttock something like an X, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the 2nd of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOW-ON.

N. B. If the above goods are not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 16th of May next, they will then be sold at public vendue.

Montgomery county, March 20, 1786.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that it hath been reported in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, that I the subscriber had said that Ignatius Pigman destroyed the bounds of some land belonging to me, in order to get the land from me; I do hereby certify that I never said Ignatius Pigman had destroyed my bounds. Also it hath been reported that said Pigman had forged a letter from me to Mrs. Chew, which I suppose was a letter I wrote to said Chew, acquainting her that the above report was groundless and without foundation.

RICHARD THOMAS.

April 12, 1786.

ON Monday the third of this instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or sixty years of age. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

THERE is at the plantation of James Nettle, in St. Mary's county, on Bird's creek, taken up as a stray, a red BULL, about four or five years old, this spring, with an under keel in each ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall be brought in liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seven hundred and eighty five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall after the said tenth day of November seven hundred and eighty five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person to being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims; and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seven hundred and eighty five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seven hundred and eighty six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen or any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.
THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and to diers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

he auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 27, 1786.
IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of the assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 26, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors could reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, D. VIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1763.



WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Eulen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford near B. A. ensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

BASIL EULEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.

12

Doden March 11, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named ONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of blue shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester town, Kent county.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance; and give a long credit for part of them, on being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, men, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to reimburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisill, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON, } executors.
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, }

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age; together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Lands for sale.

May 1, 1786.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the hunt house branch, near to Hurdigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood; whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

2 ALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 411 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing, highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is undisputed, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

3 GEORGE BOURN.

February 27, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

It is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

4 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

2 JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

2 MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

April 16, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

4 WILLIAM BROWN.

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

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 18, 1786.

V I E N N A, December 17.

It is reported that the deputies of the Austrian Netherlands have represented to our sovereign the uneasiness of the inhabitants of their province, on the report of their being exchanged for Bavaria, and begging to be assured of the truth of the report, if true. The emperor, it is said, returned for answer, that he was fully sensible of the esteem they bore his person, and that they might be assured that exchange would never take place. — But what seems to contradict this report is, that letters from Vienna speak of an augmentation of the troops, and confirm the order which was given them, to be in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

A L G I E R S, December 14.

His excellency count d'Espilly, returned here from Madrid on the 7th of October last. So impatient was the dey to see that ambassador, even before he could go to his lady, living at the villa of the French consul, that he went directly to court. He had, it is said, in command from his most catholic majesty, to notify to the dey, that all the proposals and offers made by Don Joseph de Mascara, in the last negotiation, originated entirely with that minister, and that his said majesty disowned them *in toto*. His excellency complained bitterly to the dey, that the rovers had been permitted to put to sea before his return; but the prince desired him to be in no manner concerned about it, as he had threatened all the reis in general, and each of them separately, before their departure, that he would cause to be strangled the first who should dare to offer any insult to the Spanish flag, or along the coast of that kingdom. The fact proved the assertion; all the privateers that had weighed anchor on the 3d of October last being since returned, without having given to Spain the least ground of complaint against them. A single brig from Catalonia, having been deserted by its crew, who were in doubt whether the truce was not expired, was brought in here, and instantly delivered to the count. The above brig was richly laden, and bound from the Indies. The dey has pledged his word to his excellency that none of the rovers should be suffered to put to sea till the beginning of April. He has also given up to the Spanish ambassador seven privateers, that had been sent here by the bey of Mascara, having been found straggling near Oran, out of the prescribed limits.

W A R S A W, December 20.

By letters from Constantinople it appears, that the Turkish navy will consist of 70 men of war, divided into two squadrons, the one to be stationed in the Black Seas, the other in the White Sea and Archipelago.

F L O R E N C E, January 4.

Since the arrival of the Venetian xebec Cupid, which contained dispatches from the chevalier Emo for the republic, a report has been in circulation that the dey of Tunis had accepted, and even subscribed to the conditions of peace proposed by the commander of the Venetian squadrons; but so far is that report from truth, it is positively affirmed that the senate has given fresh orders for continuing the bombardment of Gouletta, which is a proof that no arrangement has taken place by the two powers.

H A G U E, January 25.

We hear that the king of Sweden has written to their high mightinesses a letter, in which he declares, that out of a consideration of the friendship and good understanding which has ever reigned between the republic of the United Provinces and Sweden, and of the alliances formed between their high mightinesses and his predecessors, he is willing to give a fresh proof of his good will, by renewing an alliance with the republic; and that he expects a speedy answer to this intimation, that he may proceed to conclude the business.

C A S S E L, January 26.

The new landgrave continues to give his subjects an example of uncommon disinterestedness, and to order all the necessary dispositions for procuring the advantage and welfare of the people, of whom he is become the father; his serene highness has not only generously refused the usual free gift, which was offered to him by the states of the country, but that prince has graciously declared to the said states, that he refused this gift, because, instead of being desirous of increasing the expences of his subjects, he, on the contrary, intends to diminish them.

L O N D O N, January 11.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 24th ult. has the following article:—"The states being perfectly convinced, that they have no cause of apprehension from foreign powers, and that the guarantee of France gives sufficient security to their respective possessions, have determined to make a more considerable reduction in the military than was hitherto expected. The 8000 light troops newly raised, will be reduced to a single corps of 200 men, under a provincial denomination. It is even said, that they will be totally disbanded; but that question is not yet decided. It is also intended to reduce the 20 last raised regiments, in the proportion of fifteen men from each company. Hence it appears that there can be no cause to apprehend danger on the part of the king of Prussia; and indeed, in the present conjunction of affairs, a fear of that kind must at once be chimerical."

Jan. 18. The intrepidity of the unfortunate captain Pierce, though often mentioned, has not received all the commendations to which he is entitled. His concern for his children and friends seemed totally to absorb every consideration of himself, and he was most anxiously active to keep them composed, by exciting hope, though conscious that every moment might produce their lamentable fate. The ladies were confined to the cabin, and the captain from time to time descended from the deck to cheer them with favourable intelligence, and at last when every idea of safety was entirely and universally relinquished, he returned to them with a smiling countenance, observing as he went, that the last moment should only be dreadful to himself.

Extra of a letter from Christ-Church, January 12, 1786.

"Every day brings in fresh intelligence of dead bodies being cast on shore on the West-Beach, from the wreck of the unfortunate Halfewell Indiaman. There were two buried here yesterday, and two more are to be buried this day, and I heard last night four or five dead bodies were lying on the beach. The whole shore from Christ-Church Head to Poole is strewed with wrecks. For the honour of humanity, I should wish to conceal the treatment which these dead bodies meet with from the savage shore-walkers: they are generally stripped naked, and left without any discriminating mark, except of sex only. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood have much to their humanity, done all in their power to rescue the unfortunate sufferers from the rapacity of these wretches, which it is hardly possible to prevent."

"The body of the unfortunate captain Pierce has been found at Christ-Church, near twenty miles from Purbeck, where some part of the wreck hath also been floated ashore."

Jan. 23. On account of the very rapid increase in the demand for shipping for the East-India company's service, orders have been given for laying the keels of eleven ships from 760 to 900 tons burthen, at different dock-yards on the river as soon as possible.

Extra of a letter from Naples, January 6.

"This morning arrived in the bay, and directly came to mooring before the city, his Britannic majesty's ship Andromache, captain O'Haro, of thirty-two guns, having on board the duke of Cumberland brother to the king, and his suite, who are come to spend a few days here, and from thence proceed to Venice. The king has assigned apartments in the palace for their reception."

Extra of a letter from Dumbiane, December 29.

"On Saturday night last a wager of some value was decided by a very curious mode of competition: One Dangle, a purblind brush-maker, eat tripe against a bull-dog, quantity within time, and beat him by two pounds in fifteen minutes, notwithstanding all the jockeyism practised against him by his opponents. The quantity of tripe allotted for this occasion was twelve pounds, which was divided between the competitors share and share alike; and though it was contrived to throw all the fat into Dangle's dish, in order to clog his appetite, and a large piece of old leather breeches was halhed into his maw, with a view to interrupt his mastication, yet he accomplished his task in two thirds of the time given, and munched bread and cheese for the remainder, to keep his antagonist in countenance. And on Sunday night the same man undertook, for another wager, to drink twelve quarts of ale at six draughts, within four hours, but performed it in three, with the addition of a live mouse, which a mischievous wag threw into his last flaggon."

Jan. 30. They write from Antwerp, "that an American vessel, bound from Virginia to Leith, loaded with tobacco, was put in there in great distress, having in a storm of wind, lost her bowsprit and part of her rudder, and started a plank, by which she took in a great deal of water, and they were obliged to unload her, to stop the leak. She had been drove about for several days before she could make that port."

Feb. 2. We learn from Warsaw, that brigadier Apraxin, at the head of 600 dragoons of the regiment he commands attacked upwards of 3000 Tartars, who, by their rapid march had already passed through Cuban, and were marching to the Russian colonies; he defeated them, and a great number were killed, the rest fled, and finding themselves pursued by the victor, they left some prisoners and cattle behind them. Colonel Nagl, at the head of 2000 foot and some horse beyond the Terek, vanquished the false prophet at the head of between 7 and 8000 men, who fought on foot, rolling before them some machines, which were proof against the bullets; the bayonets and the bravery of the Russian grenadiers overcome every obstacle. They made a great slaughter of the rebels, and the prophet wounded, fled to the mountains. Tranquillity is now restored. These rebel nations have implored the clemency of the emperor, which will no doubt be extended to those disturbers of the peace of her empire.

Extra of a letter from Paris, February 4.

"A Bashaw of three tails is just arrived here, on a public commission from the Sublime Porte: he came in the Plutone frigate to Marseilles, and from thence by land hither. Some difficulty is likely to take place with respect to his reception, as he has demanded to be received in rank before the ambassadors of all the Christian powers."

Feb. 4. The unfortunate captain Pierce, who perished in the Halfewell on the 6th ult. on the rocks of Purbeck, had a great taste for the polite arts. He was the means of making the fortune of Zoffany, the painter, by taking an recommending him in India. In this unfortunate voyage, he took a very good band of music with him, and a son of Mr. Miller's, organist of Doncaster, to superintend them, and to accompany his daughters at their piano forte; but not one of the whole number were saved from the devouring waves—so pathetic a tale deserves every memorial of human sorrow!

Extra of a letter from Vienna, January 16.

"The emperor has published an ordinance in Gallacia, setting forth, that as it is necessary that the particular governments of all the countries under his dominion should use the same language, it is his majesty's pleasure that in the provinces of Gallacia and Ludomiria, all dispatches relative to the government of the country, &c. and all trials in the courts of judicature shall be in future carried on in the German language; but in order that the magistrates and others employed in the said courts may have time to be fully instructed in speaking and writing that language, the above ordinance shall not take place in courts of judicature for three years."

"The emperor has prepared a grand entertainment at Schonbrun to celebrate the arrival of their royal highnesses the governors of the Austrian Low Countries; their royal highnesses will stay here about three months, and will then, it is said, go to Dresden to consolidate the union which reigns between the houses of Austria and Saxony, by the marriage of prince Clement with the archduchess of Tuscany."

"It is reported that the king of Spain has acceded to the Germanic League."

"In order to re-establish the proportion between the French Louis, and imperial gold coin (which has been broke through by recoinage in France) his imperial majesty has resolved to increase the value of specie, by which his majesty will gain several millions. The ducat is to be increased ten kreutzers, so that those of Kremnitz will be worth four florins and thirty-two kreutzers, those of the empire and Salzbourg, four florins and thirty kreutzers, and those of Holland, four florins and twenty-eight kreutzers."

"It is thought that the new regulations in Hungary and Austrian Lombardy will take place in May next."

Feb. 9. The foreign mails of Saturday all agree, that the prince of Orange's affairs with the government of the states general, relative to the government of the Hague, is far from being settled, or is there any probability of his returning thither to hold his residence, as the Orange palace is shut up. It

only remains to be seen what steps will be taken when, on the next meeting of the States, which is fixed for the 23d instant, the Stadtholder's presence is wanted to register the state edict, which have always been confirmed in that manner. The baron Thulmer, envoy from his Prussian majesty, remains at the Hague, and has daily meetings with the other foreign envoys resident there.

The king of Prussia is determined to see the Stadtholder reinstated in his hereditary rights. His last remonstrance to the States speaks his mind in the most spirited terms. Their high mightinesses have applied to the cabinet of Versailles for advice, or more properly for orders, upon the subject. What will be the result is hard to say. If France submits to have the Stadtholder reinstated in his authority, they run the risk of all their schemes and deep laid plots being defeated. If they instigate the Dutch to return another evasive sneering answer to the king of Prussia, the thing next to be expected is a Prussian army of thirty thousand men from Westphalia darting upon Friesland and Guiderland, without any possibility of resistance. France, secretly leagued with the emperor, will immediately fall upon the king of Prussia, and cut out as much employment for him as she can, which the emperor will leave no stone unturned to promote and abet as much as possible, in order to have the attention of Prussia diverted from his Bavarian and other schemes; all which the mighty Joseph is very sensible are no more than a bubble, while Frederick keeps the watch. The king of Prussia on the other hand, is equally sensible of the execution of those schemes, being only deferred till the hour of death, and will therefore not hesitate a moment to enter at once into a full and ample settlement of the whole business himself, rather than leave it to the less experienced hand of his successor. Will Great-Britain be an idle spectator? She cannot. A general war will be inevitable. And what are the primitive stamina of all this mischief? The French faction in Holland. And whence the influence of that French faction? Oh Britain blush, for thy ways are simple!!!

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated January 22.

"There was abundant reason to induce the States to write to the Stadtholder against the appointment of a successor to the vacant post of commander of the Swiss guards. The intention is to abolish that corps, as contributing merely to the ostentation of the house of Orange, without being attended with the smallest utility. A proposition to this effect was made the day before yesterday, in the provincial assembly: but though no resolution passed thereon, it is supposed it will speedily receive unanimous concurrence. The two companies of body guards, will also be subjected to a total reform, or a considerable reduction. The object of these measures is to diminish, and by insensible degrees to extinguish in the minds of the public, the too strong impression of the exterior splendour of the prince; that pompous display of power and the sovereignty belongs exclusively to the States general and the States of Holland, within the province, and not to the prince Stadtholder, who is but second to them in rank.

"Such is the language at present held forth on the proposed humiliation of the house of Orange. In pursuance of this project, the hotel of prince Maurice, purchased by the States general, will be appointed the residence of the weekly president: a coach and six, purchased and supported at the public expence, will convey him to and from the assembly of the States, in martial pomp: and in short, to gain entire possession of the multitude, provisions will be distributed to the poor of the Hague, at the kitchen door of the hotel, as was customary at the time of the Stadtholder's kinship. All these means which may be represented as frivolous and puerile by a certain class of people, are evidently calculated to strike forcibly upon the minds of the public, and insure success to the design of reducing the influence of the Stadtholder. The prince seems not inclined to return hither, and notwithstanding what is said in some of the public prints, there is no appearance that the family of Orange will again reside in this capital, until the command of the garrison of the Hague shall be restored to its ancient and constitutional possessors."

Feb. 13. Britain may now congratulate herself upon the prosperity and happiness she enjoys. She has the pleasing prospect of being soon able to liquidate a part of the national debt. Her commerce flourishes; and her affairs in India seem to be in a much more prosperous train than fame has held them out to be. Add to this, that the factious party which so warmly opposed the measures of government, is now greatly weakened; and every thing indicates the countenance of the blessings of peace all over Europe, and the speedy dispatch of public business.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, January 17.

"The emperor has, in the most express terms, declared his intention to render his territories more compact, so that he may, as it were, see them all at a glance; and this is the chief reason of the different changes that are so much talked of. The archduchess, his sister, is arrived at Vienna, and Hungary has been talked of as the place of her residence in lieu of Brussels; she is said to prefer the dukedom of Milan; but that is pre-occupied, and there is an idea spreading, that the grand duke of Tuscany is to take up his residence as governor of Ghent."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, January 16.

"The convocation of the powers who have confederated to preserve inviolate the constitution of the Germanic body is not yet finished; the envoys from Hanover, Dresden, &c. meet still daily. If the emperor proceeds in his intention to exchange the Austrian Flanders for Bavaria, a war cannot be avoided. The troops of the confederacy amount to upwards of 200,000 men, independent of auxiliaries that may be had from allied powers."

Feb. 14. A letter lately received from Tunis contains the following particulars:

"The Venetian squadron have at last left our coast. Previous to their departure, the admiral renewed the fire from its batteries, without doing us the smallest damage. We have since learned that part of the squadron sailed for Malta, the other for Trapaay. In consequence of the power granted by the Venetian senate to their admiral, chevalier Emo, we have reason to flatter ourselves that an end will soon be put to all hostilities; the more so, as his excellency is very desirous of bringing about a speedy and lasting accommodation of differences between the republic and the regency."

On the 9th of January the emperor published a new edict, prohibiting all games of chance, by which he not only confirms his former decrees on that subject, but adds a penalty of 300 ducats for every one who is convicted of gaming, either in public or private; and the like sum for every possessor of the house where it is practised; one third to the officer who apprehends the culprit, and the remainder to the informer, whose name shall be kept secret; and if any of the gamblers shall inform, besides the reward they shall be exempted from all punishment.

The dean of Gloucester, whose writings upon trade and commerce, and the political interests of Great-Britain, are allowed to have much merit, in a plan which he proposes that a separation should take place between them and the American States, and that their freedom and independence should be guaranteed against all foreign invaders whatever; and predicted, that if such a plan did not take place, the Americans would necessarily effect it themselves, to the manifest injury of England; but he afterwards tells us, that a complete union and incorporation with Ireland (however improbable or unpopular it might appear) would take place before the expiration of half a century. However fortunate he might have been in the former part of his conjectures, it is sincerely to be hoped that he has not been entirely erroneous in the latter.

Extract of a letter from Tunis.

"We have been on the point of being plunged into fresh broil, an insult offered to the Russian flag, was like to have interrupted the good harmony subsisting between us and the empire. Luckily, however, the misfortune was prevented in good time. The circumstance was as follows: A Russian merchant ship, bound from the Levant, with a cargo of corn and grain from Marfeilles, having been forced by distress of weather to come to an anchor at Galipoli, the commander in chief along that coast, being unacquainted with the Russian colours, ordered the ship to strike and bring to. The captain sent one of his officers in the long boat to shore, in order to present the firman of the Sublime Porte. The officer was arrested on his landing without any further formality. The Russian captain, thus deprived of his passport, made instantly for the harbour to claim both his officer and firman, without which he could not continue on his way. Instead of doing him the justice he had a right to expect, he was sent to the bey's palace, detained there, and two days after, himself, with all his crew, were declared slaves by the bey's proclamation. The Swedish consul, charged d'affaires for her imperial majesty, remonstrated on this piece of injustice, and at last, after being confined eight days, the captives were set at liberty, and permitted to return on board. They only wait for a favourable wind to leave the inhospitable coast, where so little respect is paid to foreign flags."

Extract of a letter from Christ-Church, January 23.

"Many of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished on board the Halfewell, continue to float on shore near this place. On Saturday the 14th, the bodies of Miss Mary Pierce and Miss Blackburne were found upon the beach, and brought to town. On the Wednesday following the remains of Miss Blackburne were interred in the churchyard, by Mrs. Mooring of the same place, who is a friend to the family: and on Saturday the body of Miss Mary Pierce was also deposited in the churchyard, under the direction of Charles Bill, Esq; of Wick, attended by all the gentlemen and ladies of the town and neighbourhood, the pall being supported by six beautiful young ladies. The bodies of John George Schuit, Esq; and Master Charles Webber, son of the late admiral Webber, a youth of thirteen years of age, were also taken up last week by Mr. Bill, and Mr. Hooper of Longham, and have since been interred at their expence, with all the respect due to persons of their rank in life. To the humane attention of these gentlemen, and particularly of Mr. Bill, it is chiefly owing that the dead bodies, which were hourly cast on shore upon this coast have been buried."

Feb. 16. The following is related as a fact: The great Mr. Dalmahoy went in company with a friend, lately to Bedlam, to see the lunatics there.

Among other unhappy objects, he saw a man quite naked, who called out to him to come to the grate. He did so. The madman said, come Sir, you are admiral of the British fleet—I am admiral of the French fleet—let us not put our innocent men to death, but decide the point between you and I. Here, take this sword, (handing him a straw) and I'll take this, (holding in his hand another straw) Dalmahoy took the straw, and the other throwing himself into an attitude, made several passes through the grate, which Dalmahoy humoured. At last the madman dropped his straw, and said, "you have disarmed me; but if you are a man of honour, you will permit me to take it up again." Dalmahoy said "by all means."—The madman stooped, but instead of the straw took up a large jordan, and dashed the contents into Dalmahoy's face, crying out, "There, d—n you, go and tell your king what a sinking admiral he pitched upon to fight with me." The pickle in which poor Dalmahoy was—his shame, his confusion and his rage, have been the subject of much laughter in the circle of his acquaintance in the city.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

A rencontre happened last Friday evening, behind the hospital, between Mr. Samuel Curson, a very respectable merchant of this city, and Mr. Burling, a gentleman from Baltimore, in Maryland. It seems Mr. Burling, for some supposed injuries done his family by Mr. Curson, had pursued him to the West-Indies, to London, and from thence back to the continent again, and lately arrived in this city, where he obtained that revenge which he had so indefatigably sought. On arriving at the destined spot, they took their distance at ten paces, when Mr. B. desired Mr. C. to fire, but he declined, saying, "he had done him no injury, and he did not wish to shed his blood." After some altercation between the parties, Mr. B. fired, and lodged the contents of the pistol in his antagonist's groin, which is pronounced mortal. By this unhappy catastrophe, society will, in all probability, be deprived of a worthy member, and an amiable family precipitated from the summit of tranquillity, into the most painful misfortune.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in New-Haven, dated February 15, 1786.

"Here I sit writing this morning in my chamber, without any fire, while your hearth, I suppose, is plentifully stored with wood. Under my window are peach-trees in full bloom, lettuce, celerery, green peas, and many other luxuries of a kitchen garden, of a most lively verdure; sweet and sour oranges, until a few days past have hung upon the trees.

"I hope the following information will be acceptable, as it is (I think) a pretty curious circumstance in natural philosophy. In the back country, in Georgia, about a hundred miles from the sea, there lies a bank of shells, extending parallel with the coast, quite across the state. By their appearance they have lain there for ages, as in some places they have petrified into a porous lime stone; in others, they are partly coalesced and partly single shells, and in others still they remain distinct and entire sea shells of various kinds such as clams, oysters, &c. Does not this prove the country to have been once a part of the ocean, and to have been washed up by some great inundation?"

May 3. The following singular manoeuvre, we are told, was lately performed in Bolton. A number of bucks having requested the company of a select number of ladies of easy virtue at a certain house, to pass an evening in the agreeable diversion of dancing, they were accordingly assembled at the place appointed; when one of their gallants came in, and informed them, that they had agreed to spend the evening at another place, whither they should be conveyed in a hack, which waited at the door: the whole company of the ladies entered: the hack drove directly to the work-house yard, the gate being previously opened for their reception; and they were conducted, with all the ceremony and respect due to their rank and character, into that seat of ease and pleasure.

May 4. A letter from Washington (North-Carolina) dated March 27, says, "On Thursday last made his appearance in this town, a certain John Hamlen, who in the late war left the State of Maryland, and joined the enemies of America; after joining them, he fitted out a galley and cruised in the Delaware and Chesapeake, where he was very successful in capturing a number of American vessels; he was very fond of exercising every species of cruelty on those unhappy people who fell into his hands: among other things he took great delight in cutting off the ears of some and noses of others. Unluckily for him he was known by some honest Jack Tars, belonging to vessels in this harbour, who in the time of the war had been made prisoners by him: these honest fellows very kindly furnished him with a coat of tar and feathers, and that he might not in a short time forget them, they took off one of his ears; they then kindly shewed him the way out of town without doing him any further injury.—It is supposed he will bend his course for Newbern, and endeavour to take passage in some vessel bound to the northern States."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

On the 25th of March, in Chesterfield county, in Virginia, a small woman, aged 35 years (who had had eleven children before) was brought to bed of

three fine C well, large pie birch Jacob.

A native found out the space bringing strength was to give being drow the experie with such exchequer faction he The public month in F The invent water; a where the Paris, he school to fo of diving, success and

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three fine children, two boys and a girl: They are all well, large and likely, as children delivered at single births; they were named Esau, Rebecca and Jacob.

A native of France, M. Freminet, has actually found out the means of remaining under water for the space of an hour and three quarters, and of bringing up with him from the bottom whatever his strength will permit him to carry. His chief intent is to give assistance to those who are in danger of being drowned. The inventor has already repeated the experiment in the roads of Brest and Toulon with such great success, that the chancellor of the exchequer gives him very liberal proofs of the satisfaction he feels from such an important discovery. The public trial is to be made in the course of this month in Paris, between Pont Neuf and Pont Royal. The inventor will remain an hour and a half under water; a floating piece of cork will mark the spot where the diver is to be. After the experiment in Paris, he is to set off for Brest, there to open a school to form a certain number of people in the art of diving, and teach them to use his machine with success and without danger.

A public ordinance appeared at Lisbon on the 22d of November, in the following terms.

"Diego Ignacio de Pina Manigae, gentlemen of the law, intend-general of the police, &c. makes known, that for many years past a scarcity of men was perceivable in the country of this kingdom, in consequence of many of those who were up to labour having left their respective provinces to reside in the metropolis, who, induced by the ease of getting a livelihood by the daily alms of the religious houses, which are very numerous, give themselves up to the trade of begging; others take up means of work which ought to be reserved alone for women; many lurking for employment as servants, being disappointed, are obliged to turn robbers; support themselves, and several live upon the gains of unfortunate women; it is our duty to extirpate idleness, by preventing the rise to which it gives birth, and render useful to the state all such members or subjects as are at present a burthen to it, by putting in execution such laws as exist for correction of these evils. We therefore command all beggars of either sex, to retire to their native countries respectively, within the peremptory term of twenty-eight days from the date hereof; under the penalty of incurring the punishments of the above laws in force. We command all those born in this capital, or who shall find themselves in the above descriptions, to appear before us with a baptismal certificate from the incumbent of their several parishes, and also another, if they have complied with their earlier duties last year, that we may appoint out to them the different employments which they must apply to. Moreover we command, that it shall not be allowed any man for the future to sell syrups, fruits, garden stuff, (unless he be in the employ of a gardener) cheese, milk, fresh or salt water fish, pomatums, powder, spectacles, pins, old cloaths, or furniture, such things being more suitable for the employments of the female sex. Men shall employ themselves at the labours of the field, at arts and manufactures."

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

On Friday last arrived here the ship Nonsuch, captain Johns, in eight weeks from London.

The subscriber has just imported, in the ship Nonsuch, captain Johns,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superb jewellery, among which are the following: fashionable square and oval pates, set shoe and knee buckles; gold sockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and silver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian seals set in gold; best London gilt and high polished steel chains; black silk watch strings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seven pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

JAMES HUNT.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Paxtuxent, from on board the ship Sloop, captain Edward Davis, from London, a BOX marked HMB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandise. The owner is desired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the same, otherwise the goods will be sold for payment thereof.

G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Zachariah Gray, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

SOPHIA GRAY, executrix.

Prince-George's county, May 9, 1786.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act, entitled, "An act for the further relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax and public duties in Prince-George's county, and other purposes therein mentioned; notice is hereby given, that the several debtors of the said Thomas Williams, for public dues and taxes, (except the deputies of the said Thomas Williams, or persons who acted as such, or persons who are about to depart from Prince-George's county, or who shall remove; or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of the county aforesaid, or in any manner whatever dispose of the same; unless it be for the purpose of discharging the said arrears) are allowed until the first day of July next to pay and discharge the same; after which period, an indiscriminate execution will take place, (if the said arrears are not paid, on application of the subscriber, or such persons as he shall appoint for that purpose, he being vested by the other securities, with the whole and sole power of making the collection,) to prevent which attendance will be given on the 9th and 10th of June at Magruder's ferry, the 12th and 13th at Nottingham, the 15th, 16th and 17th at Piscataway, the 19th, 20th and 21st at Bladenburgh, the 22d, 23d and 24th at Queen-Anne, and the whole of Prince-George's county court week at Upper Marlborough, when and where all those in arrears are requested to attend with such receipts and vouchers as they may be possessed of, for payments made the said Thomas Williams, or any of his deputies, and where all persons may see their respective accounts fairly and distinctly drawn off, with the credits given as they stand on the books of the late Thomas Williams, which has been done at a very considerable expence and trouble, for the express purposes of giving satisfaction to the inhabitants, and to save the carriage of large and heavy books from place to place. From the inattention of the people in general, heretofore, with respect to the request made by the securities, for all to come and settle their accounts, it is to be presumed they conceive that their accounts are finally closed on the books of Mr. Williams; I therefore take this opportunity of informing such, that few, very few accounts of the most wealthy and respectable are closed, and as they have not taken the smallest pains of satisfying the securities, it is hoped after this, that such as have receipts in full will be friendly enough to bring or send them in, that they may be compared with the books. This will prevent their being called on, and steps taken that will be disagreeable; as he flatters himself that those who know him, cannot possibly conceive that it will give him pleasure to distress a fellow-citizen, nor ought it to be expected that those who are reduced by an act of benevolence, to the hard condition of being obliged to answer for the failure, mismanagement, and indiscretion of another person, can patiently submit to the loss of thousands, more than distress those, who have from causes not so laudable, delayed the payment of their public dues. But to remove as far as possible the distressed situation of the people for want of cash, good found new inspected crop tobacco will be received in discharge of said arrears, at the following rates, viz. Queen-Anne and Upper Marlborough at 37/6, Taylor's Landing and Pig Point at 35/6, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, and Magruder's at 33/6, Bladenburgh, Broad Creek, Piscataway, Hunting-Creek, and Benedict at 30/6 per cent. if paid by the first day of July, after which no one will attempt to complain if their property should be executed and sold for half its value, nor let any flatter themselves that their property, if taken, will not be sold, for the collection must be made, even should property fall but for a tenth of its value, as no further indulgence can be given by,

RINALDO JOHNSON.

London-town, May 14, 1786.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he carries on the tanning and currying businesses in the usual manner, on the lowest terms, and gives the best price for dry and green hides, calf-skins, and bark fit for tanners use.

EDWARD SEFTON.

Annapolis, May 17, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Packer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known by the fifteenth of June next, as I am desirous of making a final settlement.

MARY PACKER, administratrix.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, May 10, 1786.

WENT away from the subscriber, about the first of March last, a yellow man named SIMON, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty eight years of age, carries himself pretty erect, and of mild insinuating manners; had on a jacket with sleeves, and overalls of mixed bearkin, a great coat of Bath coating nearly of a lead colour, with metal buttons, and faced with red baize; he was lately sold as a blacksmith by Mr. Richard Watkins, near South river church; it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood, or about Annapolis, as Mr. Samuel Chafe has his wife. The above reward will be given to any person delivering said fellow to his master.

DENNIS MAGRUDER.

Baltimore county, April 23, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice.

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry, EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

May 9, 1786.

ON Friday night, between the 5th and 6th instant, the subscriber's house was broke open, and sundry articles taken out, amongst which was a large silver WATCH, with the letters F W in a cypher on the case, the seal and key hang by a yellowish riband instead of a chain, maker's name and number forgot; a pair of boots and several pair of shoes, together with sundry other wearing apparel; 3 coats; waistcoats, and breeches, as also four ruffled shirts, and several pair of stockings, four sheets, and some pillow coats, likewise about nine half joes in cash, most of which have been clipped for being too heavy. Any person who may see any negro, or other suspicious person, with a sum of money of that kind, it is hoped will not let them pass unexamined; and it is very probable the watch, or some of the apparel may be offered for sale, should that be the case, I hope the offerer of them will be apprehended, as I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend him; her, or them, so that they be brought to justice. I hereby forewarn all persons for the future not to cross my plantation under any pretence whatever.

THOMAS LANE.



THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Watts, near the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high; six years old, has a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, branded on the near outtock thus I, trots and canters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

May 3, 1786.

THE subscribers being desirous to pass a final account with the commissary, respecting the estate of Gideon Gary, deceased, do give notice to those who may have claims against said estate to make them known on or before the last day of July next, at which time we are determined to pass a final account, also those indebted to make immediate payment; otherwise the shortest method will be taken to compel them, without respect to persons.

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix, LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

May 2, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry passengers from West river to Rock Hall, Kent-Island, Talbot and Dorchester counties; also horses and all kinds of carriages; he has a boat completely adapted for that purpose. Any gentlemen that should think fit to favour me with their custom may depend on the utmost care and dispatch, by

THOMAS TUCKER.

THE subscriber being solicited by several gentlemen to open school for their instruction in vocal church music, he therefore begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that a school is now opened for that purpose, where they may depend upon being carefully instructed in that part of Divine service, as far as his knowledge extends; he purposes to teach three nights in a week for the ensuing six months. Any ladies or gentlemen who desire to be instructed, and cannot conveniently attend at the school, may have two or three private lessons at their lodgings every week.

ALEXANDER GRAY.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready cash,

A HOUSE which stands upon leased ground, in a pleasant situation, near where the new market house will stand.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

THE subscriber continues to receive claims against the United States until the first of June.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in cases of three dozen each, lately imported from Bourdeaux; also a few cases, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will sell at a low price.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

West river, April 26, 1786.

RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the subscriber, about five feet six inches high, thick and well set, round face, little beard, squints, and is about twenty-eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn stockings, and strong country made shoes; with the soles full of hob nails; he was seen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he run away with a snuff coloured broad cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at West river, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES CHESTON.

THE subscribers are erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requested to pay one fifth of their subscriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall be brought in liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, for the person to being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the state, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons, have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen or any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some other country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "Resolved, That the auditor-general be authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, showing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 23, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 pieces and 30,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 26, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors could reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.



WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Badensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name; and endeavour to pass for a free man. B. E.

Doden, March 27, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named ONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BURDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, on being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to reimburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON, } executors.
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, }

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Lands for sale.

May 1, 1786.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the Mount house branch, near to Hurdigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shown them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 432 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of Colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not more than a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

It is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shown themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tooell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. whereon the subscriber now lives.

WILLIAM BROWN.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 25, 1786.

V E N I C E, January 23.

THE senate received fresh advices from the chevalier Emo, purporting that the bey had requested him to repair to Tunis, for the purpose of negotiating a pacific treaty. The senate were of opinion, that it would be imprudent for the chevalier to trust his person in a nation, which, besides having reason to consider him as its most formidable enemy, had proved itself regardless of the common rights of mankind, and accustomed to act in defiance of the most solemn treaties. The commander is instructed to reject the bey's proposition in the above respect, and left to act according to his own discretion, either in pursuing the war, or concluding of a peace, as may best accord with the dignity of the republic, and the safety of his person.

V I E N N A, February 8.

The emperor, desirous of abolishing in his states the claims of birthright so prejudicial to the younger branches of families, has ordered divers states of his extensive empire, to adopt such efficacious means that for the future the succession to patrimonial possessions be regulated on the footing of equality between the children of the same father or the same mother.

The emperor extends his attention to the kingdom of Hungary, which he with reason esteems as the brightest jewel of his crown. If, on the one hand, the monarch subjects the Hungarians to the payment of imposts and taxes which they were unused to before the present reign, he neglects nothing to facilitate the means of their acquiring affluence and ease, which they employ with success.

His majesty hath ordered an early communication to be opened between Hungary and his other states, and even between the different provinces of that fertile kingdom, by means of highways and canals, to facilitate the interior commerce of the kingdom.

F R A N K F O R T, February 3.

By accounts from Munich we learn, that every endeavour is used there to bring about a good understanding between every branch of the Palatinate house. The elector is in perfect health, and the inhabitants of Bavaria are under no apprehension of any exchange. The elector of Mentz makes no secret of his accession to the Germanic league, and has given orders to his ambassador at the diet to fulfil his charge in the most impartial manner. The expenses of the marching of the German troops to and from the Netherlands, together with all the warlike preparations, is reckoned at eleven millions of six dollars.

L O N D O N, January 23.

A circumstance of a very singular nature occurred a few days ago in the city:—A merchant who had realized a considerable property, happened to have a trifling dispute with his only daughter, and in a violent passion ran to his desk in order to alter his will, and cut her off with a shilling; but his arm was arrested by the hand of Providence; for, on taking the pen, he fell down in an apoplectic fit, and instantly expired; by which accident the lady is now mistress of upwards of twenty thousand pounds.

Feb. 4. Letters from Madrid mention, that government preserves the most profound secrecy with respect to the real state of affairs in the South-American provinces; but that private advices from that quarter of the globe, represent a continuance of the sovereignty of Spain as exceedingly precarious, since the natives have within the last few years afforded numberless proofs of an unanimous and inflexible determination to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the Spanish government.

Extra of a letter from Bourdeaux, January 22.

"The captain of a French ship lately arrived from Rhode Island says, he was boarded by an Algerine cruiser of 44 guns, and full of men, about nineteen leagues west of the Western Islands, when after detaining him some hours, and taking several articles out of the ship, suffered him to proceed, the next day he was chased by a frigate, carrying the Algerine colours, which mounted thirty-six guns upon one deck, when a fine breeze of wind sprung up, and two ships appeared in sight, the Algerine gave over the chase, and made all the sail she possibly could after those ships; and he further says, that all night he heard a very heavy cannonading."

Feb. 14. On Monday some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, and contain the following account, viz. A large ship from Virginia, bound to

Cadiz, laden with tobacco, was lately captured by an Algerine rover within three leagues of that port, and carried to Algiers; the captain, crew, and several passengers, were all sent into slavery; the rover had a stout Dutch built ship with her, a prize which she took the day before, but the captain and the ship's company escaped in their boats, and got clear off. They farther add, that the Algerines have within a short time fitted out a great number of cruisers, many of them were stout vessels, some carrying upwards of 40 guns, and full of desperate fellows; they are become very formidable, and pay no regard to the flag of any nation except the British; to which they shew the greatest respect and friendship.

Mr. Fox in his speeches on the two first days of the present session, has very severely arraigned the confederacy entered into by the king of England, as elector of Hanover, with the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, for preserving the integrity of the German empire, and preventing the exchange of Bavaria. Mr. Fox has likewise returned on this occasion to the ancient politics of England; namely, the cementing a strict alliance between the courts of London and Vienna; and he declares, at the same time, that the emperor is the only great ally to whom this country can look for opposing the house of Bourbon. All these facts were asserted, and this line of policy was recommended by Mr. Wrexall five years ago in the house of commons, at a time too when such an alliance might have extricated us from all the disasters of an unfortunate war. Mr. Fox is now become a profelyte to Mr. Wrexall's politics, and their advocate.

A motion is soon to be made to declare a free port in one of the West India islands, and also at the Bahamas. The minister, it is said, is of opinion that Dominica is better situated than Grenada for a great emporium of trade, but the matter will be warmly combated by the friends of each island.

By a letter from Paris we learn, that a few days since, a jeweller of eminence waited upon his majesty, with some curious snuff boxes: a young nobleman, of considerable rank in the regiment of Monsieur, who was then in conference with the king, joined in commendation of the beauty and workmanship of the boxes, till watching an opportunity, he concealed one in the sleeve of his uniform. This being perceived by his majesty, he demanded of the jeweller "whether he had all his boxes?" "Yes, Sire."—"Count them," repeated the king; which being done, the box was missed.—"It is not lost," cried the king, that officer can restore it," and stepping forward, his majesty struck him with his fist.—The disgrace that follows will of course be perpetual.—His commission is to be recalled, and cancelled, and such other marks of odium fixed on him, as the nature of the enormity admits.

The following are the resolutions come to by their high mightinesses to keep that the Scheld, and preserve the usual duties when fort Lillo shall be surrendered up to the Austrian government:

"That according to the intention of their high mightinesses, a convenient fort shall be erected at the place called Badische Kade, in the county of Sud Beveland, besides stationing there a guard ship off Sastewen, between Bolbaken, and the place where now stands the Brunswick, lieutenant Janssen, commander, within five or six fathoms of low water.

"That in consequence thereof, custom duties, &c. shall be acquitted at the said fort, as it has been hitherto practised at Lillo, to which purpose the office at that place shall be transferred to the next fort, where all ships coming down or going up the Scheld from the east to the westward shall pay the usual duties, and undergo the customary search; that on board the aforesaid armed ship, there shall constantly attend two officers, for the purpose of searching the vessels which shall be bound from Holland or Zealand with an intention of continuing in their way through the Brabant; as also to examine their passports, as it has hitherto been practised at Lillo.

"That whereas the said fort Lillo is to be evacuated six weeks after the ratification of the treaty with his imperial majesty, and considering that it is impossible within so short a time to begin the intended fort, much less to build the necessary offices and dwellings for the reception of custom-house officers from the admiralties of Holland and Zealand; and that in consequence thereof compters cannot be erected in that place; resolved that the Scheld, in order to prevent all interruption in the receipt of duties, shall

be shut up in the following manner; that is to say:

"That ships shall be stationed on the aforesaid river of the haven of Badische Kade, near the shore, in four or five fathoms of water, having each on board two custom-house officers from Zealand, and one from Holland. That upon proviso the payment of custom duties shall be discharged on board the said ship by the said officers, on all vessels going up or down the Scheld, and that searches will take place as done hitherto at Lillo.

"That besides the above, a small ship shall be stationed on the same spot, having on board two more officers from Lillo, viz. one on the part of Zealand, the other on that of Holland, whose business will be to search the vessels going up the Scheld, in their way to Brabant; also to visit the passports, as is practised by the ships at Lillo, and to stand as it were the last guard for the said customs, that the latter may be exposed to no fraud.

"And finally, that orders shall be given by the admiralties of the Meuse and Zealand, for the fitting out accordingly the requisite ships, that the blocking up the Scheld may, *casu quo*, be effected in the best and speediest manner possible."

Feb. 20. By a letter from Bar-le-Duc, in Lorraine, we have the following intelligence, which is announced to be a fact:—"The public executioner of Landau, who is looked on as an adept in the art of decollating, received an anonymous letter last week from Nancy, the capital of Lorraine, by which he was ordered, on a day appointed, to be at the gate of that town, and to take with him the best axe. He obeyed the order, and when he came to the spot was seized by three armed men, and entreated not to resist; they then blindfolded him, and put him into a post-chaise. After having travelled about twelve hours, he was conducted into an apartment hung round with black, and having many lamps to light it. The napkin with which his eyes were covered, was instantly taken off. A tall man, in a mask, pointed to a person on the floor, whose head was in a sack. The executioner was ordered to strike off the head; he refused. The man threatened him with a brace of pistols; he was at length forced to obey. When the execution was over he received a purse of two hundred louis, was then blindfolded once more, put in the same chaise, and carried to the place where he was taken up. He affirms, that he does not know of what sex the unhappy victim was, nor can he tell where he had been but thinks he crossed the Rhine."

Extra of a letter from Lisbon, February 1.

"A treaty is now negotiating among the Italian and some other powers, at the head of which is her most faithful majesty, for the guarantee and mutual protection of their trade against the piratical states of Barbary; one article of which particularly stipulates, that no presents, bargains, or sale of naval stores, to any of the Barbary states, shall at any time be made by either of the contracting parties, and that they shall jointly keep up a sufficient force in the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of that sea. Other powers, it is conceived, will find their account in joining this league."

Extra of a letter from the Hague, February 8.

"Their high mightinesses are seriously determined to lay hold of the present opportunity of a complete pacification, to put in practice schemes for the benefit of the commerce of the republic, in consequence of which, orders have been sent to the East and West-India companies, to give an account of their affairs, and particularly of the losses they sustained during the late war."

Feb. 23. The measure which the Spanish court has adopted of parting with East-Florida to the French is recommended by sound policy. The ambition of the colonists would perhaps at some future period, urge them to make incursions on the rich territories of their neighbours; and it was thought an instance of wisdom in lord Shelburne, on the late peace, that he did not press for retaining the possession of the Floridas, but resigned them to Spain, that her colonies might border on those of the new states, and enmities and hostilities of course ensue. But if the French agree to purchase East-Florida; or except it in exchange for some cession, they will form a strong barrier and wall of separation, between the new states and the Spanish dominions, and secure the latter from contest and invasion. The activity as well as wisdom discovered by the French, in the management of their American settlements, will render this new colony of infinitely more value, strength, and importance, than it would have been if retained by the indolent Spaniard, who also has already more territory than he can manage. But

the vicinity of these new and ambitious neighbours, may have an inauspicious effect on the settlements which the English have prosecuted lately with so much vigour among the Bahama Islands, and which promised to be formidable neighbours in time of war, to the trade of Mexico, being exceedingly well situated for privateering, and annoying the intercourse with Cuba.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, January 26.

"A very alarming rumour prevails, which, for the sake of suffering humanity, we most ardently wish may prove premature and unconfirmed. It is reported that the plague has lately broke out at Otchakow; this is strengthened by letters from Poland, which assert, that the dreadful scourge hath already reached as far as Balta, a Turkish town on the frontiers of the above kingdom. Whether this melancholy piece of intelligence be exaggerated or not, it cannot be entirely destitute of some sort of foundation. In such cases, mere probability should awaken the attention of government; and, in consequence of the report, every precaution is now taken by our ministry to cut off all communication with Persia. Letters from Vienna also assert, that the plague had manifested itself at Mohilow; this we take to be a mistake in the name instead of Minorof, where it is but too true that the pestilential disorder hath already been fatal to an incredible number of inhabitants."

An eel of most extraordinary dimensions was lately caught on the coast of Norfolk, and presented to a gentleman in Norwich, who has caused it to be colored. It measured five feet ten inches in length, was nine inches thick, two feet round, and weighed between fifty and sixty pounds.

Feb. 28. It has been remarked, that in all distant engagements, whether by land or sea, the French have the better of the English; and to what is that circumstance owed, unless to the French military and mariners being constantly habituated to the use and management of the ordnance, which are placed in their various forts? The superiority of the French to us in this respect has been found to be very detrimental to us: and whatever can have the tendency of raising us to a level with our enemies, must be deserving of public notice and commendation.

Ministry do well to seize every scheme that promises to bring any increase to our public income. In this view, the efforts which they now make to bring about treaties of commerce with Russia, with France, with America and with Holland, merit high applause.

A copy of the dispatch which the ministry of Lord Lansdown received, given them the first intimation of the threatened descent on our coast. It is dated Paris the 28th of May, 1782, and the following is the passage relating to the invasion:

"It is the intent of the ministers, as soon as the Spanish fleet come off Brest, that an attempt shall be made upon your coast, as Marshal Broglie has sent a plan to M. de Calvies of the coast about Plymouth, to the westward, in the bay called Port Wrinle, or Whitesand Bay. This is the place they intend to land at, as there are not any batteries there, and they mean to destroy the dock-yard of Plymouth."

On the receipt of this letter a cabinet council was held, and the duke of Richmond, accompanied by two engineers, went down to Plymouth, and found the survey to correspond exactly with the plan communicated to the French court.—That plan and survey was made by the young Clonard, and sent by him to Broglie. The duke of Richmond from that time has taken up the opinion that fortifications are necessary.

About ten days ago, as a farmer's servants were digging gravel in Oxfordshire, they discovered several human skeletons, which encouraged them to enlarge the pit, in doing of which upwards of thirty were found.—How they came to be deposited on that spot, cannot as yet be accounted for. An old sword was found by the side of one of the skeletons, which intimates as if they had been slain in battle—probably in some skirmish during the troubles of king Charles I.

March 2. Two valuable American vessels, the one bound from St Ubes for Philadelphia, the other of Boston, have been captured by the Algerines. The captains Stephen and O'Bryan, have sent letters to the American states, imploring redemption, but to no purpose; they therefore share an equal fate with others who have presented petitions to no effect. The dey's demands are too exorbitant; his heralds, in form, have declared war against the states.

The Spaniards have at last patched up a peace with the Algerines. They have stipulated to give them six frigates to cruise in the Western Ocean, and to redeem all their slaves for three millions of dollars. But exclusive of this, they are to pay, or have paid, a very large sum of money.

March 3. We are informed that the emperor of Morocco has declared himself an enemy to the United States, and has sent four frigates as far southward as the Madaira islands. This is an additional difficulty which they have to struggle with, equal to that of the Algerines.

March 4. We are informed that a discovery has lately been made, which cannot fail of being highly interesting to the learned world, particularly to astronomers. A lady amusing herself with looking at the moon through M. Herschel's large telescope, perceived a spot of an uncommonly ruddy colour in

the disk of that planet, which she made some gentlemen present, and particularly Mr. Herschel, remark. On examination it was concluded to proceed from a volcano; a conjecture which seems to be favoured by the prodigious height of the lunar mountains, that known to astronomers by the name of Mount St. Catharine, having (by a very ingenious method for taking the altitude of so distant an object) been found to be not fewer than eleven miles perpendicular height. If this discovery be real, it will decide in the affirmative the question which has so long divided astronomers, whether the moon has an atmosphere, it being impossible for fire to subsist without air.

Extract of a letter from Hermsdorf, January 10.

"We have here a fresh proof of the degree of perfection to which unfortunate persons deprived of sight, can carry the sense of feeling. A blind man of this city has employed himself in a joinery work, which he executes with such art as to astonish the best workmen; the latter doubted a long time whether he did it himself, and imagined he only lent his name to some able workman, who made use of this means to dispose of his work more readily, and to greater advantage, and they made him work under their inspection. The magistrate, on their testimony, has permitted the blind man to continue his work, and dispose of it for his own advantage."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, February 8.

"A large Spanish ship of 16 guns, laden with masts, yards, cordage, and other naval stores, bound to Carthage, was lately captured within a day's sail of that place, by an Algerine rover, after a smart engagement of several glasses, in which a great number of the Barbarians were killed and wounded; amongst the former was their captain, a very daring fellow. The Spaniards behaved with great bravery during the whole of the action, and cleared the decks of the infidels three times."

Extract of a letter from Flushing, February 24.

"The Werwaght, Snock, Orange, Zeal, and Thetis guardships are now so disposed at the mouth of the Scheld, as entirely to block up the entrance of that river here, according to an order of the states, which disposition will be continued till the new forts are built. It is sincerely wished, that these regulations may not hereafter prove a fresh subject of litigation."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 2.

"Arrived the Juno, Mayne, from the Havana: she passed by an Algerine frigate and a Genoese armed ship, which had just begun to engage with each other: the Juno was stopped by four Algerine corsairs at different times, but finding her English property, they suffered her to pass free."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, February 4.

"The commercial confederacy have resolved on a general attack of all such powers on the Barbary coast, who refuse satisfaction when any of our vessels are captured. Two or three of the European courts who had been officially applied to join, have excused themselves on an opinion, that the extirpation of these renegades is impracticable; for which reason they are renewing their treaties with them: this may hurt the cause in which her most faithful majesty has so deeply engaged."

March 6. The plague continues with little variation at Smyrna. It increased at Constantinople the last fortnight; and the intelligence from Wallachia mentions that it is making a considerable progress in that country.

March 8. As a proof of the truth of the assertion, that the emperor's edict in Flanders would materially affect the trade and manufactures of this country, several persons have lately returned from the Low Countries, after visiting Orlend, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, &c. without having disposed of a single article; many of them indeed not having opened their packages, after an expensive journey, while they had the mortification to see the French dealers, and even Dutch, dispose of their wares in the public fairs and markets at the usual prices, and sneering at the disappointment of our countrymen, some of whom would have fain passed off their wares for French, and had even, by means of bribes, obtained French passes and licences; but in this they did not succeed, since they were much underfold by our Gallic neighbours. Upon this account many have entered into a resolution of giving up this branch of traffic, after having inquired of the English minister at Brussels, and of persons in the departments of government at home, who give no hopes of better days, or any elevation of the emperor's placards.

March 9. The elector of Hanover's accession to the Germanic league, must be attended with very serious consequences to this country. Whenever the emperor hears of Frederick's death, he will attempt Bavaria, and the British nation is then involved in all the horrors of war. That this is the opinion of Sir R. Murray Keith, our ambassador at Vienna, is well known to ministers. Sir Robert, when he heard of the elector's accession to the league, wrote home that the emperor was in the utmost chagrin, and vowed that he would henceforward treat the English in a different manner to what he formerly did.

Colonel Tarleton goes out to India with Lord Cornwallis. Experience will perhaps render him prudent; and though he exchanged the laurel he won in America, for the myrtle of Venus Meretric in England, he may, perhaps, snatch a new

wreath from the turban of Tippoo Saib, the great mogul, or a nabob.

Sir John Burgoyne is known to have suffered much in health from his late affair; and some time ago, he underwent the severe operation common in India, of having his liver scraped.

A confirmation has been received in town, since Saturday, of the engagement mentioned in the papers, between a Genoese and Algerine armed vessel with this additional circumstance, that the two ships when a-bread of each other within pistol shot, began a most dreadful conflict, when the Genoese blew up, and every soul perished. The Algerines (according to the account received) shouted on the explosion, "Ecco i Genovesi!"—There go the Genoese.

March 10. The accession of Hanover to the Germanic league will not only not involve the continent in a war, but prevent its being so involved. Had no combination been formed against the house of Austria, who knows to what extremities its ambition might have carried it? As matters now stand, the power of Prussia, aided by that of several respectable and potent princes, is set in opposition to that of the emperor. The energy of these confederates will, in no degree, be impaired by the demise of the Prussian king (an event for which some of our countrymen seem to wish) as prince Henry of Prussia is universally acknowledged to be equal to his brother in regard to the knowledge of government, and superior as to skill in military enterprises.

How very different is the attention which has been paid to the enlargement of the royal navy, since the conclusion of the late war, from that which was paid to the same object after the conclusion of the preceding war! When the French, following up the blow given by the Americans, sent out their fleets against us, we had hardly a line of battle ship in complete repair, though the suspicions we entertained of the fidelity of the French had led ministry to bestir themselves a little. At this day the greatest exertions are unremittingly made in our dockyards.

The king and his council are aware of the high advantage of maintaining our station among the more eminent naval powers, and the first lord of the admiralty is both disposed and qualified to accomplish every measure which they can recommend.

Authentic letters received yesterday from Brussels, dated March 1, confirm the accounts of the imperial edict having produced the most fatal consequences on the importation of our finer steel manufactures and coarser hardwares.

Governor Penn is soon to go out to America in the character of ambassador and plenipotentiary from the British court. It is supposed, that his appointment to this great office is to be attributed to the influence of Lord Londale, between whom and the governor there has long subsisted the strictest and most intimate friendship.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 18.

"Our coasts, as well as those of Portugal are very much infested by Algerine cruisers; they are exceedingly troublesome, and plunder the ships of all nations that fall in their way, except the British, which pass without interruption. The latter end of last month an Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, took a large ship, richly laden, under Russian colours, at the Straits mouth, after a sharp contest, and sent her to Algiers. The captain and crew, with several passengers are also sent into slavery, except one English gentleman, whom the Barbarians set on shore at Gibraltar."

SHEL BURN E, (N. S.) April 27.

Extract of a letter from Windsor, Nova Scotia, April 6.

"I heard a letter from London read to-day, wherein it mentioned, that a treaty of amity and commerce is like to take place between Great-Britain and the states of America, and that several gentlemen were making interest for the consularship; money exceeding plenty in the exchequer, and the noble Pitt shining in the character of minister; particularly in his mode of taxation and economy; the duty on tea, though much lessened, brings in a third more revenue than it ever did, and the additional tax on windows, lands and houses, raises very considerably. In short, they find themselves rich enough to do any thing: The funds are continuing to raise daily.

"While writing this I am informed an official letter is arrived at Halifax, from Lord Sydney, that general Carleton is to come out governor-general; that he is to reside four months of the year at Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the remainder in Canada."

NEW-YORK, May 2.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 15.

"In most of the counties of this state the raising of flax has been so totally discontinued since the conclusion of the late war, that now, after being convinced of the necessity of producing that valuable article among ourselves, the farmers cannot command a peck of flaxseed to sow for the ensuing season. I am sorry to say the sound of the spinning wheel has, of late years been but rarely heard among us, and that both matrons and maids, instead of attending the duties of the distaff, as formerly, are employed in talking politics, and haranguing on the necessity of a free

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Importation of gauzes and other vile trash, that, if not speedily discountenanced, will soon make us poor indeed!"

Notwithstanding the repeated accounts of the depredations of the Barbary corsairs upon the American trade, there is reason to think the far greater part of the intelligence is fabricated by our old well-wishers in England and elsewhere, for purposes sufficiently obvious. The story of the Turkish cruisers in the West-India seas, is probably of equal authority with the rest, and calculated to operate upon the credulous and uninformed of this country, who think nothing safe, except in British bottoms.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

By recent letters from Spain we hear, that the account of the cession of the Floridas to France is mature; but that there was great reason to believe that something of the kind would take place between England and Spain, in exchange for the fortress of Gibraltar, which would besides be followed by a very favourable treaty of commerce. Should it take place it may prove of a very alarming nature to the United States, both as neighbours and as rivals in several important branches of trade.

Extra of a letter from New-Haven, May 3.

"Thursday last, captain White arrived here from Jamaica, in 25 days. He was obliged to quit the island precipitately, before he had completed his business, to escape a seizure. On his passage he spoke a vessel bound to Newport, which had been seized in Jamaica, but made her escape."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated March, 1786.

"The Portuguese with their six fail of men of war, have drove the Algerines into the Straits, and another Squadron is fitting out to keep our coast clear, so that your colours may safely navigate to Lisbon."

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 20.

A correspondent informs us, that a young man, who knew but little of the world, was lately shewing publicly the pieces which he had taken out of the middle of some dollars, that he had cut into half dollars. They are called, whereupon a gentleman present had the curiosity to weigh one of the pieces so cut out, and found it nearly equal to one quarter of a dollar: And that there is information from Philadelphia, that bars of this kind, thus filched from the people of Georgia, and shipped from hence, have been sold to one silversmith there, to the amount of seventy pounds weight of silver? Will the people suffer such plundering to be unpunished?

Extra of a letter from Ostend, February 8.

"Two ships are fitting here by some merchants, under the auspices and with the emperor's particular privilege, for the Newfoundland fishery; they are of 400 tons each. We understand that his imperial majesty has procured permission from France for his ships to exercise within the French limits; and that two will sail annually from this port. They are, however, constantly to use the Austrian flag. The present ships are well provided in every respect."

Extra of a letter from London, March 1.

"The new prophet, who has appeared in the Turkish dominions, increases the number of his followers every day. One very strong inducement is, no doubt, that he has permitted them to drink wine, which was expressly forbidden by Mahomet. Sacrificing to the appetite of the mob is the surest way to gain their favour, and this maxim will hold truth from the mob at Constantinople to the independent electors of a borough in England."

ANNAPOLIS, May 25.

On Friday last arrived here the ship Charlotte, captain Andrews, in eight weeks from London.

On the 7th instant, an express arrived in the city of Philadelphia from the Western Country, and brought dispatches which contain the following intelligence, viz. That in the night of the 24th of March, the hostages from the Shawanese nation, together with their interpreter and his family, privately withdrew from our fort at the mouth of the Miami—that several murders had been committed, both above and below the fort; two very recently within four miles of it, on the Kentucky shore—that from threats and insinuations of unfriendly Indians, an attack of that garrison was apprehended; under this idea, a reinforcement is gone down from Fort Mifflin—that the garrison is well supplied with provisions, and plenty of excellent water within the body of the works—that about twenty Indians were lately seen near Fort Mifflin, but their intention could not be devised; and that several of their chiefs had been invited to a talk with Sir John Johnson at Niagara.

On Monday the 8th instant, two companies of the troops, raised for the defence of the posts on the Western frontiers, under the command of that experienced officer colonel J. Hamier, marched from Philadelphia for Fort Pitt. They are well equipped, and make a very martial appearance, and will doubtless be considered as a seasonable reinforcement to the companies already on that station. Captains Ferguson, of the main of artillery, and M'Curdy, of the infantry, command the above companies. We learn that the company from New-Jersey, under captain Mercer, will also take up their march in a few days for the same quarter.

On the thirteenth day of June next, the subscriber intends exposing to public sale, at Upper Marlborough, BETWEEN 1400 and 1500 acres of valuable land, in tracts of 212 to 233 acres, certified by the surveyor of the district in which they lay, to be of good quality and producing white and black oak, walnut, locust, ash, &c. with a sufficient proportion of meadow ground; which certificate will be shewn, also the patents delivered on the day of sale; these lands are situated from one and a half to four miles off the Alleghana river, which produces a variety of excellent fish, and at all times affords navigation for boats, and frequently for vessels of three hundred ton, through which conveyance a ready sale may always be made of any article of produce; they have likewise the benefit of the market at Fort-Pitt, which is not farther distant than ten miles, and so situated that no circumstance can prevent its becoming, in a short time, one of the most considerable towns within the United States; it being a key to the greater part of the Western Country. One fourth of the purchase-money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, and the remainder in two years, on giving bond with good security if required, but if the purchaser will pay the remaining three fourths at the expiration of one month from the sale, a discount will be allowed of one third of that sum.

THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 20th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co. Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates.

JUST IMPORTED,

From London, in the ship Nonluch, captain Johns, A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, which will be sold by the subscribers, at their store, at Pig-Point, as usual, for bills, cash, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and customers for their past favours, especially those who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we shall be always ready to serve; and such as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the course of the summer) settle and pay without fail or further notice.

THOMAS TILLARD, EDWARD TILLARD.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin.



THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Benlon, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the meeting house in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a gray GELDING, about thirteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters, has no perceivable brand, and appears not to have been doctored. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A Zachariah Gray, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

SOPHIA GRAY, executrix.

Prince-George's county, May 9, 1786.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act, entitled, An act for the further relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and other purposes therein mentioned, notice is hereby given, that the several debtors of the said Thomas Williams, for public dues and taxes, (except the deputies of the said Thomas Williams, or persons who acted as such, or persons who are about to depart from Prince-George's county, or who shall remove, or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of the county aforesaid, or in any manner whatever dispose of the same, unless it be for the purpose of discharging the said arrears) are allowed until the first day of July next to pay and discharge the same, after which period, an indiscriminate execution will take place, (if the said arrears are not paid, on application of the subscriber, or such persons as he shall appoint for that purpose, he being vested by the other securities, with the whole and sole power of making the collection,) to prevent which attendance will be given on the 9th and 10th of June at Magruder's ferry, the 11th and 12th at Nottingham, the 13th, 16th and 17th at Piscataway, the 19th, 20th and 21st at Bladensburg, the 22d, 23d and 24th at Queen-Anne; and the whole of Prince-George's county court week at Upper Marlborough, when and where all those in arrears are requested to attend with such receipts and vouchers as they may be possessed of, for payments made the said Thomas Williams, or any of his deputies, and where all persons may see their respective accounts fairly and distinctly drawn off, with the credits given as they stand on the books of the late Thomas Williams, which has been done at a very considerable expence and trouble, for the express purpose of giving satisfaction to the inhabitants, and to save the carriage of large and heavy books from place to place. From the inattention of the people in general, heretofore, with respect to the request made by the securities, for all to come and settle their accounts, it is to be presumed they conceive that their accounts are finally closed on the books of Mr. Williams; I therefore take this opportunity of informing such, that few; very few accounts of the most wealthy and respectable are closed, and as they have not taken the smallest pains of satisfying the securities, it is hoped after this, that such as have receipts in full will be friendly enough to bring or send them in, that they may be compared with the books. This will prevent their being called on, and steps taken that will be disagreeable; as he flatters himself that those who know him, cannot possibly conceive that it will give him pleasure to distress a fellow-citizen, nor ought it to be expected that those who are reduced by an act of benevolence, to the hard condition of being obliged to answer for the failure, mismanagement, and indirection of another person, can patiently submit to the loss of thousands, sooner than distress those, who have from causes not so laudable, delayed the payment of their public dues. But to remove as far as possible the distressed situation of the people for want of cash, good found new imported crop tobacco will be received in discharge of said arrears, at the following rates, viz. Queen-Anne and Upper Marlborough at 37/8, Taylor's Landing and Pig-Point at 35/8, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, and Magruder's at 32/8, Bladensburg, Broad-Creek, Piscataway, Hunting-Creek, and Benedict at 30/8 per cent. if paid by the first day of July, after which no one will attempt to complain if their property should be executed and sold for half its value, nor let any flatter themselves that their property, if taken, will not be sold, for the collection must be made, even should property sell but for a tenth of its value, as no further indulgence can be given by,

RINALDO JOHNSON.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.



THERE is at the plantation of John Bolton, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan GELDING, with a blaze in his face, branded on the neck with something like an X, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE subscriber continues to receive claims against the United States until the first of June.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts.

THREE POUNDS REWARD. West river, April 16, 1786.



RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the subscriber, about five feet six inches high, thick and well set, round face, little beard, squints, and is about twenty-eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn stockings, and strong country made shoes, with the soles full of hob nails; he was seen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he ran away with a snuff coloured cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at West river, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES CHESTON.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be paid or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.
THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, stating that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.
IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the committee appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day; to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

CUB

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent. Those owners of inferior mares are for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

WILLIAM BROWN.

April 10, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Doden, March 21, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BOARDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON, ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

May 3, 1786.

THE subscribers being desirous to pass a final account with the commissary, respecting the estate of Gideon Gary, deceased, do give notice to those who may have claims against said estate to make them known on or before the last day of July next, at which time we are determined to pass a final account, also those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the shortest method will be taken to compel them, without respect to persons.

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix, LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice.

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry, EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.



THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Watts, near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, six years old, has a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, branded on the near buttock thus I, T. O. S. and cantered. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges.