

## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1786.

MADRID, January 10.

EVERY day is now marked with a new stride towards improvement and civilisation, in which we have remained so long behind hand with the other nations of Europe. New societies for learned or useful objects are daily established and encouraged by government. The economical in the country called Urgel, has lately been employed in settling the much talked of plan of opening a canal from Urgel to Zatrugone, and on the means of bringing a sufficient quantity of water to supply the inhabitants of the plain of Urgel, where one hundred and eighty-six dwelling houses and ninety-six hamlets are totally ruined and depopulated for want of water, which is so very scarce all about the above country, that the people are obliged to send to the river at a great distance, besides it was proved that the water thus fetched, stagnated in the vessels employed for that use, and proved very prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, so far as to occasion an epidemical distemper, which has swept off a great number of people, and still continues to rage with unabated violence in that part of the kingdom.

LONDON, April 14.

On Friday last a hackney coachman, in Tooley-street, undertook for a trifling wage, to eat a bullock's heart, weighing eight pounds, three pounds of potatoes, and a three penny loaf, and also to drink three pots of porter, in the space of three quarters of an hour: he had nearly completed the business, when a part of the deaf ear stuck in his throat, and notwithstanding assistance being procured, he expired in great agony, in less than ten minutes.

Last week a gentleman of the navy was married at Portsmouth, to a lady no less distinguished for her beauty, than lately for the number of her matrimonial connexions. The happiness of the honeymoon was soon, however, interrupted by the appearance of another lady, who put in a prior claim to the possession of the bridegroom. This he could not disavow; but as Portsmouth was never yet known to discourage the liberal swing our honest tars take in the gangway to Hymen, though their humour should even exceed to the latitude of a Sultan, nothing more than simply a separation of the parties took place. But to console herself under the misfortune, the very day after the willowed bride paid another visit to the connubial shrine, with a new lover; since which it has been discovered that this accomplished fair one has been married, though no more than twenty-two, to no less than ten different husbands, besides those now mentioned. And what not a little contributes to the singularity of this fact is, that the twelve husbands are married to no fewer than ninety wives collectively!!!

Extra of a letter from Versailles, April 5.

"The fourth instant Mr. Eden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the British court, had a private audience with his most christian majesty, during which, he delivered his credentials. This gentleman was presented to the king, and afterwards to the queen and royal family, by Mons. Tolozan. Nothing has yet transpired relative to the commercial treaty. As to the prohibition of English goods, it is a mere bugbear. The shops about this metropolis, particularly in the Palais Royal are loaded with our manufactures; which like the British breed of horses, carry their superiority in spite of national jealousy. I had the curiosity no later than yesterday to inquire of a French shopkeeper, the reason of a prohibition, which did not seem to affect the dealer? His answer was, English goods are prohibited, but we contrive to get over whatever articles we want, at a very trifling additional expence. So that we may conclude the whole is French finesse."

April 17. There is scarcely a quarter of the globe to which ministry have it not in view to extend the invigorating and enriching influence of commerce. The commutation act reaches to Indostan. Mr. Eden's superior commercial faculties are, at this moment, busy in France. With the empress of the Russias, every possible step is daily taken. The Scotch fisheries, and the whale trade, are constantly and zealously attended to; and by the plan to be adopted to protect and promote our navigation and commerce on the banks of Newfoundland, the settlers there, and in Nova-Scotia, will eventually be enabled to subsist, not only in comfort, but in affluence. Efforts directed to such objects as these, are truly honourable to those who make them. They are such as promise to be the most conducive to national wealth and felicity, and therefore well deserve

to be held as matters of the first and highest consideration.

There appears such a disposition in the public to have the national debt reduced, that if Mr. Pitt had thought proper to pay off two millions per annum instead of one, it is not improbable but the people would cheerfully have consented to load themselves with additional taxes to accomplish a measure they have so much at heart; but then those taxes must have been laid on their luxuries, and not on articles which are absolutely necessary to their existence.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 10.

"The states of Holland, in their last session, have resolved upon the reduction of the new corps of Mallebois, Hesse Darmstadt and Malta; but the chiefs of these corps, as well as colonel Baron de Meyern, who much exerted himself in the service of the republic, are to come in for the next vacant regiments."

"The legion of Count Salm is not to be reduced, because of having had the unanimous consent of all the provinces. Lieutenant Geraner, who served under colonel Emmerick, during the civil war in North-America, and was by that officer recommended to Count Salm, has much contributed to render the legion conspicuous with regard to strict discipline and exercise after the Prussian manner."

"The grand commission, composed of above fifty deputies from the different provinces, are actually met. They have in charge to examine, and to establish upon a permanent footing, the defence of the republic by sea and by land; and likewise to settle and ascertain the quota, or contribution of each province towards it."

"Moraud, whose sentence of death, for having assaulted the magistrates in passing the Hadthoudrian gate, was changed into perpetual imprisonment, is treated with much lenity by the gaoler, from which, and from some other circumstances, it is conjectured, that farther interest either is already, or will be made for him, and that he may regain his liberty in a short time. This man is a French refugee, settled at Kellen, near Emmerick, in the king of Prussia's dominions, from whence he came but lately to reside in this place. He is of a bold enthusiastic spirit, and of a sect who call themselves Puritans. His attempt against the magistrates was calculated to revive the scenes of De Witt, &c. He is very inveterate against the French on account of the revocation of the edict a Nantes by Lewis XIV. by which his ancestors suffered and lost their property."

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 8.

"It is said that the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, when he heard that the states general meant to discharge his brigade, presented a request to their high mightinesses, expressing his surprise at their determination to dismiss his whole brigade, which had cost him so much trouble and expence to raise, and praying that their high mightinesses would so order matters, that at least a part of his corps might be kept up. The court of France has given this republic the strongest assurances that she will not look with an indifferent eye on the interference of any foreign power whatever in the state affairs of these provinces; that the king of Prussia having always declared that he would never intermeddle in the private concerns of this republic, there is no reason to think he would swerve from his declaration, but yet the contrary reports which have been spread abroad, and which gain no small credit, make it necessary to be prepared for any event that may seem likely to take place."

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 12.

"They write from Loo, that on the tenth instant her serene highness the princess Louisa of Orange and Nassau, in presence of her august relations the stadtholder and his consort, made her profession of faith according to the forms of the reformed protestant religion in the chapel of the castle at Loo, where a great number of persons of rank attended on the occasion."

"The fifth instant at nine in the morning, three ships built for the East-India company were launched at Amsterdam in the space of twenty minutes. The Sieur Dirk Van Haarl is the builder of these vessels, which will be called the Admiral Suffrein, the Neerland Welvaaren, and the Conda."

A correspondent, on whose veracity we have reason to rely, sends the following paragraph:

Last Thursday a man was committed to the new gaol, Southwark, for a murder as singular for the lightness of the provocation as it is cruel in the fact. The murderer, like many of the present day, claimed a right to live on the earnings of others, and feigning an infirmity, demanded subsistence of the

parish of Godstone in Surry; the overseers, aware of the artifice, ordered an examination, and Dr. Birt, who resided there, reported that the claimant of parish support was as free from unsoundness, and as capable of working for bread as himself. This was the ground of his wrath, and accordingly a few days after, about noon, he embraced the opportunity of meeting the doctor and his son (a boy) when walking together, and with a hand bill in his hand, he cut the father on the knee, which brought him to the ground; he then cut off one arm, and following his blow cleft his skull; the child, seized with terror, shrieked and ran away; his cry however raised an alarm that produced the villain's capture; when taken, his only regret was that he had not also killed the officers of the parish. The calamity of the catastrophe to the sympathetic mind is still heightened by the deceased having left a pregnant widow, to whose existence it is feared the stroke will prove fatal. It is not an observation foreign to the case, that men who love to live on the industry of their fellow-subjects, have too much of this spirit.

The minister may take great credit to himself for his laudable attempt to equalise the customs, and reduce the unnecessary places; but the scheme is by no means new. The late Mr. Saxby of the custom-house, who has been dead fourteen years, has frequently mentioned it to our correspondent, and the method is simply as follows: The several branches of the customs were originally granted for temporary purposes, others of them were redeemable; and for a limited time, as the exigencies of the state occurred, those branches, one after another, were made permanent; and at present, and indeed, for a considerable number of years past, they have been considered as the most substantial part of the revenue. Therefore, as the net amount of the customs exceed, by a considerable sum, all the interest payable upon the capital, originally borrowed upon them, and now due, the necessity of calculating different branches, to pay different interests, consequently, has long since ceased. Mr. Saxby's plan was, therefore, to throw the whole produce into the sinking fund, and let that fund pay the interest. So much for the gross amount. But, in order to simplify the particular duties on each commodity, Mr. Saxby further proposed to strike, or add to the fractions, and make them whole sums; for instance, suppose an article of 8s. 10d. 9-10ths, 11-25ths, say 8s. 11d.—Upon this view of the subject, this affair of the customs is easy to be accomplished; and our correspondent is much astonished, that it should already have taken upwards of two years to accomplish, and not yet be ready to be put into execution.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 7.

"Before the fatal affair of the 17th of last month, it was expected that the states of Holland would not have broke up without having deliberated on the project of restoring to the lord stadtholder, the command of the garrison of the Hague, in consequence of the proposition of the city of Amsterdam; but nothing has been done hitherto on that subject; therefore we must wait until the fittings after the easter holidays. It is the general opinion, that the prince has in some measure shut the gates of the Hague against himself, by saying in his letter to the states, about five or six months ago, that he could not return to the Hague whilst the command of the garrison was not restored to him, such as his father and himself had enjoyed without contradiction for so long a time. It is evident that in consequence of this declaration, the honour of his serene highness is committed; and that by not restoring to him the said command, his enemies keep the whole family of Orange at a distance from the Hague, as long as they please. Nevertheless all this must have a period; as the stadtholdership cannot in any manner be abolished, matters must come to an accommodation that will put an end to the precarious situation in which every thing remains during this time of trouble. In consequence we learn, that as a beginning towards restoring order, the council of Amsterdam, who, by a majority of five or six votes, persist in their opinion to restore the command to the prince, have written to each of the other cities, to bring them over to their opinion, with the precaution suitable to the dignity of the sovereign assembly. Upon the whole it is thought, that the prince will be obliged to acquiesce. The idea of being assisted sword in hand by the king of Prussia is a chimera which all sensible people laugh at, and which, in fact, is as contrary to the interests of the Orange family itself, as it is little to be dreaded, since the alliance formed with France."

"Things become more serious than ever in the province of Utrecht; the states of that province have



taken a step certainly worthy of their primitive firmness, but which may turn to their disadvantage, and perhaps to the universal detriment of the republic. The fact is this. The burghers of Wyck, having deposed the magistrates of their city, who had refused to sign and take the oath concerning the new regulation, the states of Utrecht (which must not be confounded with the city of that name) have deposed, without any form of law, the new elected of the burghers, and pronounced anathema on the proceedings of the citizens. The latter have taken the vigorous resolution to stand up, even by open force, if necessary, and not to make the privilege of the citizens bend under the despotism of the aristocrats; in consequence they have sent for cannon, and are preparing for a regular defence, in case of any attempt to force them to take in again their old magistrates. On the other hand the cities, both of Utrecht as well as of the other provinces, strongly oppose the sending of troops against the city of Wyck. It is difficult to say what will be the end of all this.

"The painter, Reiss, was tried yesterday; he was sentenced to perpetual banishment; and it is even said, that great lenity has been shewn him, as he was convicted of having been one of those who instigated the individuals of the Orange corps to get their sabres sharpened, and having had his own set with a double edge.

"Two other men of the said corps have been taken up, and committed to prison."

*Extract of a letter from Smyrna, March 11.*

"A Venetian vessel, from Alexandria, has brought accounts that a certain bey, named Murat, at the head of several thousand men, had exacted from all the consuls of the Franks who reside in that city, except from that of Russia, a contribution of 125,000 patacons. Upon the refusal, this barbarian made himself master of the castle, and began to demolish the Greek and Roman catholic churches, and threatened every thing with fire and sword if they refused his demand. The consuls, affrighted by this treatment, shipped their families and effects on board of some vessels which were in the port, and at the departure of the Venetian vessel the Russian consul was negotiating a reconciliation."

A few days since a young woman, who had been some time in a desponding state, attempted to terminate her existence in the Serpentine river, but an alarm being raised on the occasion, James Blickey, with the greatest difficulty and danger, plunged into the water, dived several times, and brought her up an apparent corpse, when Lord Newhaven, who saw the melancholy circumstance, humanely rewarded him for his undaunted resolution. The body was conveyed to the Golden Lion, in the presence of several of the nobility and gentry, where, through the means recommended by the Humane Society, signs of returning life were produced, and the young woman is now happily restored to health and peace of mind.

April 21. Some lime-burners not long since in a pit about a quarter of a mile from Bath, found the back bones of a whale, every joint complete, and twenty-four feet in length; and within a few weeks after the skull of an animal about the size of a large calf's head was dug up near Bath, so unlike the skull of any known quadruped or marine animal, that no one can even guess to what class it belongs, nor is it like the head of any animal preserved in Sir Ashton Lever's museum.

By the last accounts from Berlin, the king was not so much indisposed as had been represented in the German newspapers. The fact is, that Frederick the Great has for some time past taken small portions of opiates to relieve the paroxysms of the gout; in consequence of which his kind friends, the German journalists, have represented him as labouring under a lethargic disease.

The king of Prussia's principal physician is Dr. Baylis, a native of Great-Britain, well known in this metropolis, who went several years since to Berlin; and from a lucky prognostic the doctor made of the late prince of Prussia's indisposition, in opposition to the other gentlemen of the faculty, he was soon after elected *archiater* to that distinguished monarch.

Authentic letters from Petersburg, dated March 19, declare, that her imperial majesty has issued a most liberal ordinance, declaring to all the inhabitants of both the Russias, Tartary, &c. that they are not hereafter to address her as *slaves*, (the term made use of for many centuries), but as her loyal subjects—a circumstance which has added greatly to the czarina's popularity throughout her vast dominions.

*Extract of an authentic letter from Elsbury, dated April 8.*

"You will certainly be disappointed in your expectation of seeing the prince of Denmark in England this year; in all probability, if we may judge from appearances, some serious misunderstanding exists between this court and that of Sweden. Our politicians conjecture it is relative to Scone; be the chuse what it may, it is an absolute fact that the king of Sweden is collecting his troops, which are to encamp at Engelholm by next June, nor are the Danes less active; the prince and general officers are indefatigable in placing the Danish forces on the most respectable footing."

*Extract of a letter from Leith, April 11.*

"The Prince William cutter sent in here yesterday a Dutch brig, having papers on board from

Amsterdam, for Cumassoa, which was lying in with the land, and had sent a boat on shore with run goods. The whole stowage was found in disorder, which justified the seizure. This is the first for several weeks past.

"Large orders in the linen and woollen way are now executing for the markets in Canada (to be exported in the earliest ships) from whence they find a ready sale to the back settlements of the American states."

The extensive territories of France are divided into a multitude of literary republics. Every public foundation for the education of youth offers premiums for the investigation of science, and the improvement of those arts from which society can immediately derive advantage. Not a mail that arrives from that country but announces a premium for the elucidation of some important subject. The sum of four hundred livres (about eighteen pounds sterling) is proposed by the governors of the founding hospital at Paris, to professors and students in medicine, for the best thesis on the nature, causes, and cure of the apthæ, or thrush, a disease to which many infants, from a day old up to four months, are very liable, and to which multitudes fall victims, both here and in that country.

Lord Cornwallis still remains with his friends in town—his lordship will not leave London till the Swallow arrives at Portsmouth, which is expected in the course of a very few days.

The splendid and magnificent journey of the court of Petersburg to Cherson, which will take place in a short time, is expected to draw together the greatest concourse of people ever assembled in Russia. The empress will be drawn, some part of the way, in a triumphal car; and the ceremony of her taking possession of certain Turkish provinces, will be attended with all possible pomp, as she will be formally crowned empress of those provinces. The pilgrimage to Mahomet's tomb is not more numerous, it is thought, than will be this most superb journey to Cherson.

At Cherson, a triumphal crown, formed of laurel, will be placed over a smaller crown, adorned with pearls, heightened with fleurs-de-lys, on the empress's head: the tuba, or trumpet of the jubilee, will be then raised high from a gallery, representing that which was used at the triumph of Marcus Aurelius. Drums and horns, and every other kind of martial music, will then strike up in grand unison, and medals will be distributed to the populace.

The following little article, relative to the celebrated Portuguese poet Camoens, taken from a letter from Macao, dated November 11, will not be displeasing to the votaries of the muses: "I passed part of the day in the gardens of Mr. Fitzhugh, in a very high rock, under which, as the tradition here goes, the famous Portuguese poet, Camoens, used to sit and compose his *Lusiad*. It is a lofty arch of one solid stone, and forms the entrance of a gratto dug out of the rising ground behind it. On the top of the rock, which is overshadowed by large spreading trees, is a neat little temple, built in the Chinese taste, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour, the sea, and the interspersed islands."

The duke of Rutland, we understand, made application for leave to appoint a colonel to the regiment vacant on the Irish establishment; but his majesty taking on himself the trouble of all the military arrangements, the duke's request was not complied with.

St. JAGO DE LA VEGA, May 19.

A letter from the bay of Honduras, says, "With respect to our situation on the Musquito-shore and in Honduras, we are at present in rather a precarious state. The Spaniards say, the shore, by right of discovery, as well as by the last treaty of peace, belongs to them; and insist that the article on that head (the sixth) is so clear as not to admit of doubt, much less of dispute. But the British, it appears, are not inclined to understand it in the same point of view. In consequence of which misunderstanding, that business is now, and has been for ten months past, under negotiation at the court of Madrid, but is very soon expected to close, when it is supposed the shore will be given up, and a larger extent of territory, in consequence, granted to the Honduras settlers. This, in my opinion, is making a very inadequate compensation for so great a sacrifice. Here we are suffered by treaty to cut log-wood only,—while, at the shore, they have the protection of the native Indians, and perhaps one of the finest countries in the world for the growing of all plants in use between the tropics; and mahogany in the greatest abundance. The present inhabitants of this settlement are sufficient to do more than supply the consumption of Great-Britain; and her different markets of export with mahogany and logwood; and when the principal of the shore settlers are added, our markets will unavoidably fall so low as not to render cutting an object for people of common sense and property, unless the article of planting be admitted, which is not likely to take place. The 6th article of the treaty of peace between Spain and Great-Britain, will point out to you the extent of our limits in this country, which are much contracted to what they were formerly. The Spaniards still continue to receive our slaves and others when they desert to them, let their crimes be of what complexion they may. This is one of the greatest grievances we labour under, and the very reason why the Rio Honda has not one settler, although it is the best

river for logwood within the lines. This particular grievance has been long complained of to no effect; which, with other matters already mentioned, will not be very inviting to new settlers, who have any means left of employing their slaves otherwise. But if any there be with you, who are anxious to try their fortunes in this quarter, my own opinion of the business is, they had best defer it until the determination of government is fully known, respecting the Musquito-shore. The country, to be sure, is for richness of soil, and pureness of air, perhaps the finest in the world: but the Spaniards, like the dog in the manger, will let no one do any thing with it, nor will they do any thing themselves."

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) June 13.

By a letter from l'Orient, to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that the king of Great-Britain has had the audacity to propose to our ally a division of the Thirteen States, who nobly made the following reply, "that he wished for nothing of the kind, as he had been their protector in the late war, he most heartily wished to see them a flourishing independent people, and that he intended to afford them all the assistance in his power, and let them enjoy the liberty of his ports in Europe and the West Indies," that since the war he had built in addition to his fleet forty or fifty sail of the line, the smallest of which was a seventy-four.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in the state of Connecticut, who has lately made an excursion far down the Ohio river, to his friend in Chesterfield, dated May 15, 1786.*

"I assure you I am fully impressed with the excellency of the western country, in point of soil, beneficial commercial views, and salubrity of climate, as any man who has been there—no good has ever been said of it which it does not deserve—our treaty has succeeded as well as we could expect—the Indians appear satisfied, and have agreed to attend the surveyors if called for—the danger, in my opinion (if any should be) will not arise from the hostile disposition of the Indians; but from the interest and inclination of the frontiers to provoke them to hostilities—if the settlements are made upon the plan of your association I believe all will be well—I am a subscriber, and shall forward it; with some little alteration it will be a good system and prevail—when I have an opportunity of seeing you, or some of your friends in your region, I will communicate all I know on the subject—I wish the association success, and shall most heartily join any proper measures for securing and settling that country."

June 21. The commotions at Wyoming, which had so much the appearance of hostility and war, are, it is hoped, happily terminated in consequence of the interposition of congress; who have generously offered to cede a large tract of territory in one of the new states, to the Susquehanna company in Connecticut, on condition that they relinquish their pretension to the Wyoming claims. And, it is asserted, the delegates from that state have pledged themselves in congress, that the proposition will be accepted, and peace and tranquillity prevail.

June 22. A certain Peter Belin, of South-Carolina, has with much labour, attention, hazard and expence, discovered and introduced into that state, three several principles of water-works; one to overflow with water the surface of any tract of land, 26 feet (or more) above the level of any river or water course, at a cheap, easy and expeditious rate. Another, to drain sunken or low overflowed lands down to any depth, and to throw water up at any height, from one to two hundred feet perpendicular. And also a certain other machine that will, in eighteen months, or two years at farthest, freshen any salt marsh land, so as to make it fit for the culture of any kind of produce, suitable for the climate of Carolina, and at the same time to beat out rice, to grind, or saw lumber in a certain, regular, constant and easy manner: all of which are constructed upon plain, easy and simple principles, and may be built at a moderate expence, and will be of great utility.

The legislature of South-Carolina have vested in him the sole and executive right and liberty of erecting, building, constructing, and vending within that state, the said three several water-works during the term of 14 years.

*Extract of a letter from Halifax, May 25.*

"The packet is just arrived. All I can at present learn is, that Sir Guy is certainly coming out; and that another year's provisions is granted to those loyalists who are on their lands; and that an act will pass the parliament this session, to enable the governor here to grant British registers to the Nantucket vessels, on condition of their owners settling in the British governments."

ANNAPOLIS, July 6.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship Olive Branch, captain Leonard, from London.

*Extract of a letter from Mess. Parker and Stevens, merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, to a gentleman in Shelburne, dated April 10.*

"No vessel whatever will be permitted to clear out; with any kind of produce of this island for the American states; therefore must leave good markets for our own colonies.—This took place the fifth instant."

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Extra of a letter from Barcelona, to a gentleman in New-London, dated March 10, 1786.

The obstacles that have hitherto existed against your trade with the Mediterranean, seems now to be removing, as captain Lamb and captain Randall have purchased a ship, and are going to Algiers, it is said with a considerable sum of money, to treat on the subject of a treaty with the United States; which there is no doubt will soon be accomplished.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the third day of August, A VERY valuable tract of land, lying on the Head of South river, containing sixty acres, well improved; there are a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, hen-house and all other convenient out houses, a paved garden, apple orchard, and all other kinds of fruit trees, 8 acres of meadow ground now fit for the sith; there are also two very fine mills, one a fulling, and the other a grist mill, with a never failing stream of water, all in good repair; stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, and hogs, some household and kitchen furniture. Three years credit will be given for all sums above three pounds. Bond with good security will be required. 100/7/6 w3 LEONARD GARY.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorized to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work, and, for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £.300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorized, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ workmen, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £.1750 annually; and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £.10,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1786, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by every consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagement without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months, the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realized, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coercion would be mortifying to them, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

By order, E. RAMSAY, secretary.

WANTED  
On purchase,

ALIKELY negro man, about thirty years of age, and a girl about sixteen; ready money will be given for them. Inquire of the printers.

Cecil county, June 27, 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 any person from imprisonment for debt. 100/16/10 w3 JOHN RAWLINGS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Edwards, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to send them in legally proved to ANNE EDWARDS, executrix, AQUILA EDWARDS, WILLIAM EDWARDS, CADWALADER EDWARDS, JONATHAN EDWARDS, } executors. 100/16/10 w3

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

DR. FENDALL

Is just arrived in this city, and may be spoke with at Mr. Joshua Frazier's.

THE doctor cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, first scaling and cleaning the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cause of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps such as are decayed from growing worse even to old age; makes the gums grow firm to the teeth; and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead those that are hollow, so as to render them useful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, and without pain, so that persons may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be distinguished by the sharpest eye: he also engrafs teeth on old stumps, and extracts teeth and stumps in the easiest manner; be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw.

The doctor thinks the teeth of children should not be neglected; for by cleaning them, even in their tenderest state, with proper medicine, will prevent a number of diseases—great care should be taken of the second dentition of children, to prevent deformities, diseases, and to preserve their beauty—nay, the treatment of the first dentition at once concerns the health and life of children, and the soundness and beauty of all the teeth which they have already grown; or ever will have afterwards, and nothing can be more short sighted and erroneous, than the notion that the first teeth require no care, because they only last to the seventh year—he repeats it, the goodness and beauty of the second teeth, depend on the care of the first, &c.

His DENTIFRICE he has found to be greatly superior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums: it is free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, prevent the tooth ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders which are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may always be procured at Dr. FENDALL's residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

Dente quid borridius nigro, quid pulchrius albo?

N. B. The sooner gentlemen and ladies apply, the better, as the doctor's stay in this city is uncertain; he leaves this soon for Baltimore.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river. 100/16/10 w3

June 26, 1786.

SOME time ago a certain JAMES DOUGLASS was committed to my custody as a horse-stealer, who, on the 24th instant, made his escape; he is a stout well looking fellow, fair complexion, with red hair and beard, appears to be about thirty-five years of age; had on a green forest cloth coat and jacker, blue duffel overalls, Irish linen shirt, old shoes and stockings; he was born in Pennsylvania, and has acquaintances in most parts of this state, therefore it is impossible to suppose what route he has taken. Whoever will apprehend him and deliver him to me shall receive five pounds.

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

July 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, slim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three dollars reward, paid by WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

THERE is at the plantation of Belt Mulliken, in the Fork of Patuxent, near major Snowden's forge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in her forehead, shod before, and appears to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 100/16/10 w3

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 11th of July 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. 7 X MARY THOMAS.

June 20, 1786.



STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, out of a pasture at the Spa, near Annapolis, on the night of the 6th of this month, a dark brown GELDING, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand, and is part of the blood; the said horse is lighter coloured about the muzzle and flanks than in any other part of his body, the short rib on the near side has been broken when a colt, and upon examination will be found to lay lower than the other ribs. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three dollars reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by w3 JAMES ROBINSON.

Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland, June 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a black negro woman named HENNEY, twenty eight years of age, well made, has remarkable large eyes, and a scar on her shoulder, about five feet eight or ten inches high; had on and carried with her a white cotton jacket and petticoat, striped holland ditto, calico jacket, a white linen shift, two osnabrig ditto, white cotton stockings, a pair of calf skin pumps with brass buckles, a chip hat covered with gauze, she is artful and will try to pass for a free woman. Whoever takes up the said negro woman within the state, and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and if taken out of the state ten pounds, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Prince-George's county, June 15, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named BOB, a criminal who got from the constable as he was carrying him to prison on the 15th instant, he was brought home by one of the neighbours the evening before, and made an attempt to kill one of my sons by twice stabbing him with a knife; he is a middle sized fellow, about five feet five or six inches high, flat visage, talks pretty quick, and has thick lips; had on when he went away an old white country cloth jacket, with a green lining to the cape, an under jacket of brown cloth without sleeves, an old shirt and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in gaol, or brings him to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home six dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars, and if on'y three or four miles five dollars reward, paid by HENRY BOONE.

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.

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 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. 12 X WILLIAM COURTS.



TAKEN up as a stray, by certain Robert Waffield, Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a sorrel GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder R, shod before, has some saddle spots on his back, a few white hairs in his forehead, appears to be nine years old, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

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.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock. 4

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Too-tell, 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. X JOSEPH DOWSON, }

THE subscriber having purchased a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and passed his note for two hogheads of tobacco in part payment for the same, hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery. X JONATHAN PARKER.



Annapolis, June 19, 1786.  
**THE** subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, been appointed and authorized to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 3th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

2 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

### City Tavern,

**THAT** commodious house opposite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the most elegant manner by the subscriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction; as those who choose to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteelst accommodations and the strictest endeavours to please. He has also opened a complete livery-stable, where the utmost attention will be paid to the horses entrusted to his care.

2 CORNELIUS MILLS.

A few Copies of the

## L A W S

Of the last Session,

To be sold at the Printing-  
2 Office.

**A GOOD PRESSMAN**  
Wanted by the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

**THE** partnership of WILLIAMS and NETH having dissolved on the 12th instant, all persons in any manner indebted thereto are desired to make payment to Joseph Williams, who is properly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle and pay all just claims against the said partnership.

2 JOSEPH WILLIAMS,  
LEWIS NETH.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

**I** EXPECT soon to leave this state; persons having claims against me are requested to be speedy in applying for payment.

2 LEWIS NETH.

June 20, 1786.

**O**N the 17th instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a small negro man by the name of CESAR, he says he is the property of Mr. Lloyd Dorsey, of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, should it be the case Mr. Dorsey is desired to pay charges and take him away.

2 NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Sheriff  
of Prince-George's county.

### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, at Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant woman named ELIZABETH ROBINSON, about twenty-four years old, rather fat, fair complexion, has light brown hair, part of which she wears down over her forehead, the rest turned back, has rather a plaintive tone of voice, and is possessed of a great deal of artifice; as I have been robbed of several articles I cannot particularize what different cloaths she took with her. Whoever secures said person, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, if taken in this state, and ten dollars if taken in any other state and brought to me, with reasonable charges, paid by

2 R. HIGINBOTHOM.

**M**R. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be disposed of at one dollar each.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

**THE** subscriber has a general assortment of dry goods on hand; also Madeira and Teneriff wines, Jamaica spirit, old West-India rum, fine Coniac brandy, hyton, congo, and bohea teas, sugars, coffee, pepper, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, at his store in the brick building fronting the Dock.

2 JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

### FOR SALE,

**A**BOUT 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

6 JAMES WILLIAMS,  
JOSEPH DOWSON.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 20th of July, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden,  
**SEVERAL** very good work horses, a three quarter blooded colt, and a filly by Chatham, several cows, a horse cart, and some household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day, by

2 WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

June 20, 1786.

### TO BE RENTED,

For one or several years,

**THE** house and lot in Queen-Anne, in which Mr. Duvall at present keeps tavern; the repairs wanting, with an addition to the house, will be made.

2 WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

### TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

**THAT** valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands; stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

2 DAVID KERR.

To the PRINTERS.

**W**HEREAS a certificate, signed by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, and dated March 20, 1786, was published in a late Maryland Gazette, in contradiction to a report which said Thomas was informed had been circulated in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, relative to the conduct of a certain *metaphorical* saint, commonly called Ignatius Pigman, I shall be obliged to you to publish the following certificate, which I trust will be sufficient to prove what Mr. Thomas did say concerning the above-mentioned *saint*, and which was repeated by the subscriber, who is, and ever has been of opinion, that of all the beasts that infect the forest wolves in sheeps cloathing are the worst.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1786.

Kent-Island, June 3, 1786.

**B**EING requested by Mr. B. Galloway to recollect a piece of information relative to a certain Ignatius Pigman, which was communicated in my presence to said Galloway by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, I do hereby certify, that said Thomas informed said Galloway that the above named Ignatius Pigman, in running the lines of some land adjoining a tract the property of said Thomas, had taken a very erroneous sight, in order to include a small house which stood upon said tract, that some of the neighbours who were present had endeavoured to convince Mr. Pigman of his mistake, asserting the house to be the property of Mr. Thomas, but without effect, as he seemed determined to have the said house included within the lines of his land.

2 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.



**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rother; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bombasin ditto, one white shirt, one ofsnabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any gaol shall receive the above reward, paid by

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril.

4 May 25, 1786.



**STRAYED** or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a twitch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

6 CHARLES STEUART.

### THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.



**R**AN 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 of nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up 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

16 SAMUEL EDELEN.

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

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

**I**N 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 322,400 plate, and 38,550 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.

16

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

### The last gentle hint.

**W**E 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.

16 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

### 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.

15

Doden, March 22, 1786.



**R**AN 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 sawyer; 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.

16 WILLIAM STEUART.

### TO BE SOLD,

**P**ART 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.

14

**A**LL 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

7 SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1786.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.

THE rapid decrease of trade in this state, which is attributed to the late sumptuary laws, has occasioned such a dearth of provisions, that a great number of workmen, finding it impossible to gain an honest livelihood, have left the kingdom. The numbers of these emigrants already amount to one thousand. Several of them have determined to settle at Cherfon, and seven or eight hundred of them have for this purpose addressed the Russian ambassador at our court, who has registered their names and professions, but it is not probable that government will overlook the transfer of so many useful subjects to a foreign power.

BERLIN, March 31.

It appears that the troubles which lately agitated the city of Dantzick, are reviving, the inhabitants having taken underhand means to give fresh cause of displeasure to his Prussian majesty. It is added, that, apprized of the affront offered to his dignity, the king has written to the magistrates of Dantzick, demanding reparation proportioned to the offence, which reparation he himself will exact, if it is denied him by the magistracy.

LONDON, March 17.

In the parish church of Kedelstone, within three miles of the town of Derby, in Derbyshire, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Curson, from whom the family of the present lord Scarfdale is descended, which monument represents Mrs. Curson, with two infants sucking at her breast, she holding both. This good woman after being long very ill, was to all appearance dead, and was buried in her wedding ring, and other paraphernalia of her person; the rogue of a sexton took the ring, &c. off her finger, the first night she was buried; in so doing, he gave her so much pain, that she hollowed out. The sexton ran out of the church, in the dead of night, scared; she got out of her coffin and grave, walked home, was let in by her husband; and had the two children (twins) represented on the monument, and five others. An instance of the same sort is on a monument, in the church of St. Giles, Cripple-gate.

April 19. It is asserted on good authority, that yesterday morning a discovery was made of a design, which may be attended with the most dangerous consequences: several foreigners of distinction had found means to get into our dock-yards, arsenals, &c. &c. with the view of making full discoveries of our actual naval situation, through every department, in which business, they were no doubt, assisted by some of our own countrymen, whose situations enabled them to afford the necessary informations. Upon this dangerous plot being discovered, the whole was laid before his majesty, who instantly summoned a council, the result of whose deliberations was, that an express should be immediately dispatched to the French ambassador, now at Bath, complaining of this treacherous proceeding, as the persons detected in it, are strongly suspected of being in the pay of his master. Messengers are ordered to be in waiting to receive his excellency's answer, and to proceed with the whole directly to the court of France. They will be accompanied with very serious remonstrances to that court; and to which a categorical answer will be demanded without delay.

April 25. It is said, that whatever turn the impeachment of Mr. Hastings takes, a golden medal will be struck to perpetuate the memory of his accuser; that is, though Mr. Hastings be found innocent, his accuser will have the same honour paid him as if he had been found guilty: so, a man undoubtedly is entitled to the same applause for persecuting an innocent, as for persecuting a guilty man!

April 29. Letters from Spain, via Paris, assure, that many bankruptcies have taken place in that kingdom, in consequence of the loss of the St. Peter of Alcantara—letters received in Paris on the 15th, add, that many other failures are inevitable—hitherto that of Pournier and Co. is the most considerable; it amounts to no less than 1,500,000 piastres. This accident must necessarily affect the circulation of the notes of St. Charles bank, which are honoured only in the capitals of Europe.

A letter from Paris, dated April 24, says, "The letters from Cadiz, received by the last courier, announce the bankruptcy of several merchants of that port, among whom are two French houses, viz. that of Messrs. Formier, Ribeaupierre, Medard and Co. who have failed for about six millions of livres tournois; and that of Messrs. Laferte and Co. for about

three millions of livres. The bankers of our capital are not much interested in that disaster; but it is feared that our manufacturing cities will not come off so well."

May 4. A letter from the Hague, dated April 16, says, "Count de Maillebois is just now on the eve of departing for Paris; he took leave of the states general yesterday, and sets off from hence, as we expect, to-morrow. The count returns home with a variety of presents, exclusive of an annual pension for life."

Copy of a letter from the right honourable lord George Gordon, to the right honourable the marquis of Carmarthen, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, &c.

"My lord,

"Mr. Tufts, an American gentleman now in London, is possessed of undeniable intelligence that J. Adams Esq; (who is received by the king as ambassador from the United States of America) has his salary paid him quarterly by count D'Adheimer, the French ambassador. I thought it my duty to acquaint your lordship with Mr. Tufts's communication to me for the immediate information of his majesty's council and government, that you may beware of Mr. Adams.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

"G. GORDON."

The marquis of Carmarthen's answer, addressed to the right honourable lord George Gordon, Welbeck-street, and superscribed "Carmarthen."

"Monday night, May 1, 1786.

"Lord Carmarthen presents his compliments to lord George Gordon, and returns his lordship thanks for the note received from him yesterday."

The Turks, if we may credit the recent accounts from Constantinople, seem to be tempting their own fate. If to the confusion which now reigns through that unhappy empire, a revolution in the seraglio be added, which the riotous behaviour of the janizaries seems to indicate to be fast approaching, and the puppet they cloath in the imperial robe be forced into a war with Russia, their ruin is inevitable. When an army after dethroning the sovereign takes the field, adieu to all subordination and discipline; their nominal leaders are their slaves, and must implicitly obey their caprices. Mutinous in the camp, cowardly in the fight, they will rush upon their enemies, and fly from them with equal precipitation; nothing therefore but ill success can be expected from them, and they give the empress as well as the emperor the fairest opportunity that could be wished, of further dismembering that empire. Nor will the ambitious bathaws and beys be idle; they have in general long shewn an ardent desire to make themselves independent of the Porte, and they will doubtless not neglect the present occasion to attempt erecting separate governments. Whether this event, should it take place, will suspend the other projects of those potentates time only can discover. It is more than probable that it will: but this suspension will only be temporary, and the small states in their neighbourhood must be equally on their guard against them.

There are six ships now building at private dock-yards in the river for the East India company's service, to measure 1200 tons each, which are 200 tons more than any of the present ships; they are intended wholly for the tea trade from China.

All the ships employed by the East-India company in the China trade, from the end of the year 1787, and as much sooner as practicable, are, according to a vote and resolution of the directors, to be one thousand tons and upwards; as small ships do not answer well on that long voyage.

BOSTON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from the marquis de La Fayette, to a friend in Boston.

"While I last had the happiness to be in Boston, it was recommended to me by a great number of my friends, that on my return to France I should endeavour to obtain an exemption, or at least a diminution of duties on American whale-oil. That nothing on my part was left untried to effect the purpose, I think it is needless to mention; but the opportunity was the more unfavourable, as the French ministry had just adopted the plan, and were sanguine in their hope to revive the national fishery. Upon which I took measures to be more acquainted with the company (or lighting Paris and other great cities, and induced them to send proposals for an invoice of whale-oil, of about eight hundred thousand French livres worth. This being done, it was represented to the ministry that their wishes

to oblige America might be reconciled to their own plans of national fishery; it an exemption of duties was granted for that part which the French company had engaged to purchase. It was partly at first, and then totally obtained, on condition the exportations back to America should be made in French produce. No price was fixed in the proposals, because it had been observed by some American merchants, whom we consulted, that the uncertainty of that fishery might cause the New-England undertakers to be cramped in their efforts to fulfil the engagement under a certain price. But it was the opinion of the American ministers and myself—1<sup>st</sup>. That at the market price there could not fail to be a great profit to the American trade, arising from that exemption of the large duties laid on foreign oil, and even of those duties which every entering vessel is to pay. 2<sup>dly</sup>. That by the terms of the proposals, the American merchants, so far as that sum extended, were freely introduced in the French harbours and not in the least restrained. 3<sup>dly</sup>. That although there was no great mercantile fortune made by the plan, yet the speculation was safe enough to insure the subsistence for that year, of many families of fishermen whom the British duties had cut off from their employment. The plan was settled at Mr. Jefferson's house; and Mr. Adams, who, as well as his father, had been much pleased with a scheme which might benefit his country, was so kind as to take the proposals out with him; and the necessary passports have also been forwarded to him. What success the plan has met with, I do not yet know, but beg you to remember that it was undertaken on a conviction that an exemption or diminution of duties could not be obtained on a general scale for that time. I have the honour to enclose a French extract of a letter from the comptroller-general, whereby you will find that some late measures have been taken for the ensuing year, respecting the American fish-oil of every kind, and which are different from those of Great Britain. They are communicated to congress, through the proper channel, by Mr. Jefferson; but in order it may be known in New England as soon as possible, it was my friend's opinion, I thought, while he is making an official communication, to send to some person in Boston an extract of the private letter I had received."

NEW-YORK, June 22.

It is said, that a company of gentlemen in France have offered great encouragement to the Nantucket whale-fishermen on condition of their going and establishing that lucrative branch of business under their eye and patronage at Dunkirk!—It is likewise said, that the British parliament have it in agitation to empower, by act, the governor of our unwearied friends in Nova-Scotia, to grant British registers to all the vessels of those Leviathanians who will establish that fishery within the British American dominions!—So, upon the whole, we may conclude, that unless we encourage them by our own acts, we shall not only be deprived of a considerable revenue from thence issuing, but likewise of an advantageous nursery of seamen.

We learn from Shelburne (New-Brunswick) that some farmers, having imprudently set fire to a quantity of brush upon their lands, the fire spr. ad with great rapidity, and was not extinguished the 25th ultimo, burning fences, potatoe fields, and houses as it went. Two houses belonging to Messieurs Whiting and Moses, one belonging to major Hooke, with the regimental hospital, a house of James M'Ewen, Esq; and one of Edward Brinly, Esq; were all consumed. Round to town, and upon the banks of the Roseway, four houses were likewise burnt, one of which was the property of Mr. Shakespear.

The merchants of the French West-India islands, having since the peace, trusted some captains or vessels under American colours with considerable credits, by which they were enabled to load with goods suitable for the markets of this continent; and several of them having not complied with their engagements, and others given false directions, where application was to be made for payment; it is said, that to prevent a fraud so injurious to the interest of the commerce of the two nations, and to the mutual confidence that merchants are some times forced to put in one another, orders have been issued to the governors of those islands, to admit for the future, no American colours in their ports. (though loaded with permitted articles) unless, besides their usual papers in the most regular order, they are also provided with passports from the consuls or vice-consuls, of that nation residing in the states of the union, to which they shall belong, by which means those that



de'erve credit will be easily known from those that cannot be trusted with any degree of security.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

It is with singular pleasure we inform our readers, that Messieurs Charles and Christopher Marshall, jun. have lately established a manufactory of glauber salt, and sal ammoniac, in the neighbourhood of this city, in which they will be able to manufacture both those salts of as good a quality, and in as large quantities as they have ever been imported from Europe. Specimens of these salts were, a few evenings ago, laid before the philosophical society.

By accounts from Stratford, in Connecticut, we are informed that the right rev. bishop Seabury has lately ordained several candidates for holy orders in the episcopal church; and at the town of Stratford near four hundred persons were confirmed by the bishop, agreeably to the rubrick in the church of England's liturgy.

A letter from the administrators of the French colony of Hispaniola, dated Port-au Prince, May 7, says, "A great drought has prevailed in this colony, for months, and all kind of provisions for slaves are as dear as they are scarce. We foresee that the scarcity will last some months more, because all the subsistence which was kept in store will soon be consumed, as the dryness has not permitted to raise or plant any—Cargoes of corn, peas, beans, rice, potatoes, and all kind of provisions for slaves, will certainly give a benefit to the importer."

A letter from a gentleman in Scotland, says, "When we consented to an union with England, and to bear our share of the burthen of the national debt, we consented in the belief of sharing the gainful trade with the English colonies. These colonies are now independent, and their commerce is now open to the whole world, while taxes imposed on their account crush the infant manufactures, and check the rising trade of Scotland. Instances are not wanting of intriguements on the treaty of union. The circumstances of the times are altered. A treaty violated by one of the contracting parties, is not obligatory to the other. Let us, therefore, shake off at once the shackles imposed upon us by our connexion with England: let us renew our ancient league with France, and in all the vigour of youth, spring forth into rank and consideration among the nations: and unincumbered by taxes and other restraints, open our views to unlimited commerce, regain a national character, and run the career of glory. Neither Dutch nor English jealousy shall curb our well laid enterprises. The isthmus of Panama, under the auspices of the house of Bourbon, will gladly receive a colony from Scotland, disunited from England. Ireland, allied to us, by blood and similarity of situation, will co-operate with us in asserting an independence that will secure her own. The towns on our eastern shores, that have mourned the union in dust and ashes, shall again lift up their heads and flourish: and the Forth, like the Thames, shall be crowded with the merchandise of the world."

An act of parliament passed in England, on the twenty-first of January, in the year 1785, entitled, "An act for the better securing the duties payable on tobacco," recites—that from January 1, 1786, no tobacco but from America (except of the growth of Spain, Portugal, or Ireland) shall be imported into Great-Britain—that no tobacco shall be imported from any of the United States in America, in any ship or vessel of less burthen than seventy tons, with the master and three-fourths of the mariners belonging to the United States—American tobacco, imported in traffic into the West-India islands, may be from thence imported into Great-Britain—no tobacco shall be imported but in casks, &c. containing 450 pounds weight, under penalty of forfeiting treble the value of the tobacco—tobacco may be brought loose for the use of the seamen, &c. at the rate of five pounds each, nor shall small quantities being on board a vessel without the master's knowledge, render her liable to loss or forfeiture—officers of the customs in America to deliver to the master on clearing a manifest, and transmit a duplicate to the commissioners of the customs in Great-Britain, containing the name of the place where such tobacco was taken on board, the name of the ship or vessel so taking it on board, and the tonnage thereof, and an account of all the tobacco so laden, with the number of hogshheads, casks, chests and cases containing the same, and the particular weight of tobacco, together with the marks and numbers set on each and every hogshhead, cask, chest, or case, with the tare—no tobacco of the growth of the American states to be imported without a manifest sworn to by the master of the vessel—if duties are not immediately paid, bond to be given for payment of said subsidies, customs, duties, and imposts, within 18 months, to commence at the expiration of twenty days after the report or entry of said ship or vessel—damaged tobacco to be burnt, if the duty is refused to be paid—allowance to be made for tobacco actually damaged on ship-board, by stress of weather or any unforeseen accident—discount to be allowed on payment of bonds before they become due—no manufactured tobacco to be exported but in packages, and from the same port where it was originally imported—discount of weight of tobacco from lying in warehouse, to be allowed in the discharge of bond—if bonds are not duly discharged, it may be sold for payment.

A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Halifax, dated March 20, says, "Matters of

more immediate consequence to this country have, for some time back, so far absorbed the attention of administration and parliament, that America has, till lately, scarcely been mentioned. The finances of Great-Britain, have been of late the only speculation of the public, as Mr. Pitt has formed a plan for the actual reduction of the national debt; which being a measure long and ardently desired, causes various expectations and anxious doubts. Many acknowledgments, all allow, are due to a minister, who, among the many that have preceded him, who never seriously attempted any thing of the kind, stands forward with such laudable intentions. The reduction of the national debt proposed to be made, is the effect of a saving of 60,000l. a year, the interest of two millions sterling; a saving, which very able calculators have clearly demonstrated, would (if sacredly appropriated) nearly, in the course of 50 years, entirely pay off 280,000,000 which we now labour under. The means proposed to be adopted for this purpose, are allowed to be as judicious and effectual, as the object proposed to be attained, is allowedly patriotic and beneficial. This, I presume, has already had one very good effect: It has enabled government to endeavour at reviving and encouraging an immense source of wealth, hitherto wholly neglected and unprofitable; I mean, our home fisheries, which, if carried on and supported in the extensive manner they might, would vie with the Newfoundland fishery. They have relieved fisheries on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland from the injunctions and observations they were subjected to, which tied up the hands of the inhabitants of those coasts, and thereby threw the produce of their bays, harbours, &c. into the hands of foreigners. Would you conceive, that in so intelligent and enterprising a country as this has always been, a branch of commerce which, upon a very low calculation, would employ 30,000 seamen, or persons fitted by their employ for seamen, should be hitherto left neglected? This has been the fact, but government now seem determined to rescue this valuable appendage to the nation from ruin, and to render it as advantageous to the country as it possibly can be made. The Dutch, the Danes, the Norwegians, the Irish, have come upon the Scotch coast and being unembarrassed, and free from the restraints the proprietors of the coast were subjected to, have run away with every advantage their own fire side (if I may so speak) could have afforded them. The great and most immediate advantage expected, is this, to enable the inhabitants of this kingdom to vie with and deprive the Dutch of that preference they have enjoyed these many years for supplying the English markets with fresh fish, by which they have carried from this kingdom immense sums annually, but which our own fish merchants will now certainly gain, to their own benefit, and to the benefit of the nation at large. I will add one more observation, which is this, that the bait with which the Dutch caught the fish they supplied our markets with, is only found in the river Thames, and from thence sold by the Dutch. Would you suppose such palpable over sight and inattention could ever take place? but we are at last come to our senses, and I hope shall have resolution to preserve, as we had fortune to discover our domestic advantages.

With respect to your part of the globe, where, free from the disquieting sensations which this populous town occasions, you breathe the air of freedom, and have reason to look forward to future prosperity, government are determined to secure the carrying trade. By orders issued in council, in pursuance of an act passed the session before last, all American vessels were prohibited to load or to be unladen at any of our West India ports. This prohibition has proved so salutary to our navigation, that this session it has been continued. It has been declared and proved, that British bottoms, navigated according to law, have entirely carried on the commerce between the West Indies and the United States; and that as great an importation of American commodities to the West Indies has taken place since the war, as in any seven years, upon an average, before the war.

It has been attended likewise with another great benefit—the supply of the West Indies with Newfoundland fish, &c. in British bottoms, which has already employed about 400 ships, and thereby makes an increase of about 4000 seamen. The confining the supply of bread, flour and live stock, to actual British built ships to Newfoundland, must galk your independent neighbours, as much as it will advantage our marine. Surely if all these advantages should continue or increase, and Nova-Scotia and Canada in time be enabled to supply the West-India islands with provisions, &c. the wealth that will thereby arise to the colonies and this country will be immense, and place you in a more profitable way, and attended with more advantages than America could ever have been in. Besides past experience will teach the colonists to behave liberally and ingenuously towards this country; and this country will learn, that to promote and invigorate their general welfare, whatever measures are intended to be adopted, must be begun with, and afterwards steadily adhered to.

I have thus touched upon the two greatest things in this country—finance and commerce, which imply every advantage, strength, and respectability we can enjoy; and you will observe from what I have wrote, (which is all from very good authority) that if these plans succeed, this country

can by no means be said to be in a declining situation.

"I am very much pleased to hear that so many of the Nantucket people intend settling at Dartmouth. What an influx of wealth and advantage will they be to you! I understand that France had contracted to take, and they had agreed to sell, a very large quantity of oil, while they were under the congress; but I should imagine their becoming British subjects will invalidate the bargain—for they will always find a market in England for all the oil they can furnish."

ALEXANDRIA, June 29.

By authentic accounts from the Western Country we learn, that a body of Indians, supposed to be of the Wabash tribe, collected and stole all the horses they could find from the white settlers there. They were soon after pursued and overtaken, when they engaged and the whites were obliged to retreat with the loss of three men killed. They soon collected a large number of settlers and again pursued and overtook them, when another engagement ensued, in which the Indians were defeated and lost seventeen of their men.

We further learn, that the inhabitants on and about Cumberland river have all moved into forts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, Georgia, to his correspondent in this town, dated May 28, 1786.

"There is much talk of an Indian war, and the governor has already issued his orders for a draught from the upper parts of the state to embody themselves. Colonel Clark has marched with fifty men to attack the Indians, and, I believe, has had success; however, I am led to think its all of no very great consequence, for colonel Clark says he does not want a reinforcement."

ANNAPOLIS, July 13.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 24, 1786.

ON motion, the question was put, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and state the sums of continental money paid into the treasury by the citizens of this state, for debts due to citizens of Great Britain, the time when, by whom paid, and the real value thereof, and their opinion thereon? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. N. Worthington appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, St. ne. Stevenson, Goldborough, Bracco, Adams, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chai le, Joseph Dashiell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Driver, Stull.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Lethbury, Graves, Gale, John Dashiell, Baker, Ogilvie, Miller, Chase, Purnell, Beatty, J. Bond, Wheeler, M'Mechen, Cellars, Oncale.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. B. Worthington, Mr. Stone, Mr. Digges, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. W. Bowie, Mr. Goldborough, and Mr. Bracco, were appointed a committee for the above purpose.

MONDAY, March 6, 1786.

Mr. Stone, from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following report:

By the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into and state the several sums of money paid into the treasury by citizens of this state debtors to citizens of Great-Britain.

YOUR committee, in obedience to the directions of the honourable house, beg leave to report, That they have called on the treasurer of the western shore for an account of all sums of money that were paid to or lodged with him in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, by citizens of this state, agreeably to an act of assembly passed at the city of Annapolis in October session seventeen hundred and eighty, entitled, An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this state of bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by resolves of convention, and find by the account rendered by the said treasurer, that there was paid, or lodged with him, in virtue of the before recited act, and under the twelfth section thereof, the sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, which said sum was exchanged by him for the new emission of congress of the 18th of March 1780, at the rate of forty of the first mentioned bills for one of the latter emission, amounting to the sum of £. 3,614 8 4 of the said emission of March 1780, which emission your committee conceive to be equal to specie at this time, and as such will be applied to the credit of this state with the United States.

Your committee also beg leave to report, that from an examination of the law of October session 1780, under which the above-mentioned sums were paid, or deposited, it appears, that this money was only lodged with the treasurer as a place of safe keeping for those who should apply for it, and that this state has never made or directed any application of the said sums of money. Under these impressions, your committee came to the following resolutions, viz.

1. Resolved, That this state will only pay, when ever called on, for any of the said sums of bills of

credit lodged under the passed O.C. calling on bills of credit emitted by the government, of one species so lodged, from the until paid.

2. Resolved, That the shore be to liquidate with him a for forty ever applied lodged the person or lodged, after said, and on until persons who lic money printed, amount the taxes, excise of congress All which

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Mr. R. Bow

AFFIRMATIVE

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Wheeler, F

NEGATIVE

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credit lodged with the treasurer of the western shore under the twelfth section of the act of assembly passed October session 1780, entitled, An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this state of bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by resolves of convention, at the rate of one specie dollar for forty dollars of the said bills so lodged, with an interest of six per cent. per annum from the time such bills were lodged as aforesaid until paid.

2. Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to liquidate the several sums of bills of credit lodged with him as aforesaid at the rate of one specie dollar for forty dollars of the said bills, and shall, whenever applied to either by the person or persons who lodged the said bills of credit as aforesaid, or by the person or persons for whom it was mentioned to be lodged, after liquidating such sum or sums as aforesaid, and allowing an interest of six per cent. thereon until paid, pay such specie sum to either of such persons who shall apply as aforesaid, out of any public money which may be in the treasury unappropriated, or may grant a specie certificate for the amount thereof, discountable for any past or future taxes, except those levied and appropriated to the use of congress.

All which is submitted to the honourable house.  
By order, W. PINKNEY, clk.

Which was read.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1786.

On motion the question was put, That the report respecting the several sums of money paid into the treasury by citizens of this state, debtors to citizens of Great-Britain, be referred to the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. R. Bowie appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Ridgely, John Dashiell, Waters, Waggaman, Baker, Ogilvie, Ramsey, Quynn, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Beatty, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Funk, Oneale.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Somerville, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Turner, Stone, Goldborough, Bracco, Adams, Enalls, Miller, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, John Seney, Carey, Steret.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said report, with the yeas and nays, and the appointment of the committee, be published in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

## DR. FENDALL

Is just arrived in this city, and may be spoke with at Mr. Joshua Frazier's.

THE doctor cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, first scaling and cleaning the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cause of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out found: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps such as are decayed from growing worse even to old age, makes the gums grow firm to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead those that are hollow, so as to render them useful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, and without pain, so that persons may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be distinguished by the sharpest eye: he also engrafs teeth on old stumps, and extraits teeth and stumps in the easiest manner, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw.

The doctor thinks the teeth of children should not be neglected, for by cleaning them, even in their tenderest state, with proper medicine, will prevent a number of diseases—great care should be taken of the second dentition of children, to prevent deformities, diseases, and to preserve their beauty—nay, the treatment of the first dentition at once concerns the health and life of children, and the soundness and beauty of all the teeth which they have already grown, or ever will have afterwards, and nothing can be more short sighted and erroneous, than the notion that the first teeth require no care, because they only last to the seventh year—he repeats it, the goodness and beauty of the second teeth, depend on the care of the first, &c.

His DENTIFRICE he has found to be greatly superior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums; it is free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, prevent the tooth achi, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders which are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may always be procured at Dr. FENDALL's residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

Dente quid horridus nigro, quid pulebris albo?

N. B. Dr. Fendall leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, on Monday the seventeenth of the month.

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.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS.

RESOLVED, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorized and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

RESOLVED, That the said court assemble at the city of New York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

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

JAMES ALLASON, Maryland.

Norman Bruce, James Bruce, John Bulman, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; John Billel, rev. Mr. Bowie, Cambridge; Fielder Bowie (3), Nottingham; Thomas Brown, Kent; Sarah Bell, Nanticoke river; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco; — Biscoe, naval-officer, Patuxent; Jere. Banning, Oxford; Elizabeth Bradford, near Sinepuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chafe (4), George Conway, John Craggs, Mr. Cheapcheale, Daniel Colter, Archibald Chisholm, Annapolis; John Carpenter (2), Richard Carnes, St. Mary's county; Joseph Corbett, Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Overton Carr (2), Prince-George's county; Samuel Judson Coolidge, Corfe and Brooks, Chester-town; Benjamin Contee, David Carcaud, rev. Thomas John Claget, Patuxent; James Craik, Jr. Jh. Combe, Patowmack; John Chelley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye; Mary Cruikshanks, Queen's county, or Nicholas Slewaj, Chester-town.

William Deakins, Annapolis; Bennet Darnal, Patuxent; John De Butts, St. Mary's county; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's town; Robert Dennis, now hid.

Joseph Ennes, near Sinepuxent; Edward Edelen, Piscataway; Peter Emerton, Patuxent.

James Fry, Patuxent; John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Galloway, Elk Ridge, William Gile, Somerset county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Benjamin Galloway, Herring bay; Fielder Gant, Maryland; John Graham, Lower Marlborough, Jeremiah Galven, Port-Tobacco.

Charles Hogg, stone mason, Annapolis; rev. William Hughes, Maryland; Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge Landing; J. G. Hamilton (2), Pig-point; Robert Hepburn, Port-Tobacco; Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne; John Hennefy, Snow-creek; William Handy, son of Thomas, Worcester county.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Habel, Annapolis.

King and Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Logan, Annapolis; Winefred Lanham, Prince George's county; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Elizabeth Leigh, Willybey's-point; William Little, Queen's town.

Williamina Moore, Calvert county; George Morton, Maryland; William Morgan, Abia. B. T. Malon, James Macelland, or his son, St. Mary's county; Adam Muir, Vienna; Alexander M'Pherson, Charles county; William M-Leod (2), Benedict; Benjamin Mackill (2), William Mann, Patuxent.

Michael Nash, Port-Tobacco; Naval-Officer, Yeomica.

Joshua Patten, Annapolis; John Plummer, West river; William Peat, Cambridge.

Abiam Ridgely, John Rogers, James Ringgold, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds (3), Patuxent; Henry Rogers, near Piscataway; Jane Rickett, Anne-Arundel county; Galloway Rawlings, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Philip Sullivan, Annapolis; R. Tho. Selby, near Annapolis; Mrs. Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county; John Stewart, Somerset county; James Steele, Dorchester county; Somerville and Ireland, Patuxent; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county.

Peter Thompson, Thomas James Thomas, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Welbank, Cornelius West, George Welsh, Annapolis; Benjamin Wailes, Prince George's county; William Waters, Somerset county; Williams, Cox, and Sim, William Weems, Patuxent; John Weems (3), Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; John Willon, Little Falls of Port-Tobacco.

John Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the third day of August, A VERY valuable tract of land, lying on the Head of South river, containing sixty acres, well improved; there are a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, hen house and all other convenient out houses, a paled garden, apple orchard; and all other kinds of fruit trees, 8 acres of meadow ground now fit for the sedge; there are also two very fine mills, one a fulling, and the other a grist mill, with a never failing stream of water, all in good repair; stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, and hogs, some household and kitchen furniture. Three years credit will be given for all sums above three pounds. Bond with good security will be required.

LEONARD GARY.

Cecil county, June 27, 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 debt.

JOHN RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE subscribers having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, been appointed and authorized to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 21st of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorized to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work and, for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he has or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £. 300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorized, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ work en, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £. 1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £. 300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £. 18,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £. 200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by very consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realized, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coercion would be mortifying to them, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

By order,

E. RAMSAY, secretary.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Edwards, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to send them in legally proved to

ANNE EDWARDS, executrix,  
AQUILA EDWARDS,  
WILLIAM EDWARDS,  
CADWALADER EDWARDS, } executors.  
JONATHAN EDWARDS,

June 26, 1786.

SOME time ago a certain JAMES DOUGLASS was committed to my custody as a horse-stealer, who, on the 24th instant, made his escape; he is a fit well looking fellow, fair complexion, with red hair and beard, appears to be about thirty-five years of age; had on a green forest cloth coat and jacket, blue duffel overalls, Irish linen shirt, old shoes and stockings; he was born in Pennsylvania, and has acquaintances in most parts of this state, therefore it is in justice to suppose what route he has taken. Whoever will apprehend him and deliver him to me shall receive five pounds.

NICHOLAS BL. CKLOCK, sheriff of Prince George's county.



THER is at the plantation of Belt Mulliken, in the Fork of Patuxent, near major Snowden's forge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a-half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in her forehead, shod before, and appears to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



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.



TAKEN up as a stray, by captain Robert Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, a sorrel GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder R, shod before, has some saddle spots on his back, a few white hairs in his forehead, appears to be nine years old, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

### City Tavern,

THAT commodious house opposite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the most elegant manner by the subscriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction, as those who choose to honour him with their company may depend upon the gentlest accommodations and the strictest endeavours to please. He has also opened a complete livery-stable, where the utmost attention will be paid to the horses entrusted to his care.

3 CORNELIUS MILLS.

### A few Copies of the L A W S

Of the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
Of both Houses,  
To be sold at the Printing-  
Office. 3

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE partnership of WILLIAMS and NETH having dissolved on the 12th instant, all persons in any manner indebted thereto are desired to make payment to Joseph Williams, who is properly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle and pay all just claims against the said partnership.

3X JOSEPH WILLIAMS,  
LEWIS NETH.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

I EXPECT soon to leave this state; persons having claims against me are requested to be speedy in applying for payment.

3X LEWIS NETH.

June 20, 1786.

ON the 17th instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a small negro man by the name of CESAR, he says he is the property of Mr. Lloyd Dorsey, of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, should it be the case Mr. Dorsey is desired to pay charges and take him away.

3X NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Sheriff  
of Prince-George's county.

### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant woman named ELIZABETH ROBINSON, about twenty-four years old, rather fat, fair complexion, has light brown hair, part of which she wears down over her forehead, the rest turned back, has rather a plaintive tone of voice, and is possessed of a great deal of artifice; as I have been robbed of several articles I cannot particularize what different cloaths she took with her. Whoever secures said person, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, if taken in this state, and ten dollars if taken in any other state and brought to me, with reasonable charges, paid by

3 R. HIGINBOTHOM.

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be disposed of at one dollar each.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE subscriber has a general assortment of dry goods on hand; also Madeira and Teneriff wines, Jamaica spirit, old West-India rum, fine Coniac brandy, hylon, congo, and bohea teas, sugars, coffee, pepper, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, at his store in the brick building fronting the Dock.

3X JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

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.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 20th of July, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden, SEVERAL very good work horses, a three quarter blooded colt, and a filly by Chatham, several cows, a horse cart, and some household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day, by

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

June 20, 1786.

### TO BE RENTED,

For one or several years,

THE house and lot in Queen-Anne, in which Mr. Duval at present keeps tavern; the repairs wanting, with an addition to the house, will be made.

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

### TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

3 DAVID KERR.

### To the PRINTERS

WHEREAS a certificate, signed by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, and dated March 20, 1786, was published in a late Maryland Gazette, in contradiction to a report which said Thomas was informed had been circulated in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, relative to the conduct of a certain methodical saint, commonly called Ignatius Pigman, I shall be obliged to you to publish the following certificate, which I trust will be sufficient to prove what Mr. Thomas said concerning the above-mentioned saint, and which was repeated by the subscriber, who is, and ever has been of opinion, that of all the beasts that infest the forest wolves in sheeps cloathing are the worst.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1786.

Kent-Island, June 3, 1786.

BEING requested by Mr. B. Galloway to recollect a piece of information relative to a certain Ignatius Pigman, which was communicated in my presence to said Galloway by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, I do hereby certify, that said Thomas informed said Galloway that the above named Ignatius Pigman, in running the lines of some land adjoining a tract the property of said Thomas, had taken a very erroneous sight, in order to include a small house which stood upon said tract, that some of the neighbours who were present had endeavoured to convince Mr. Pigman of his mistake, asserting the house to be the property of Mr. Thomas, but without effect, as he seemed determined to have the said house included within the lines of his land.

3X PEREGRINE FITZTHUGH.

### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rother; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bombasin ditto, one white shirt, one onabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any gaol shall receive the above reward, paid by

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril.

3X

May 25, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, the paces, trots, and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

### 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 of nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up 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-law, and can play on the violin.

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 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 above-mentioned 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 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 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. I hope who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

### 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 servicable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Doden, March 21, 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 Sawyer; 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 George-town 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.

20

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.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1786.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the first day of May, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, there shall be imposed, collected and paid upon every coach, chariot, phaeton, chaise, chair, gig, whiskey, curricule, kittereen, and sulky, or by what name soever such wheel carriages now are, or hereafter may be called or known, that shall be kept by or for any person for his or her own use, or to be let out for hire, the respective annual duties herein after expressed in lieu of and in full of all public assessments; that is to say, for and upon every coach, or by what name soever such carriage now is, or hereafter may be called or known, that shall be kept by or for any person for his or her own use, or to be let out to hire, the yearly sum of four pounds current money, for every such carriage; for and upon every chariot, post-chaise, or chaise with four wheels, or by what name soever such carriages now are, or hereafter may be called or known, that shall be kept by or for any person for his or her own use, or to be let out to hire, the yearly sum of three pounds current money; for every phaeton or other carriage with four wheels, or by what name soever such carriages now are, or hereafter may be called or known, forty shillings current money; and for and upon every curricule chaise, thirty shillings current money; chair, gig, whiskey, kittereen, and sulky, with two or three wheels, or by what name soever such carriages now are, or hereafter may be called or known, that shall be kept by or for any person or persons for his, her or their own use, or to be let out to hire, the yearly sum of fifteen shillings current money; for every such chair, gig, whiskey, kittereen, or sulky, so to be kept as aforesaid, which said several duties shall be paid by the persons who keep the same.

*And,* For the better ascertaining, charging and securing the several duties by this act imposed, and for preventing all frauds concerning the same, *Be it enacted,* That all and every person and persons who, from and after the aforesaid first day of May seventeen hundred and eighty-six, shall have or keep any carriage herein before mentioned and described, or by what name soever such carriage now is, or hereafter may be called or known, for his, her, or their own use, or the use of any person or persons, or for whom he, she, or they is, are, or shall be committees, trustees, or guardians, or let out to hire, shall within thirty days after the aforesaid first day of May seventeen hundred and eighty-six, or within twenty days after he or she shall begin to keep such carriage, give notice in writing to the clerk of the county where such person shall reside, of his, her, or their keeping the same, and of the number of carriages herein before mentioned and described, or by what name soever such carriages now are, or may hereafter be called or known, so by him, her, or them respectively kept as aforesaid, and of the county where he or she respectively reside, and shall at the same time pay the respective annual duties, so imposed as aforesaid, for keeping the same.

*And be it enacted,* That all and every person or persons that shall give or be obliged to give such notice as aforesaid is, and are hereby required at or within twenty days after the expiration of twelve calendar months after the times of giving such first notice, to give fresh notice in manner aforesaid, and pay down the respective annual duties above mentioned according to the number of carriages herein before inserted and described, or by what name soever such carriages now are, or hereafter may be called or known; so by him, her, or them respectively then kept, and in the same manner to receive such notice, and make such payment from year to year, as long as he, she, or they shall keep such carriages; and if any person or persons shall so keep any carriage herein before mentioned and described, or by what name soever such carriage now is, or hereafter may be called or known as aforesaid, without giving any such first notice and making such payments as aforesaid, or without renewing such notice and payment yearly in manner as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall respectively forfeit and lose the sum of twenty pounds current money for every and each offence.

*And be it enacted,* That upon the payment of the said respective duties so hereby imposed by this act, at the said respective offices of county clerk, by the respective owners or proprietors thereof as aforesaid, the names of the persons so paying the same, and the number of carriages herein before mentioned and described, or by what names soever such car-

riages now are, or hereafter may be called or known, by him, her, or them respectively kept, and the name of the county where he or she, and any person or persons for whom he, she, or they shall be committee, trustee or guardian, resides, shall be entered in a register to be kept at the said respective offices of county clerks for that purpose, by the person so receiving the same, and a receipt shall be given to every person so paying such respective duties by the said person so receiving the same, which receipt shall contain the number of the said register, the number of the carriages therein before mentioned and described, by what names soever the same now are, or hereafter may be called or known, so respectively paid for, the sum so paid, and the time for which such sum shall have been so paid, and be a discharge to the respective owner for such number of carriages whereof the same are respectively used.

*And be it enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to charge with the duty imposed by this act, any stage-coach which is constantly employed in carrying passengers for hire to and from different places within this state on certain days in every week fixed for that purpose, and not used or let out for hire by way of by-job for a day or any longer time.

*Provided always, and be it enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall extend to charge with any of the said duties, any carriage herein mentioned and directed, by what name soever such carriage now is, or hereafter may be called or known, kept for sale, and remaining uncolled in the possession of the owner thereof, or of any coach or carriage-maker, the purchaser thereof, and no such carriage shall at any time, whilst in such possession, be employed for his or her own use, or for the use of any other person, other than such person whose like carriage shall be then mending or repairing by such coach, carriage-maker, or be let out to hire, on pain of forfeiting the sum of twenty pounds current money for every time such carriage shall be employed or let out to hire as aforesaid.

*And be it enacted,* That if any person having made due entry and payment for any carriage mentioned in this act, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, shall die before the end of the year for which such entry and payment shall be made, in every such case it shall be lawful for every person claiming title to any such carriage, by him or under such deceased person, to make use of such carriage, for or in respect whereof such entry and duty shall have been made and paid as aforesaid, during the residue of the year for which such payment shall have been made in like manner as such deceased person might have done if living.

*And be it enacted,* That this act shall be taken and adjudged a public act by all courts, judges and justices, without the same being specially pleaded, and shall be given by the several county courts in charge to their several and respective grand-juries.

*And be it enacted,* That the several and respective county clerks, shall yearly and every year transmit, on or before the first day of October, to the governor and the council, and to the treasurer of their respective shires, an accurate alphabetical list of the names of the several proprietors and owners of all the different carriages, with the several kinds of carriages annexed to each name, which shall be entered with them, and the said clerks are also hereby enjoined to lay a like list before every grand-jury of their respective counties, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money for every such offence.

*And be it enacted,* That the several and respective county clerks shall pay all sums of money by them respectively received, to the treasurer of their respective shires, on or before the first days of May, September and January, in every year, with a list of the persons from whom received, and the kind of carriage or carriages entered, and for which payment is made as aforesaid, which said monies shall be subject to the disposal of the general assembly.

*And be it enacted,* That each and every of the county clerks shall be allowed a commission of four per cent. on all monies by him received, in full of all services by him done and performed in virtue of this act.

This act to continue and be in full force for three years, and until the end of the next session of assembly that shall happen thereafter.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, February 2, 1786.

ON motion, Leave given to bring in a bill to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages. Ordered, That Mr. Bracco, Mr. Chase, Mr. Lethbrury, and Mr. B. Worthington, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1786.

Mr. Bracco from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker a bill, entitled, An act to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, February 6, 1786.

On the second reading the bill to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages, the question was put: That the words "for every horse employed or used in such carriages there shall be paid — shillings current money," be inserted in the said bill? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. F. Bowie appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Stone, Adams, Waters, Ramsey, Chase, Quynn, Sewell, Joseph Dashiell, Beall.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Lethbrury, Gantt, Dent, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Roberts, Goldborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Baker, Ogilvee, Miller, Digges, F. Bowie, John Seney, Joshua Seney, Charles, Purnell, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Driver, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Miller appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Lethbrury, Taney, Gantt, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Roberts, Goldborough, Bracco, Baker, Ogilvee, Miller, F. Bowie, John Seney, Charles, Purnell, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Fraizer, Dent, Stone, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Ramsey, Digges, Chase, Quynn, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Joseph Dashiell, Driver, Beall.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, February 7, 1786.

The bill to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages, was sent to the senate by Mr. Lethbrury.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1786.

William Perry, Esq; from the senate delivers to Mr. Speaker the bill to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages, endorsed; "By the senate, February 7, 1786: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table."

"By order, J. DORSEY, clk."

"By the senate, March 1, 1786: Read the second time and will not pass."

"By order, J. DORSEY, clk."

THURSDAY, March 2, 1786.

On motion, the question was put, That a bill, entitled, An act to impose certain rates and duties upon coaches and other carriages, with the yeas and nays, and the endorsements thereon, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Oneale appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Goldborough, Bracco, John Dashiell, Enalls, Baker, Ogilvee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, Quynn, Joseph Dashiell, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Funk, Oneale.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, Turner, Gale, Waters, Chaille, Purnell.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

THE storm which seemed to threaten us, appears now ready to burst. The people are all in a ferment, and the foreign ministers have quitted this capital, as well as all the strangers whom curiosity had brought here. It is generally imagined that the grand signior will be deposed, and Sultan Selim placed on the throne, which will no doubt change the present pacific system of government; and this is the more likely, as the great dislike of the people to the present sultan is for his love of peace, which is termed indolence, and even cowardice in him.

CRACOW, March 8.

On the 27th of last month, at four o'clock in the morning, several shocks of earthquakes were felt here, each of which lasted some seconds; in many places the earth cracked, and in others fell in some feet; the castle of Glabow, which is seven miles from hence, is much damaged; the shocks extended



as far as Radem. Earthquakes are not absolutely unknown in this kingdom; our Cronologists mention shocks to have been felt in the years 1000, 1016, 1200, 1257, 1258, 1303, and 1348.

C A S E R T A, March 21.

The last accounts from the Lower Calabria and Messina have occasioned some alarm here. Three or four shocks of an earthquake have been lately felt there, so violent as to oblige the inhabitants of those afflicted countries to quit their wooden barracks and houses, some of which have suffered, but happily no lives have been lost.

L E G H O R N, April 10.

The last letters from Malta positively assert, that the Venetian Squadron had sailed the 26th of February, for the Barbary coast, after having taken in a great quantity of ammunition and warlike stores. The chevalier Emo provided 600 sacks of sand, to serve as parapets for the defence of the floating batteries. The great preparations made prove that hostilities will be renewed with additional vigour; and it is presumed, that the operations of the Squadron will be more terrible than those of last year. The bey omits no means of providing for its defence.

P A R I S, April 10.

A treaty of commerce is said to be on the tapis, which tends to preserve, even in time of war, to the merchant ships of all nations perfect liberty, security, and protection. Mr. Eden is said to be the author of the above negotiation, which if concluded will be something like the treaty of the generous Gelon, king of Syracuse, who made peace with the Carthaginians on condition of their not offering up any more human sacrifices.

April 25. An act of courage and generosity deserving to be recorded, took place the twenty-fifth of February near Berg-Saint Vinox:—A man named Jean Baptiste Delbaere, who, with a wife and five children, lives on the banks of the river leading from the above town to Dunkirk, observed a carriage, in which were two people, fall into the river, in a part where the water is eighteen feet deep. Hereupon he hastened home for a stick and a rope, and being provided with those implements, plunged into the water, and having brought one of the drowning people to shore, ventured a second time with equal success in behalf of the other. Having conducted them home, and provided them with fire, apparel, and such other accommodations as his indigent circumstances would admit, with the assistance of some country people, whom he prevailed upon to second his endeavours, he again went into the river, and brought the carriage and horses safe to land. Being informed of this courageous action, the intendant of the province made the man a handsome gratification, in addition to which the municipal officers gave him double the sum allowed to those who afforded the first assistance to persons in danger of being drowned.

V I E N N A, April 6.

We have received news from Constantinople, that upon the complaints of the empress of Russia, relative to the incursions of some hords tributary to the grand signior, in a country protected by her, the divan has answered, that the country spoken of by the empress had always been under the protection of the Porte, and that they cannot think by what right her majesty declares herself protectress of the princes who govern the above countries. If such has really been the answer of the divan, there is no doubt but the czarina will find means to make them lower their tone.

Our court seems at present to be principally occupied in the election of a king of the Romans; but what seems most difficult to arrange is, the plan of the capitulation of the king to be elected, and to whom the court of Vienna wishes to give a little more importance in the political state of Europe, than the kings of the Romans have ever had before their succession to the empire. The second difficult point to be settled is that of the creation of a new elector; two candidates present themselves for that high dignity, the prince Wurtemberg, father to the grand duchess of Russia, and the future father-in-law to the king of the Romans (prince Francis archduke of Tuscany), forms pretensions which the emperor cannot but favour; on the other hand, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel also puts in his pretensions, and will be supported by the king of Prussia with all his power; but our politicians pretend that the emperor and the king of Prussia are agreed in this important matter, and the Prussian minister has delivered a conciliatory plan to the emperor from the king his master, which being approved of, perfect harmony will soon be re-established between the two monarchs, from which good understanding projects are said to be in agitation that will surprise Europe. These are the reports at Vienna.

L O N D O N, April 17.

Extra of a letter from Naples, March 15.

His Sicilian majesty's deputy has had several conferences with the dey of Algiers: but, according to the dispatches received, nothing has been yet concluded upon, and indeed there are not much hopes of success; notwithstanding which, the deputy expressed himself with all the force and energy that belongs to a polished nation when treating

with a country of pirates: He answered the dey, "That before the king his master would consent to pay the odious tribute which he dared to demand under the name of presents, he would use all the force of his country, not only to defend his subjects against the piracies of the Algerines, but to force him to make compensation for the damage done by his corsairs."

April 18. Advices from Paris, of the nineteenth instant, mention, that Mr. Eden in concert with the duke of Dorset, had opened the commercial commission, on which they had conferences with the French cabinet ministers daily.

Extra of a letter from Gino, April 2.

"The Bordeaux and Firme galleys are sailed on a cruise for the protection of the trade of the Tunisians, who have taken two or three vessels under the Genoese flag.—The senate have also voted three frigates of thirty guns each, to join the Venetian Squadron, in order to bring those barbarians to reasonable terms, they continuing to commit depredations against most of the Italian states."

They write from Cadiz, that a Venetian frigate had put in there in a shattered condition, having had an engagement with two Barbary vessels, which lasted near an hour and a half; one she beat off, and the other took fire and blew up, and all on board perished.—The Venetian had two officers and five men killed and ten wounded.—The captain says, that if he had not run in there he must have been taken, as two more appeared in sight, and chased him almost into the harbour.

April 29. A letter from Constantinople says, that the plague has broken out in that city, in that part of it inhabited by the Greeks, and has carried off a great many of them, but every care is taken to prevent its spreading. The same letter says, that the Janizaries continue impatiently waiting for a final answer, whether there is to be a war with the Russians, and that it is with great difficulty they are kept from becoming outrageous. The letter also says, that two capital Jews having been detected committing some frauds on a Turkish merchant, were taken and strangled, their effects confiscated, and their families expelled from the city.

A letter from Peterburgh has the following article: "A courier is just arrived from Constantinople, and it is reported that our ambassador has desired leave to return home, declaring that the situation of affairs in that country makes it unsafe for him to continue there, for that a revolution will soon take place, and then a war must inevitably follow. On receiving the above account a courier was immediately dispatched to Constantinople, with orders for our ambassador to quit that capital as privately as possible."

Extra of a letter from Lisbon, April 4.

"A strong Squadron is ordered for the Mediterranean to protect our trade in those seas, and finally to attack the Algerines, if a plan of accommodation with those barbarians, who are become more troublesome than ever, should not take place. The vessels ordered for this service are, Alajentoje, 60 guns; San Sacramento, 60; Algarve, 50; El Gabriello, 40; La Nazareth, 32; Don Pedro, 28; Bargaize, 26; El Cifne, 24; and L'Apollone and Rocke Gallies, of 10 guns each. Don Solomon Alcantare is to have the command, and additions will be made to this force as circumstances may make it necessary, the court having assured the merchants that they have nothing more at heart than the protection of trade from those marauders. This Squadron will put to sea next month, and its first cruise will be about the Azore islands, where the infidel flag has been seen."

May 2. It is said, that a commercial treaty was finally adjusted and reciprocally signed, between the American and Portuguese commissioners on Friday last.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 26.

"By accounts from Berlin, dated the 4th, we learn, that the king of Prussia had been relieved from his late critical situation by abundant sweats, which had lasted some weeks, and which give hopes of still preserving that monarch for some time. The prince of Prussia was for two days in danger during the time that his majesty was at the worst; the complaint of that prince was an indigestion, which for twenty-four hours would not yield to any of the remedies administered, and which put the life of the presumptive heir to the crown in danger: but his royal highness is now perfectly recovered. The king arrived on the fourth at the castle of Sans Souci."

"On the 22d the French ambassador delivered a memorial to the States general, the purport of which was as follows, viz. After renewing the assurances of the friendship of the king his master towards their high mightinesses, and his attachment to the subsisting alliance, the ambassador declares, that his majesty wishes to see the abuses reformed which have occasioned internal dissensions in the republic, and that he should be happy to see tranquillity restored upon the true principles of the constitution of the republic; that without pretending to meddle in the interior government of the Seven Provinces, his majesty would, on the contrary, use his utmost endeavours to prevent their high mightinesses from being troubled from without as well as from within."

Extra of a letter from Marseilles, March 28.

"Our port is so blocked up by the Moors, that all trade is at a stand; they have chased several ships into the harbour, and yesterday morning took one within half a league of it; it was very fortunate that a frigate from Toulon was just coming up when an engaged ensued between the frigate and the Algerine, and at the third broadside the latter was sunk, and the ship was retaken and brought in here. It is some consolation that in a few days we are to have a small Squadron stationed off here to convoy our trading ships from port to port, and drive these barbarians from this part of the Mediterranean."

Extra of a letter from Cadiz, April 2.

"Arrived the Don Pedro St. Sebastiano, of 36 guns and full of men, and has brought in with her the hull of a large American ship from Charleston, South-Carolina, having been out nine weeks and four days, during which time she met with very bad weather, lost all her masts, and was obliged to throw great part of her cargo overboard; she was bound to Amsterdam, and her crew had deserted her about two days before the Portuguese fell in with her."

May 5. The French can do us no detriment by the clandestine importation of our sheep, since experience proves that the breed soon degenerates in the Gallic soil. The only instance in which they could materially injure us is, the purchase of our fine wools. By this means they might be able to rival, if not underse us at foreign markets in the article of broad clothes; especially as the smuggling of our wools would make them dear to the home consumer. But ministry are too vigilant and attentive to the most essential interests of the nation, ever to allow the French to avail themselves, in any considerable degree, of the benefit of the staple commodity of this kingdom.

The Swallow packet is returned to Portsmouth with earl Cornwallis and his suite on board, after beating about the Isle of Wight some days, by contrary winds, which proved rather a fortunate circumstance, as government had sent out a cutter with fresh dispatches, and they fell in with the Swallow on her return. The Swallow has now received orders to wait at Portsmouth until Mr. Dundas's bill, at present pending in parliament is passed.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

S I R,

Having seen in your paper of this day, a copy of a letter, &c. signed G. Gordon, asserting that I was possessed of undeniable intelligence, that John Adams, Esq; has his salary paid him quarterly by the count d'Adhemar, the French ambassador; please to inform your readers of the true state of the case, which is as follows:

I had the honour of being introduced by an acquaintance, by mere accident, to lord George Gordon, in Bond-street. I stepped into the Blenheim coffee house, where in the course of conversation I happened to mention that I heard from a gentleman, whose name I have mentioned to the parties, that the American ambassador, as he heard, was paid through the French ambassador.

Without any further authority the above publication appeared. I leave the world to judge how far his lordship's conduct is consistent with propriety.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

S. TUFTS.

May 3, 1786.

D U B L I N, April 17.

It is asserted positively, that the commercial propositions will be again brought forward at the beginning of the next session of parliament, and that in order to render them a little more palatable to the political taste of the people of this kingdom, the second, fourth, and ninth resolutions have undergone some alterations and amendments in the wording of the contents, though the same design of rendering the Irish legislature but the mere nominal ratifiers of the arrangements and edicts of Great-Britain, will still be continued in the bill.

April 20. Two gentlemen, who lately happened to have some words in company, instead of determining their difference by sword and pistol, agreed to submit the matter in dispute to three friends they named, and that the party who should be adjudged in fault, should pay a ramp and dozen to the other, the three umpires, and six other friends that should be invited on the occasion. As this method of settling personal disputes tends to promote good fellowship, it is strongly recommended for general adoption, and as a very excellent method to put a stop to, or at least greatly to lessen the horrid practice of duelling.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 5.

A letter from Nantes, dated April 6, to a gentleman in this town, mentions, that general Armand (marquis de la Rouerie) late commander of a legion of horse in the service of the United States, was lately married in Britain to a most accomplished lady, of large fortune. His attachment to this country is so predominant, that it preponderates every other consideration, and he is determined to return, to spend the remainder of his days in the country that had so much confidence in his patriotism as to believe



upon him so respectable an appointment as that he enjoyed during the way.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Extra of a letter from Carlisle, June 28.

"A gentleman lately returned from Kentucky, reports, that a severe conflict took place near Lexington, between some of the inhabitants of that settlement and a number of Indians; and that there were sixteen whites and fourteen Indians killed during the engagement, and a number wounded. Of the provocation or what nation the Indians were we have not yet learned. He also says, that on his departure from that country, he met with men that confirmed to him, they belonged to a party of four, who came up the river to hunt, and that they proceeded accordingly, leaving the other two the care of the canoe and some necessaries; that they had not gone far before they heard the discharge of fire arms, which prompted them to return to their companions, who, to their great surprise they found killed and scalped; on this they set off by a tedious and difficult route, to escape falling into the hands of the savages, as they seem determined on barbarity.

"On Sunday last arrived here from the western country, Schodosh, a chief of the Wyandots, and half brother to the king of that nation; he is well known for his humanity in protecting several of our people from the malignity of the savages, and is the greatest speaker in their councils; also the widow of the late celebrated White-Eyes, king of the Delaware; they are on their way to New-York to talk with congress. Mrs. White-Eyes intends paying a visit to her son, who is a student of Princeton college these six or seven years past.

"They were accompanied by an interpreter, captain Drolleyer, a Canadian, who relates that he left Detroit about the middle of May, which was garrisoned by seventy privates of the British; and that there was not any hostile appearances in that quarter. Some of the officers informed him they expected to be called away shortly, as matters were in a train of accommodation between congress and their court."

SAVANNAH, June 22.

On Monday last, the 19th of June, died at his seat near Savannah, Nathaniel Greene, Esq; late major-general in the army of the United States; and on Tuesday morning his remains were brought to town to be interred. The melancholy account of his death was made known by the discharge of minute guns from Fort Wayne; the shipping in the harbour had their colours half-masted; the shops and stores in town were shut; and every class of citizens, suspending their ordinary occupations, united in giving testimonies of the deepest sorrow.

The several military corps of the town, and a great part of the militia of Chatham county attended the funeral.

General Greene left behind him a wife and five children; the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age. The loss of such a man, to such a family, must be truly afflicting!

"Thy dart, O death! that fly promiscuous round,  
"In such a victim many others wound."

Immediately after the interment of the general the members of the Cincinnati retired to the coffee-house and came to the following resolution:

On motion, That as a token of the high respect and veneration in which this society hold the memory of their late illustrious brother, major general Greene, deceased, George Washington Greene, his eldest son, be admitted a member of this society, to take his seat on his arriving at the age of eighteen years.

Resolved therefore, unanimously, That he be admitted a member of the Cincinnati, and that he may take his seat in the society on his arriving at the age of eighteen: that this resolve be published in the Georgia Gazette, and that the secretary transmit a copy of the same to the several state societies, and to the guardian of the said George Washington Greene.

ANNAPOLIS, July 20.

The honourable Nathaniel Gorham, Samuel Holten, Rufus King, and Nathan Dane, Esquires, are chosen to represent the state of Massachusetts, in the congress of the United States.

\* Dr. HORNBY, who performs all operations on the teeth, is arrived in this city on his way for Philadelphia and New York. He leaves this for Baltimore in a few days.

July 17, 1786.

By virtue of writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 3d day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Luby,

A LIKELY young negro wench, one looking-glass, one desk, and one table, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the plantation where Mrs. Priscilla Pinkney lately lived, will be sold at public sale, a negro woman and four of her children, one a likely negro man about twenty-two years of age, a clock, two mahogany tables, one walnut ditto, a desk, two looking-glasses, six mahogany chairs, six walnut ditto, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of Isaac McHard, by DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,  
Governor of MARYLAND,

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been represented, that a considerable number of disorderly persons, lately assembled at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, and during the sitting of the court for the said county, entered the court-house in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and obliged Mr. John Allen Thomas, one of the attorneys of the said court, to strike off several actions which he had brought for the recovery of British debts: And whereas it is of the highest importance to government, that right and justice be duly administered in all cases, and that the judicial authority of the state be protected in the free exercise of all its powers: And whereas such riotous proceedings are highly criminal, and punishable with severe pains and penalties: I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, requiring all persons to refrain from committing such violence and outrages; and I do hereby warn them of the pains and penalties which the law inflicts for such offences, and of the necessity which government will be reduced to of enforcing the law in the severest manner; and I do also require and enjoin all justices, sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to be vigilant and active in suppressing such disorderly and tumultuous assemblies and meetings, and do exhort the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said justices and officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. secretary.  
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Harford county, &c.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late husband James Stewart, were burnt in her house on the 31st day of March 1784, with almost the whole of her household effects, viz. No. 6323 for six hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for six hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and signed Thomas Harwood treasurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the resolve of congress to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall apply for the renewal of said certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertisement the time required.

ELIZABETH STEWART.

July 16, 1786.

## Scriviner's Office.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a scriviner's office, next door to captain B Maybury's, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis, where he will draw up all instruments of writing on the shortest notice, fairly state claims against this state, or the United States, (so as to be adjusted by the auditor general or continental commissioner) draw off and settle accounts of every denomination with the greatest accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch. He flatters himself his attention to this business will merit the approbation of all who may please to employ him. Any business that can be done by proxy, if directed as above, will be attended to.

WILLIAM PENDERGAST.

Prince-Frederick-town, Calvert county, July 17, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that his Dry Goods lottery will certainly begin drawing on the fifteenth day of August next, and in the mean time desires those gentlemen who had tickets to sell to return an account of what they have sold; and what is remaining on hand, on or before the first day of August next; those who do not make a return of what is remaining on hand by that time, will be considered as sold, and they accountable for them to

THOMAS GRAHAM.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a mulatto slave named TONEY, a very likely, well made, active fellow, about twenty years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a felt hat bound round, osnabrig shirt and breeches, thread stockings, and black shoes with buckles, he has been a good deal used to horses, and is very handy; he will probably attempt to get to Baltimore and pass as a free man, from his colour. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

PRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

TAKEN up in the bay off Love-point, by Mar-maduke Goodhand, on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, a small row BOAT, about nine feet keel, and four feet beam, with three seats, she appears to be almost new. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

W A N T E D

On purchase,

A LIKELY negro man, about thirty years of age, and a girl about sixteen; ready money will be given for them. Inquire of the printers,

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, July 20, 1786.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Charles An-roll, on Elk-Ridge, on the 14th instant, a pair of light bay HORSES, tolerably handsome, but very young, and not well broken either to the saddle or carriage; one is about fourteen and a half hands high; the other little better than fourteen; each of them the subscriber thinks, but is not certain, has white hind feet, and the smaller has a star in his forehead. The above reward will be paid for bringing both to him at Annapolis, or three pounds for either. If they be taken at a great distance from Annapolis, or if they occasion any extraordinary expence, the subscriber promises to make a further handsome compensation, at his own discretion.

A. C. HANSON.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the third day of August, A VERY valuable tract of land, lying on the Head of South river, containing sixty acres, well improved; there are a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, hen house and all other convenient out houses, a paled garden, apple orchard, and all other kinds of fruit trees, 8 acres of meadow ground now fit for the sith; there are also two very fine mills, one a fulling, and the other a grist mill, with a never failing stream of water, all in good repair; stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, and hogs, some household and kitchen furniture. Three years credit will be given for all sums above three pounds. Bond with good security will be required.

3X

LEONARD GARY.

July 2, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet six inches high, slim make; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three dollars reward, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

## City Tavern,

THAT commodious house opposite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the most elegant manner by the subscriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction, as those who choose to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteel accommodations and the strictest endeavours to please. He has also opened a complete livery stable, where the utmost attention will be paid to the horses entrusted to his care.

4

CORNELIUS MILLS.

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 Footell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Footell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS,  
JOSEPH DOWSON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Edwards, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to send them in legally proved to

ANNE EDWARDS, executrix,

AQUILA EDWARDS,

WILLIAM EDWARDS,

CADWALADER EDWARDS,

JONATHAN EDWARDS,

executors.

June 26, 1786.

SOME time ago a certain JAMES DOUGLASS was committed to my custody as a horse-stealer, who, on the 24th instant, made his escape; he is a stout well looking fellow, fair complexion, with red hair and beard, appears to be about thirty-five years of age; had on a green forest cloth coat and jacket, blue duff overalls, Irish linen shirt, old shoes and stockings; he was born in Pennsylvania, and has acquaintances in most parts of this state, therefore it is impossible to suppose what route he has taken: Whoever will apprehend him and deliver him to me shall receive five pounds.

3

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

THERE is at the plantation of Belt Mulliken, in the Fork of Patuxent, near major Showden's forge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up a stray, a dark bay MARE; about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in her forehead, shod before, and appears to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

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.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.



By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 27, 1786.

**RESOLVED**, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorized and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

**RESOLVED**, That the said court assemble at the city of New York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

2 CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

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

JAMES ALLASON, Maryland.

Norman Bruce, James Bruce, John Bulman, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; John Bisset, rev. Mr. Bowie, Cambridge; Fielder Bowie (3), Nottingham; Thomas Brown, Kent; Sarah Bell, Nanticoke river; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco; — Biscoe, naval-officer, Patuxent; Jerre Banning, Oxford; Elizabeth Bradford, near Sinepuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chafe (4), George Conway, John Craggs, Mr. Cheapcheate, Daniel Colter, Archibald Chisholm, Annapolis; John Carpenter (2), Richard Carnes, St. Mary's county; Joseph Corbett, Thomas Conter (2), Nottingham; Overton Carr (2), Prince-George's county; Samuel Judson Coolidge, Corfe and Brooks, Chester-town; Benjamin Conter, David Carcaud, rev. Thomas John Claget, Patuxent; James Craik, Jr. Jh. Combe, Patowmack; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye; Mary Cruckshanks, Queen's county, or Nicholas Slewby, Chester town.

William Deakins, Annapolis; Bennet Darnal, Patuxent; John De Butts, St. Mary's county; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's-town; Robert Dennis, Snow hill.

Joseph Ennes, near Sinepuxent; Edward Edelen, Piscataway; Peter Emerson, Patuxent.

James Fry, Patuxent; John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Gaffaway, Elk-Ridge; William Gale, Somerset county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Benjamin Galloway, Herring bay; Fielder Gant, Maryland; John Graham, Lower Marlborough, Jeremiah Galven, Port-Tobacco.

Charles Hogg, stone mason, Annapolis; rev. William Hughes, Maryland; Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge Landing; J. G. Hamilton (2), Pig-point; Robert Hepburn, Port-Tobacco; Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne; John Henney, Snow-creek; William Handy, son of Thomas, Worcester county.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabel, Annapolis.

King and Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Loggan, Annapolis; Winifred Lanham, Prince George's county; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Elizabeth Leigh, Willybey's-point; William Little, Queen's town.

William Moore, Calvert county; George Morton, Maryland; William Morgan, Abia. B. T. Major, James Maclelland, or his son, St. Mary's county; Adam Muir, Vienna; Alexander M'Pherson, Charles county; William M'Leod (2), Benedict; Benjamin Mackall (2), William Mann, Patuxent.

Michael Nash, Port-Tobacco; Naval-Officer, Yeomica.

Joshua Patten, Annapolis; John Plummer, West river; William Peat, Cambridge.

Abraham Ridgely, John Rogers, James Ringgold, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds (3), Patuxent; Henry Rogers, near Piscataway; Jane Rickitt, Anne-Arundel county; Gaffaway Rawlings, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Philip Sullivan, Annapolis; R. Thos. Selby, near Annapolis; Mrs. Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county; John Stewart, Somerset county; James Steele, Dorchester county; Somerville and Ireland, Patuxent; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county.

Peter Thompson, Thomas James Thomas, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Welbank, Cornelius West, George Welsh, Annapolis; Benjamin Wailes, Prince George's county; William Waters, Somerset county; Williams, Cox, and Sim, William Weems, Patuxent; John Weems (3), Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; John Wilson, Little Falls of Port-Tobacco.

John Young, Calvert county.

2 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

A few Copies of the

L A W S

Of the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houses, 4

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

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

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorized to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

4 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

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THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Conter Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorized to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work, and, for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £.300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorized, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ workmen, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £.1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £.11,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treasury.

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By order, E. RAMSAY, secretary.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

To BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

4 DAVID KERR.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

2

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 lumps, 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 of nabrig trouters, and old shoes. Whoever takes up 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-law, and can play on the violin.

2

Annapolis, March 22, 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 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.

101

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 Jon'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.

101 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

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.

17

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 sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trouters, 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.

21

Cecil county, June 27, 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 debt.

3

JOHN RAWLINGS.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1786.

VIENNA, April 9.

HEY write from Constantinople, that the Turks are exasperated beyond all bounds of discretion whenever they hear the coronation of the empress of Russia at Cherson mentioned. They dread that the influence of this sovereign will induce the people of the Cuban, and the neighbouring districts, to submit to her dominion.

April 29. We are credibly informed that the Russian ambassador has announced, that a rupture between Russia and the Porte is on the eve of commencing. The last courier from Constantinople brought such important dispatches as occasioned a council of state extraordinary to be held, to which all her majesty's ministers were summoned. After the council broke up, a courier was dispatched to M. Bulgakow, the Russian minister at Constantinople, with orders, it is supposed, to return immediately, without taking leave of the grand signior, and as secretly as possible.

LEGHORN, April 26.

The last letters from Sicily mention, that the Venetian squadron, commanded by the chevalier Emo, is failed with every appearance of going direct to Tunis, with an intention, if possible, of taking the fort of Gullet.

LONDON, April 4.

It is certainly determined in the cabinet to send a minister to the United States of America. It is to be hoped a man of strong active genius will be chosen for this important mission; one who is well acquainted with the commercial interests of this country, and who will steadily support them. The gentleman mentioned is the most unfit man in the kingdom; for independent of want of talents and activity of mind, he has personal claims for restitution of property taken from his family, and is much soured from disappointments. He could therefore never make himself agreeable to the Americans, or useful to his country. Even the thought of Lord Londal's protection can never surmount these difficulties. This business is of a serious nature—let ministers look to the consequences.

April 17. An ingenious physician at Bath, who has for some time employed himself in making experiments upon different kinds of air, has discovered that not only charcoal, but candles, lamps, wood, turf, and coal fires, foul the air of the apartments in which they are burned, in a very great degree. The fumes of burning wood taint the air more than those of coal, and charcoal more than either; and the smoke of tallow candles is more injurious than that of wax or spermaceti. This gentleman has also discovered that the human breath taints the air more considerably in the afternoon, than in the morning; but that the effects of different kinds of paint, and of flowers, on applying Dr. Priestly's test, were less apparent than might have been expected, considering how noxious both are to the human body.

Dr. Priestly has lately found that water is essential to the production of inflammable air, and that charcoal and iron when intensely hot, have so strong an affinity to water, that they will attract it in the midst of the greatest fire and even through the pores of a glass retort. This discovery, it is thought, will be of great importance in the several branches of chemistry.

May 1. The most authentic accounts from Dublin, by the last packet, inform us, that there is at present a greater prospect of an union between Great-Britain and Ireland, than has appeared in any former period; the most distinguished patriots having given the strongest assurance to government, that they are ready to meet in any impartial plan for a lasting alliance between the two islands in the most cordial manner. An event most devoutly to be wished, as it is only by an union between the sister islands that the success of the one can become the interest of the other, and that the riches and strength of either kingdom can become the property of both.

The following anecdote being very little known, and singular, as to the effects of national music, is furnished by a correspondent, who declared himself fond of social inquiry, than political discussion: In 1720, Charles Mollay, Esq; wrote a farce called The Half Pay Officer. It was brought out in Drury-lane, and to Mrs. Fryer, an Irish woman, who had quitted the stage since the reign of Charles II. was assigned the part of an old grand-mother. In the bills it was mentioned, "The part of lady Richlove to be performed by Pegg Fryer, who has not appeared upon the stage these fifty years," which accordingly drew a great house. The character in

the farce was supposed to be a very old woman, and Pegg exerted her utmost abilities; but the farce being ended, she was brought again upon the stage to dance a jig at the age of eighty-five: she came tottering in, and seemed much fatigued; but all of a sudden, the music striking up the Irish trot, she danced and footed it almost as nimbly as any wench of twenty-five. Mrs. Fryer afterwards kept a public house in Tottenham court, and lived in full health till she died, at the great age of 117 years, in November 1747.

May 2. Extraordinary preparations have been made in Normandy and Brittany for fishing upon the banks of Newfoundland, for which purpose a larger number of vessels have been fitted out than usual. This is occasioned by the extraordinary bounty given by the French government last year.

An officer of the French guards, being a few days ago at the king's theatre at Versailles was seated behind a gentleman and lady; the former quitted his place for a moment, and left his hat on the bench near his wife—he officer took up the hat, and put it on the lady's knees, and immediately set down by her. She told him very politely (but in vain) that it was her husband's place. The gentleman soon came in, and was not a little surprised at the behaviour of the officer. Some harsh expressions passed between them—the soldier gave the Bourgeois a blow, who instantly seized him by the collar, and told him, that he would neither let him go, nor return the blow he had received—he aimed at another kind of revenge, and brought him before the tribunal of marshals of France, who condemned him to twenty years and a day's imprisonment for his unwarrantable conduct.

There is now to be seen at the Hotel de Louvis, Rue Richlieu, in Paris, a small vessel of twenty tons burthen, built entirely of paste-board. The ingenious ship-wright is the marquis du Creil, chancellor to his highness the duke of Orleans. This light vessel is shortly to be launched on the Seine and is to be navigated down the river to Havre-de-Grace: and the marquis is not without hopes that he will be able to make a short trip to the British channel. It is not expected that a vessel so constructed can be of any use to the public; but should it be able to keep the sea, it may, by its extreme lightness, serve as an advice boat in cases where great expedition is necessary.

Two Spanish frigates are arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, with 2,000,000 of dollars, out of the San Pedro Alcantara, which already exceeds 390,000 of dollars.

The Portuguese seem resolved to try their strength against the Barbary states: though stronger powers than they have failed. The only way of bringing these barbarians to reason seems to be to station a small squadron at the mouth of each of their harbours, and to have a number of light frigates perpetually to scour the seas in quest of such stragglers as might escape the vigilance of the stationary squadrons. Had this measure been followed by the Spaniards, they might, perhaps, with little expence, have humbled those pirates, instead of throwing away immense sums on an expedition which terminated so disgracefully. In fact, it is a reproach to Europe, that all its maritime states even the most powerful, are obliged to be tributaries to such a despicable set of banditti. While these potentates have been contending among themselves for the vain title of lords of the ocean, they have suffered the Barbary rovers really to become so; for there is no surer sign of dominion than obliging a state to pay an acknowledgment for the privilege of navigating any sea in safety.

Extra of a letter from Paris, April 20.

"Louis XVI. who is desirous of knowing every thing that takes place in his dominions, is particularly curious to be informed of the situation of the poor in his kingdom. Some weeks back he commissioned a lieutenant-general, to whom he is much attached, and in whom he places the greatest confidence, to make a tour of France, and scrupulously to inspect every particular that regarded the poor. On his return on the 16th, the officer made the following report to his royal master:—"Sire! I have endeavoured to acquit myself faithfully of your majesty's commands: I have travelled amongst the poor, and am glad that I found so much misery in their habitations, that I know when your majesty is made acquainted with the extent of it, your royal goodness will find out some method to alleviate the distresses of such a multitude of your majesty's subjects as are continually perishing for want throughout the realm of France. The poverty that I have witnessed in your majesty's dominions harrowed up

my very soul. In many villages which I passed through, I was sensibly affected in some houses not to find a bed, in others I could not see a pot or kettle; here there was no blanket, there the parents and children were nearly naked!—They had been forced to part with the most necessary articles in house-keeping, to pay their imposts to their sovereign." The king was so affected at the recital, that he assured his informant, that before a considerable time should elapse, he would take such measures as would enable the poorest subject in France to have a piece of good meat for his family at least three times in the week.

"Meat is sold here at twelve, fourteen, and eighteen sous per pound, according to the quality. There were no oxen to be purchased at the markets of Sceaux and Poissy on the 19th and 20th. The Dutch and Germans have deserted the French markets; they pretend that they lost considerably by frequenting them. What causes such a scarcity of oxen in France is, that the farmers neglected to bring them up, and apply their care to the breeding horses. But his majesty is about publishing an edict by which the farmers are to be enjoined to use only oxen in their ploughs, &c this will remedy an evil which calls for instantaneous redress."

May 5. We are sending one dictator to the east, and another dictator to the west, each invested with extraordinary and extensive powers. It seems all the remaining dominions on the continent of America are comprisable within the limits of one government, where we formerly sent near a score of governors! And in order to make room for one great and mighty governor, we must remove three governors of common size!—One of those discarded governors, but just warm in his office, and acquainted with and become agreeable to the people, thriving and prospering under his benign administration, must be recalled from the pleasing prospect of rearing a province to wealth, dignity and prosperity, under his nourishing, fostering hand!—They must now be governed by proxy, by deputy or deputy's deputy—Such is the wonderful economy of modern ministers!

The last dispatches from Paris are of the most favourable kind:—A commercial system is likely to take place, of equal benefit to the two nations, and the more desirable, as it may tend to suppress the jealousies from whence have arisen those long, bloody, and expensive wars, which have added so largely to the present heavy debt; under which we groan; and which can only be put in a state of being liquidated, with equal ease, safety and honour to the state by a continuance of peace.

The curiosity of the public to see Mr. Hastings, appeared so strong on Monday, by the crowds that were at the house of commons, that the gallery and all the avenues, were full before twelve o'clock. The house also, by the time business usually begins, was crowded to such a degree, that all the void space at the bar and behind the speaker's chair was full. And when Mr. Hastings made his appearance, the eyes of all that large body of people were immediately centered on him. Mr. Burke had never seen him before. He was not in the least intimidated or confuted, but entered on his defence with the greatest composure and recollection.

Pondicherry is in a much stronger state of defence than it was when last taken; but those who talk of its being impregnable are totally ignorant of the subject. If the French should conciliate the friendship of the Asiatic princes, they may weaken our strength in a degree; but while their possession is confined to one settlement, Great-Britain has nothing to apprehend in that quarter.

May 16. We can assure our readers from undoubted authority, that Mr. Eden has completed the commercial negotiation with the court of France for which purpose he was sent out. This business is to be laid before parliament immediately. Mr. Eden himself is expected from the continent in a few days.

We are glad to find, that matters are in the happiest train for a renewal of our connexion with Russia. The empress has a predilection for the English, which cannot easily be done away by the intrigues of the French cabinet, while the British administration continue to treat with her on liberal terms.

A letter from a gentleman at Madrid, to a merchant in the city, has the following article: the dey of Algiers has already broke the treaty with us; his cruisers stop almost every vessel they meet with, and though they do not take them they generally plunder them of the principal part of their cargo,



By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS  
assembled, June 27, 1786.

**R**ESOLVED, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorized and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

**R**ESOLVED, That the said court assemble at the city of New York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

2 CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

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

JAMES ALLASON, Maryland.

Norman Bruce, James Bruce, John Bulman, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; John Bislet, rev. Mr. Bowie, Cambridge; Fielder Bowie (3), Nottingham; Thomas Brown, Kent; Sarah Bell, Nanticoke river; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco; — Biscoe, naval-officer, Patuxent; Jer. Banning, Oxford; Elizabeth Bradford, near Sinepuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chafe (4), George Conway, John Craggs, Mr. Cheapcheate, Daniel Colter, Archibald Chisholm, Annapolis; John Carpenter (2), Richard Carnes, St. Mary's county; Joseph Corbert, Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Overton Carr (2), Prince-George's county; Samuel Judson Coolidge, Corfe and Brooks, Chester-town; Benjamin Contee, David Carcaud, rev. Thomas John Claget, Patuxent; James Craik, Jr. Jh. Combe, Patowmack; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye; Mary Cruckshanks, Queen's county, or Nicholas Slewby, Chester town.

William Deakins, Annapolis; Bennet Darnal, Patuxent; John De Butts, St. Mary's county; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's-town; Robert Dennis, Snow hill.

Joseph Ennes, near Sinepuxent; Edward Edelen, Piscataway; Peter Emerson, Patuxent.

James Fry, Patuxent; John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Gaffaway, Elk Ridge; William Gale, Somerset county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Benjamin Galloway, Herring bay; Fielder Gant, Maryland; John Graham, Lower Marlborough, Jeremiah Galven, Port-Tobacco.

Charles Hogg, stone mason, Annapolis; rev. William Hughes, Maryland; Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge Landing; J. G. Hamilton (2), Pig-point; Robert Hepburn, Port-Tobacco; Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne; John Hennely, Snow-creek; William Handy, son of Thomas, Worcester county.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabel, Annapolis. King and Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Logan, Annapolis; Winifred Lanham, Prince George's county; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Elizabeth Leigh, Willybey's-point; William Little, Queen's town.

William Moore, Calvert county; George Morton, Maryland; William Morgan, Abia. B. T. Major, James Maclelland, or his son, St. Mary's county; Adam Muir, Vienna; Alexander M'Pherson, Charles county; William M'Leod (2), Benedict; Benjamin Mackall (2), William Mann, Patuxent.

Michael Nash, Port-Tobacco; Naval-Officer, Yeconomica.

Joshua Patten, Annapolis; John Plummer, West river; William Peat, Cambridge.

Abraham Ridgely, John Rogers, James Ringgold, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds (3), Patuxent; Henry Rogers, near Piscataway; Jane Rickitt, Anne-Arundel county; Gaffaway Rawlings, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Philip Sullivan, Annapolis; R. Th. Selby, near Annapolis; Mrs. Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county; John Stewart, Somerset county; James Steele, Dorchester county; Somerville and Ireland, Patuxent; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county.

Peter Thompson, Thomas James Thomas, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Welbank, Cornelius West, George Welsh, Annapolis; Benjamin Wailes, Prince George's county; William Waters, Somerset county; Williams, Cox, and Sim, William Weems, Patuxent; John Weems (3), Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; John Wilson, Little Falls of Port-Tobacco.

John Young, Calvert county.

2 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

**T**HE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorized to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

4 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

**T**HE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorized to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work, and for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £.300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorized, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ work-men, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £.1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £.11,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by every consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realized, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coercion would be mortifying to them, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

By order,  
E. RAMSAY, secretary.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

**T O B E L E A S E D,**  
For a term of years,

**T**HAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and clothing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

4 DAVID KERR.

June 3, 1786.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

2

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**

May 19, 1786.



**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the 17th 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 lumps, 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 of nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up 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-law, and can play on the violin.

9

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

**I**N 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 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.

10

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

**The last gentle hint.**

**W**E 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.

10 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

**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 a-out sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be servicable, and fold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

17

Doden, March 21, 1786.



**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named JONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; 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.

**T O B E S O L D,**

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.

21

Cecil county, June 27, 1786.

**N**OTICE 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 debt.

3

JOHN RAWLINGS.



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

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 27, 1786.

V I E N N A, April 9.

THEY write from Constantinople, that the Turks are exasperated beyond all bounds of discretion whenever they hear the coronation of the empress of Russia at Cherson mentioned. They dread that the influence of this sovereign will induce the people of the Cuban, and the neighbouring districts, to submit to her dominion.

April 29. We are credibly informed that the Russian ambassador has announced, that a rupture between Russia and the Porte is on the eve of commencing. The last courier from Constantinople brought such important dispatches as occasioned a council of state extraordinary to be held, to which all her majesty's ministers were summoned. After the council broke up, a courier was dispatched to M Bulgakow, the Russian minister at Constantinople, with orders, it is supposed, to return immediately, without taking leave of the grand signior, and as secretly as possible.

L E G H O R N, April 26.

The last letters from Sicily mention, that the Venetian squadron, commanded by the chevalier Emo, is sailed with every appearance of going direct to Tunis, with an intention, if possible, of taking the fort of Gullet.

L O N D O N, April 4.

It is certainly determined in the cabinet to send a minister to the United States of America. It is to be hoped a man of strong active genius will be chosen for this important mission; one who is well acquainted with the commercial interests of this country, and who will steadily support them. The gentleman mentioned is the most unfit man in the kingdom; for independent of want of talents and activity of mind, he has personal claims for restitution of property taken from his family, and is much soured from disappointments. He could therefore never make himself agreeable to the Americans, or useful to his country. Even the thought of Lord Londal's protection can never surmount these difficulties. This business is of a serious nature—let ministers look to the consequences.

April 17. An ingenious physician at Bath, who has for some time employed himself in making experiments upon different kinds of air, has discovered that not only charcoal, but candles, lamps, wood, turf, and coal fires, foul the air of the apartments in which they are burned, in a very great degree. The fumes of burning wood taint the air more than those of coal, and charcoal more than either; and the smoke of tallow candles is more injurious than that of wax or spermaceti. This gentleman has also discovered that the human breath taints the air more considerably in the afternoon, than in the morning; but that the effects of different kinds of paint, and of flowers, on applying Dr. Priestly's test, were less apparent than might have been expected, considering how noxious both are to the human body.

Dr. Priestly has lately found that water is essential to the production of inflammable air, and that charcoal and iron when intensely hot, have so strong an affinity to water, that they will attract it in the midst of the greatest fire and even through the pores of a glass retort. This discovery, it is thought, will be of great importance in the several branches of chemistry.

May 1. The most authentic accounts from Dublin, by the last packet, inform us, that there is at present a greater prospect of an union between Great-Britain and Ireland, than has appeared in any former period; the most distinguished patriots having given the strongest assurance to government, that they are ready to meet in any impartial plan for a lasting alliance between the two islands in the most cordial manner. An event most devoutly to be wished, as it is only by an union between the sister islands that the success of the one can become the interest of the other, and that the riches and strength of either kingdom can become the property of both.

The following anecdote being very little known, and singular, as to the effects of national music, is furnished by a correspondent, who declared himself fond of social inquiry, than political discussion: In 1720, Charles Melfoy, Esq; wrote a farce called The Half Pay Officer. It was brought out in Drury-lane, and to Mrs. Fryer, an Irish woman, who had quitted the stage since the reign of Charles the 11. was assigned the part of an old grand-mother. In the bills it was mentioned, "The part of lady Richlove to be performed by Pegg Fryer, who has not appeared upon the stage these fifty years," which accordingly drew a great house. The character in

the farce was supposed to be a very old woman, and Pegg exerted her utmost abilities; but the farce being ended, she was brought again upon the stage to dance a jig at the age of eighty-five: she came tottering in, and seemed much fatigued; but all of a sudden, the music striking up the Irish trot, she danced and footed it almost as nimbly as any wench of twenty-five. Mrs. Fryer afterwards kept a public house in Tottenham court, and lived in full health till she died, at the great age of 117 years, in November 1747.

May 2. Extraordinary preparations have been made in Normandy and Brittany for fishing upon the banks of Newfoundland, for which purpose a larger number of vessels have been fitted out than usual. This is occasioned by the extraordinary bounty given by the French government last year.

An officer of the French guards, being a few days ago at the king's theatre at Versailles was seated behind a gentleman and lady; the former quitted his place for a moment, and left his hat on the bench near his wife—he officer took up the hat, and put it on the lady's knees, and immediately set down by her. She told him very politely (but in vain) that it was her husband's place. The gentleman soon came in, and was not a little surprised at the behaviour of the officer. Some harsh expressions passed between them—the soldier gave the Bourgeois a blow, who instantly seized him by the collar, and told him, that he would neither let him go, nor return the blow he had received—he aimed at another kind of revenge, and brought him before the tribunal of marshals of France, who condemned him to twenty years and a day's imprisonment for his unwarrantable conduct.

There is now to be seen at the Hotel de Louvis, Rue Richlieu, in Paris, a small vessel of twenty tons burthen, built entirely of paille-board. The ingenious ship-wright is the marquis du Creil, chancellor to his highness the duke of Orleans. This light vessel is shortly to be launched on the Seine and is to be navigated down the river to Havre-de-Grace: and the marquis is not without hopes that he will be able to make a short trip to the British channel. It is not expected that a vessel so constructed can be of any use to the public; but should it be able to keep the sea, it may, by its extreme lightness serve as an advice boat in cases where great expedition is necessary.

Two Spanish frigates are arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, with 2,000,000 of dollars, out of the San Pedro Alcantara, which already exceeds 390,000 of dollars.

The Portuguese seem resolved to try their strength against the Barbary States: though stronger powers than they have failed. The only way of bringing these barbarians to reason seems to be to station a small squadron at the mouth of each of their harbours, and to have a number of light frigates perpetually to scour the seas in quest of such stragglers as might escape the vigilance of the stationary squadrons. Had this measure been followed by the Spaniards, they might, perhaps, with little expence, have humbled those pirates, instead of throwing away immense sums on an expedition which terminated so disgracefully. In fact, it is a reproach to Europe, that all its maritime states even the most powerful, are obliged to be tributaries to such a detestable set of banditti. While these potentates have been contending among themselves for the vain title of lords of the ocean, they have suffered the Barbary rovers really to become so; for there is no surer sign of dominion than obliging a state to pay an acknowledgment for the privilege of navigating any sea in safety.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 20.

"Louis XVI. who is desirous of knowing every thing that takes place in his dominions, is particularly curious to be informed of the situation of the poor in his kingdom. Some weeks back he commissioned a lieutenant-general, to whom he is much attached, and in whom he places the greatest confidence, to make a tour of France, and scrupulously to inspect every particular that regarded the poor. On his return on the 16th, the officer made the following report to his royal master:—"Sire! I have endeavoured to acquit myself faithfully of your majesty's commands: I have travelled amongst the poor, and am glad that I found so much misery in their habitations, that I know when your majesty is made acquainted with the extent of it, your royal goodness will find out some method to alleviate the distresses of such a multitude of your majesty's subjects as are continually perishing for want throughout the realm of France. The poverty that I have witnessed in your majesty's dominions harrowed up

my very soul. In many villages which I passed through, I was sensibly affected in some houses not to find a bed, in others I could not see a pot or kettle; here there was no blanket, there the parents and children were nearly naked!—They had been forced to part with the most necessary articles in house-keeping, to pay their imposts to their sovereign." The king was so affected at the recital, that he assured his informant, that before a considerable time should elapse, he would take such measures as would enable the poorest subject in France to have a piece of good meat for his family at least three times in the week.

"Meat is sold here at twelve, fourteen, and eighteen sous per pound, according to the quality. There were no oxen to be purchased at the markets of Sceaux and Poissy on the 19th and 20th. The Dutch and Germans have deserted the French markets; they pretend that they lost considerably by frequenting them. What causes such a scarcity of oxen in France is, that the farmers neglected to bring them up, and apply their care to the breeding horses. But his majesty is about publishing an edict by which the farmers are to be enjoined to use only oxen in their ploughs, &c this will remedy an evil which calls for instantaneous redress."

May 5. We are sending one dictator to the east, and another dictator to the west, each invested with extraordinary and extensive powers. It seems all the remaining dominions on the continent of America are comprisable within the limits of one government, where we formerly sent near a score of governors! And in order to make room for one great and mighty governor, we must remove three governors of common size!—One of those discarded governors, but just warm in his office, and acquainted with and become agreeable to the people, thriving and prospering under his benign administration, must be recalled from the pleasing prospect of rearing a province to wealth, dignity and prosperity, under his nourishing, fostering hand!—They must now be governed by proxy, by deputy or deputy's deputy—Such is the wonderful economy of modern ministers!

The last dispatches from Paris are of the most favourable kind:—A commercial system is likely to take place, of equal benefit to the two nations, and the more desirable, as it may tend to suppress the jealousies from whence have arisen those long, bloody, and expensive wars, which have added so largely to the present heavy debt under which we groan; and which can only be put in a state of being liquidated, with equal ease, safety and honour to the state by a continuance of peace.

The curiosity of the public to see Mr. Hastings, appeared so strong on Monday, by the crowds that were at the house of commons, that the gallery and all the avenues, were full before twelve o'clock. The house also, by the time business usually begins, was crowded to such a degree, that all the void space at the bar and behind the speaker's chair was full. And when Mr. Hastings made his appearance, the eyes of all that large body of people were immediately centered on him. Mr Burke had never seen him before. He was not in the least intimidated or confused, but entered on his defence with the greatest composure and recollection.

Pondicherry is in a much stronger state of defence than it was when last taken; but those who talk of its being impregnable are totally ignorant of the subject. If the French should conciliate the friendship of the Asiatic princes, they may weaken our strength in a degree; but while their possession is confined to one settlement, Great-Britain has nothing to apprehend in that quarter.

May 16. We can assure our readers from undoubted authority, that Mr. Eden has completed the commercial negotiation with the court of France for which purpose he was sent out. This business is to be laid before parliament immediately. Mr. Eden himself is expected from the continent in a few days.

We are glad to find, that matters are in the happiest train for a renewal of our connexion with Russia. The empress has a predilection for the English, which cannot easily be done away by the intrigues of the French cabinet, while the British administration continue to treat with her on liberal terms.

A letter from a gentleman at Madrid, to a merchant in the city, has the following article: the dey of Algiers has already broke the treaty with us; his cruisers stop almost every vessel they meet with, and though they do not take them they generally plunder them of the principal part of their cargo,



as they do the ships of every other power, except those of your nation; but the British arms strike terror to them, and make them fearful of offending. A complaint of their depredations is come from the merchants at Cadiz and other ports, which has been laid before the king and council; what steps they intend to take is not known. The Americans, whom we had prevailed on to supply us with corn and flour, will no longer venture to come to any of our ports, as three of their ships have already been taken, and the crews are now in slavery.

May 27. The letters brought by the last courier from Berlin say, that the king of Prussia had been extremely ill on the 19th and 20th of last month; the 21st, in order to try what strength he had left, he took an hour's ride, and would accept of no assistance in coming off his horse and getting to his apartment. But notwithstanding this effort the health of this great man is in the most critical state. It is even feared, that a dropy is already formed.

Another event, which involves considerations and interests of no less importance is also reported. It has been mentioned for two or three days past, that the elector of Bavaria is again fallen ill, a circumstance highly interesting, from the revolutions which the death of this prince must necessarily produce in Europe.

Tuesday an incendiary letter was delivered to lord George Gordon, by the penny-post, signed "Lewis François Gordon," threatening to murder him in four days from the receipt of it, as he came from France on purpose. The letter was laid before lord Sydney for a proclamation in the gazette.

#### BOSTON, July 5.

Last week, in the house of representatives, the very important question on the propriety of vesting the United States in Congress assembled, with the power of levying the supplementary aids to the impost of five per cent. was passed in the affirmative, by a large majority, after a long and tedious debate. The opposition was maintained on the old ground of the danger of trusting too much to that body, for fear of the abuses which might happen; and though every thing was urged to the contrary; on every point which had any reference to the question, still the minority voted with the same *jealous* as if nothing had been said to induce conviction. This question has involved every feeling, and every principle, by which the bosom of the patriot, or the head of the politician can be affected. Our honour; our faith; the gratitude due to the army, and the firm whigs who had received these securities as pay when the public had no other money to give them; the scandalous neglect in providing ways and means to discharge even the interest of this debt by which they had depreciated; and above all the dirty tricks of trying to lead the government to avail itself of this very depreciation which their own improvidence had occasioned—these constituted some of the many topics insisted on by the friends of the union—while the absurd idea of mortgaging their constituents was the only pretended difficulty, on the other side; though the real one was to take no measures to support our public faith, and thus to suffer the credit of the continent and state to be annihilated.

#### NEW-YORK, July 3.

Having taken occasion in our last to mention the efficacy of Mr. Ruspini's celebrated Styptic in the cure of a violent internal bleeding, which had imminently endangered the life of his royal highness the prince of Wales, we have been favoured with the following letter from a very celebrated physician at East-Grinstead, in England, which we with pleasure insert for the information of persons who may be subject to calamities of that nature:

A letter from Dr. Young, to Barth. Ruspini, Esq; East-Grinstead, Sussex, April 16, 1786.

"Dear Sir,

"As you was so obliging as to present me with a bottle of your Styptic, I should esteem myself guilty of the greatest ingratitude if I did not communicate to you the very great efficacy of it, in almost immediately stopping a very violent internal hæmorrhage. The cause was this. A gentleman, a few miles from East-Grinstead, while in bed, and almost asleep, was suddenly roused by the bursting of a considerable blood vessel in the gullet, the report of which, his lady told me, was almost as loud, she thought, as that of the going off of a pistol; in consequence of which, a large hand basin which stood near him, was instantly almost filled with blood, on which they immediately sent for me; but being at the distance of six miles, it was a considerable time before I could possibly get there, when from information, and from what I saw, he could not have vomited less, if so little, as six quarts of blood, and was still vomiting up more. I immediately gave him two tea spoonfuls of your Styptic, which kept down about ten minutes, when he vomited up some more blood (which was altered in colour to that of chocolate) with some coagula. I instantly gave him two tea spoonfuls more, which he retained for 20 minutes, and when he vomited again no more blood appeared, exclusive of a few filaments of the blood, which had lodged in the stomach, and though he vomited, I believe no less than twenty times in the space of six or seven hours afterwards, not one drop more of blood appeared, excepting those filaments I before mentioned; neither has he brought up any to this day, which is just a fortnight ago, and he is

as well, nay, he tells me, that he is much better than he has been for this year past, exclusive of weakness. I think, Sir, for the sake of humanity, the extraordinary effects of your Styptic cannot be made too public, and you are at liberty to do with this as you may think proper. The gentleman, who is the subject of the above, is David Knox, Esq; of Crawley Down, near East-Grinstead, who will, if required, attest the above relation.

I am, with great respect,

Your very obliged humble Servant,  
THOMAS YOUNG."

\* \* Experiments will be made in a few days, to evince indubitably, the peculiar efficacy of this medicine.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 5.

"On the 25th of June last, a son of Mr. Judah Burton, of Amenis, went into a well of his father's to clear it: He filled a bucket which his father drew up and emptied, and on his returning to the well, saw his son fallen to the bottom; he sent another of his sons down to relieve his brother, who soon fell on his brother: The father, in his turn, went down to help his sons, and feeling an unusual sensation, came up with some difficulty out of the well. Several attempts more were made to relieve them from the well by different persons, till they were taken out entirely senseless, but by bleeding, and vomiting are now in a hopeful way to recover.

"As these damps are something frequent in America, the following caution may be of some service to those who will observe it, viz.

"It is a fact, that when the damp air is in any pit or well, a candle will not burn in it, but will soon go out; therefore whoever goeth into any pit or well, let him first light a candle, and with a cord let it down; if it burns free, he may safely venture to work in the well, if it burns dull or goes out, the damps are there, and he had better keep out.

"What the effluvia are which are emitted from these damps is still a matter of doubt, some suppose them to be sulphurous, and others arsenical; but by the smell of the vapours in Mr. Burton's well, I can believe it to be neither of them, for the smell was nearly like the snuff of an old rank tobacco pipe, and was so plenty that some of the spectators by only breathing over the well a few moments, felt the sad effects of the vapour.

"The ingenious of the physical branch, if they know any thing in regard of this strange phenomenon, are desired to publish it for the good of mankind."

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

We learn from Quebec, that his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, governor of that province, Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. lately arrived in that city from England.

During the siege of Charleston, fourteen hundred continental troops, consisting of the Delaware and Maryland line, commanded by major-general Baron de Kalb, were by congress ordered to the southward. They marched from headquarters at Morristown, in New-Jersey, on the 16th of April 1780, embarked at the Head of Elk in May, and landed soon after at Petersburg, in Virginia, and from thence proceeded by land through the country towards South Carolina. Virginia made great and effectual exertions to expedite the movements of this little army, but in North-Carolina little or no preparations were made for supporting the troops or transporting their baggage. The commissaries and quartermasters complained that the want of cash and of credit were insuperable obstacles to the discharge of their duty. The American general found it necessary to make large detachments, for impeding provisions. They misapplied violence in many cases; distressed the inhabitants, and greatly injured the service. The country was but thinly inhabited, and poorly cultivated. The last year's crop was nearly expended, and the present one was not sufficiently ripe. The troops subsisted principally on lean cattle collected in the woods. The officers were so distressed for flour, that they made use of hair-powder to thicken their soup, but soon found a savory substitute in green corn. Peaches were also used, and became a seasonable supply. The whole army was sometimes supplied for twenty-four hours in this way without either meat or flour. The sufferings and virtue of the American troops on this occasion are stated in a letter of August 14, 1780, from major-general Baron de Kalb to chevalier de la Luzerne, the minister plenipotentiary from his most christian majesty to the United States, in the following words: "You here may judge of the virtues of our small army from the following fact: we have for several days lived on nothing but peaches, and I have not heard a complaint. There has been no desertion."

Extract of a letter from London, May 6.

"Captain Lundberry, of the Mary, arrived at Bristol from Corke, says, captain Dykes, of the Atlas, arrived at Corke from Maryland, informed him, that on the 14th ult. about twenty leagues west of Loop's-Head (on the west of Ireland) he fell in with the Four Brothers, Mills, from Honduras to London, who on the 12th, had lost fore and main-masts, rigging, sails, &c. and was then getting up jury-masts. Captain Dykes supplied them with what ropes, blocks, &c. he had to spare, and put a man on board her as a pilot.

"Advice was received on Wednesday, that on the Thursday before, a large bark, under jury-masts and very leaky, drove into Scilly, and only five of the crew on board, who informed them, that they failed from Maryland with a cargo of tobacco for France, the 10th of March; that on the 1st of April they were boarded by an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, took out near half the cargo, together with the captain and seventeen of the crew, and then suffered her to proceed; and that in four days after they lost all their masts, and sprung a leak."

#### CHARLESTON, May 10.

When lord Charles Greville Montague raised his regiment in this state, to induce general Moultrie to accept of the command, and enter the British service, he wrote him the following letter:

March 11, 1781.

"Sir,

"A sincere wish to promote what may be to your advantage, induces me now to write. The freedom with which we have often conversed, makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say.

"My own principles respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war, are well known to you, of course you can only conceive what I mention is of friendship. You have now fought bravely in the cause of your country for many years, and, in my opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes it: you have had your share of hardships and difficulties; and, if the contest is still to be continued, younger hands should now take the tour from you. You have now a fair opening of quitting that service with honour and reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute it to the known friendship that has subsisted between us, and by quitting this country for a short time, you would avoid any disagreeable conversations, and might return at your own leisure, to take possession of your estates for yourself and family. The regiment I am going with, I am to command; the only proof I can give you of my sincerity is, that I will quit that command to you with pleasure, and serve under you. I earnestly wish I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish for. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace; our old acquaintance, my having been formerly governor in this province, &c. &c. the interest I have with the present commander.

"I give you my honour what I write is entirely unknown to the commandant, or to any one else, and so shall your answer be, if you favour me with one.

Your's sincerely,

CHA. MONTAGUE.

To brigadier-general Moultrie."

To this brigadier-general Moultrie returned the following answer:

Haddrell's-Point, March 12, 1781.

"My lord,

"I received your's this morning. I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage, but am much surprised at your proposition. I flattered myself I stood in a more favourable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and doubt not you will receive it with the same candour. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war, when you thought the Americans injured, but am now astonished to find your taking an active part against them, though not fighting particularly on the continent; yet the seducing their soldiers away, to enlist in the British service, is nearly similar.

"My lord, you are pleased to compliment me with having fought bravely in my country's cause for many years, and in your opinion fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it: but I differ widely with you in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country, while it is still deluged in blood, and over-run by the British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation, and with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through, I look back upon with the greatest pleasure and honour to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youths of America, to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honour and reputation to myself by going with you to Jamaica. Good God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honour. I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonourable proposals. Would you wish to have that man, whom you have honoured with your friendship, to play the traitor? surely not. You say, by quitting this country for a time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family; but you have forgot to tell me how I am to get rid of the feelings of an injured, honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself. Could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself and humankind. This would be a fatal exchange from my present situation, with an easy and approving conscience, of having done my duty, and conducted myself as a man of honour.

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"My lord, I am sorry to observe, that I feel your friendship much abated, or you would not endeavour to prevail upon me to act so base a part. You earnestly wish you could bring it about, as you think it will be the means of bringing about that reconciliation we all wish for. I wish for a reconciliation as much as any man, but only upon honourable terms. The re-possessing my estates, the offer of the command of your regiment, and the honour you propose of serving under me, are paltry considerations to the loss of reputation. No, not the fee-simple of that valuable island of Jamaica, should induce me to part with my integrity."

"My lord, as you have made one proposal, give me leave to make another, which will be more honourable to us both. As you have an interest with your commanders, I would have you propose the withdrawing the British troops from the continent of America, allowing independence, and propose a peace. This being done, I will use my interest with my commanders to accept of the terms, and allow Great-Britain a free trade with America."

"My lord, I could make one more proposal; but my situation as a prisoner, circumscribes me within certain bounds. I must therefore conclude with allowing you the free liberty to make what use of this you may think proper. Think better of me."

I am, my lord,  
Your lordship's  
Most humble servant,  
WM. MOULTRIE.

To lord Charles Montague."

### ANNAPOLIS, July 27.

Letters from London per the June packet mention, that the ship Hanbury, captain Dennis, would sail for Patuxent river in a few days.

The commissioners appointed by Delaware state to meet those from Pennsylvania and Maryland, for the purpose of settling the propriety of cutting a canal between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, are, the honourable William Killen, Gunning Bedford, John Jones, Robert Armstrong, and Eleazer M'Comb, Esquires.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

### Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August next, A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND'S CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 126 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 16 by 31, one 40 feet tobacco house, and a good apple orchard. The above land is sold to discharge a mortgage to the subscriber, who is authorized to make the sale.

ALLEN QUINN.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

### TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, consisting of about 200 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; small grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February last, I assigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very considerable amount; agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen (under particular restrictions), but said Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever, indebted for dealings at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to said Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February last, as his receipt shall not be a discharge for any of said debts.

The subscriber earnestly begs, that those gentlemen indebted as aforesaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to some person or persons by him legally authorized, to enable him to discharge all just claims against said stores:

THOMAS RUTLAND.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.  
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the depositions of Nelson Tippet and Josiah Tippet, of St. Mary's county, will be taken on Monday the 4th of September next, before Hanson Briscoe, Esq; at Chaptico, respecting the death of John Reeves, who removed from this state to North-Carolina, and who was the son of Uppate Reeves, formerly of this county.

BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

July 24, 1786.  
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto girl named MILLY, about seventeen years of age, says she belongs to Joseph Magruder, of Montgomery county; a lusty, well set negro man, says his name is WILLIS, and that he is a house carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age; says he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina; but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. Their masters are desired to come and take them away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Charles county, July 17, 1786.  
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 15th instant, negro SAM, who says he is the property of a widow lady of the name of Jane Jackson, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who hired him to a certain Beckworth Butler, near Patowmack, with whom he lived at the time of his elopement; he is of a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty years old, and has been much whipped from the apparent scars on his back; his present clothing is so reduced to rags that it is impossible to describe them. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away

FRANCIS WARE, Sheriff.

### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.  
ELOPED on the 11th instant, a tawney woman named ELIZABETH, thirty years old, of middle size; she took with her a variety of clothing; it is suspected that she will endeavour to pass as far as possible from her native place, and that as a free person. Whoever takes up said slave and brings her to the subscriber shall have the above sum, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance, a proportionable reward.

RAPHAEL BOARMAN, of Cornwallis, neck, Charles county, Maryland.

Anne-Arundel county, Pig-point, July 19, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber on the 19th instant, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; had on and took with him an old coarse tow linen shirt, a pair of coarse tow linen trousers, a pair of blue searought ditto, a brown jeans jacket, and a pair of old shoes; he is a crafty fellow, and probably may alter his name and pass for a free man, as he was brought up in the house amongst the white people; he is left-handed, and one of his arms is much scared with fire; he may make for Virginia. Whoever will take up the said fellow and bring him home, if ten miles from home shall receive two dollars, if twenty miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if forty miles three pounds, paid by me

ANNE GRIFFIN.

I forbid all masters of vessels from taking him off at their peril.

July 17, 1786.

By virtue of writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 3d day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Lusby.

ALIKELY young negro wench, one looking-glass, one desk, and one table, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the plantation where Mrs. Priscilla Pinkney lately lived, will be sold at public sale, a negro woman and four of her children, one a likely negro man about twenty-two years of age, a clock, two mahogany tables, one walnut ditto, a desk, two looking-glasses, six mahogany chairs, six walnut ditto, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of William Wilkins, Isaac M'Hard, and Jonathan Pinkney, by

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

### FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of A 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.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.

May 25, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,  
Governor of MARYLAND.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that a considerable number of disorderly persons, lately assembled at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, and, during the sitting of the court for the said county, entered the court-house in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and obliged Mr. John Allen, Esquire, one of the attorneys of the said court, to strike off several actions which he had brought for the recovery of British debts: And whereas it is of the highest importance to government, that right and justice be duly administered in all cases, and that the judicial authority of the state be protected in the free exercise of all its powers: And whereas such riotous proceedings are highly criminal, and punishable with severe pains and penalties: I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, requiring all persons to refrain from committing such violence and outrages; and I do hereby warn them of the pains and penalties which the law inflicts for such offences, and of the necessity which government will be reduced to of enforcing the law in the severest manner; and I do also require and enjoin all justices, sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to be vigilant and active in suppressing such disorderly and tumultuous assemblies and meetings, and do exhort the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said justices and officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. secretary.  
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Harford county, &c.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late husband James Stewart, were burnt in her house on the 31st day of March 1784, with almost the whole of her household effects, viz. No. 6323 for six hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for six hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and signed Thomas Harwood treasurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the resolve of congress to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall apply for the renewal of said certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertisement the time required.

ELIZABETH STEWART.

July 16, 1786.

### Scrivener's Office.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a scrivener's office, next door to captain B. Maybury's, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis, where he will draw up all instruments of writing on the shortest notice, fairly state claims against this state, or the United States. (so as to be adjusted by the auditor general or continental commissioner) draw off and settle accounts of every denomination with the greatest accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch. He flatters himself his attention to this business will merit the approbation of all who may please to employ him. Any business that can be done by proxy, if directed as above, will be attended to.

WILLIAM PENDERGAST.

Prince-Frederick-town, Calvert county, July 17, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that his Dry Goods lottery will certainly begin drawing on the fifteenth day of August next, and in the mean time desires those gentlemen who had tickets to sell to return an account of what they have sold, and what is remaining on hand, on or before the first day of August next; those who do not make a return of what is remaining on hand by that time, will be considered as sold, and they accountable for them to

THOMAS GRAHAM.

### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a mulatto slave named TONEY, a very likely, well made, active fellow, about twenty years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a felt hat bound round, a small shirt and breeches, thread stockings, and black shoes with buckles, he has been a good deal used to horses, and is very handy; he will probably attempt to get to Baltimore and pass as a free man, from his colour. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

TAKEN up in the bay off Love-point, by Maduke Goodhand, on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, a small row BOAT, about nine feet keel, and four feet beam, with three seats, the apparatus to be almost new. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

### WANTED On purchase,

ALIKELY negro man, about thirty years of age, and a girl about sixteen; ready money will be given for them. Inquire of the printers.



By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS  
assembled, June 17, 1786.

**RESOLVED**, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorized and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

**RESOLVED**, That the said court assemble at the city of New York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

**CHARLES THOMSON**, secretary.

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

**JAMES ALLASON**, Maryland.

Norman Bruce, James Bruce, John Bulman, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; John Bisset, rev. Mr. Bowie, Cambridge; Fielder Bowie (3), Nottingham; Thomas Brown, Kent; Sarah Bell, Nanticoke river; Charles Bennet, near Port-Tobacco; — Biscoe, naval-officer, Patuxent; Jer. Banning, Oxford; Elizabeth Bradford, near Sinepuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), George Conway, John Craggs, Mr. Cheapheale, Daniel Colter, Archibald Chisholm, Annapolis; John Carpenter (2), Richard Carnes, St. Mary's county; Joseph Corbett, Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Overton Carr (1), Prince-George's county; Samuel Judson Coolidge, Corfe and Brooks, Chester-town; Benjamin Contee, David Carcaud, rev. Thomas John Clager, Patuxent; James Craik, Jr. Jh. Combe, Patowmack; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye; Mary Cruikshanks, Queen's county, or Nicholas Slewby, Chester-town.

William Deakins, Annapolis; Bennet Darnal, Patuxent; John De Butts, St. Mary's county; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's town; Robert Dennis, Snow-hill.

Joseph Ennes, near Sinepuxent; Edward Edelen, Pileataway; Peter Emerton, Patuxent.

James Fry, Patuxent; John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Galloway, Elk Ridge; William Gale, Somerset county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Benjamin Galloway, Herring bay; Fielder Gant, Maryland; John Graham, Lower Marlborough, Jeremiah Galven, Port-Tobacco.

Charles Hogg, Stone mason, Annapolis; rev. William Hughes, Maryland; Ephraim Howard, Elk Ridge landing; J. G. Hamilton (2), Pig-point; Robert Hepburn, Port-Tobacco; Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne; John Hennefy, Snow-creek; William Handy, son of Thomas, Worcester county.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Ifabel, Annapolis.

King and Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Loggan, Annapolis; Winefred Lanham, Prince George's county; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Elizabeth Leigh, Wilby's-point; William Little, Queen's town.

William Moore, Calvert county; George Morton, Maryland; William Morgan, Abia. B. T. Malon, James Maclelland, or his son, St. Mary's county; Adam Muir, Vienna; Alexander M'Pherson, Charles county; William M'Leod (2), Benedict; Benjamin Mackall (2), William Mann, Patuxent.

Michael Nash, Port-Tobacco; Naval-Officer, Yocomica.

Joshua Patten, Annapolis; John Plummer, West river; William Peat, Cambridge.

Abraham Ridgely, John Rogers, James Ringgold, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds (3), Patuxent; Henry Rogers, near Pileataway; Jane Rickut, Anne-Arundel county; Galloway Rawlings, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Philip Sullivan, Annapolis; R. Thos. Selby, near Annapolis; Mrs. Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county; John Stewart, Somerset county; James Steele, Dorchester county; Somerville and Ireland, Patuxent; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county.

Peter Thompson, Thomas James Thomas, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Welbank, Cornelius West, George Welsh, Annapolis; Benjamin Wailes, Prince George's county; William Waters, Somerset county; Williams, Cox, and Sim, William Weems, Patuxent; John Weems (3), Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; John Wilton, Little Falls of Port-Tobacco.

John Young, Calvert county.

**F. GREEN, D. P. M.**

A few Copies of the

**L A W S**

OF the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houses,

To be sold at the Printing-

Office.

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

Annapolis, June 19, 1786.

THE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorized to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 18th of August.

**ARCHIBALD GOLDER**, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Ha-fon, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorized to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work and for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he has or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £.300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorized, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate mortly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ work en, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £.1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £.11,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by every consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which but lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realized, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coercion would be mortifying to them, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

By order,  
**E. RAMSAY**, secretary.

Talbot, June 13, 1786.

**TO BE LEASED,**

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and clothing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

**DAVID KERR.**

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

**3**

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Pileataway, 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 (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 of-nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his maker 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-law, and can play on the violin.

**10**

Annapolis, March 22, 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 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.

**19**

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.

**19** **ALLACE, DAVIDSON; and JOHNSON.**

**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 servicable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named **JOHN Y**, 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 20 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town 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.

**22**

Cecil county, June 27, 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 debt.

**4**

**JOHN RAWLINGS.**

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