

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

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 3, 1786.

M A D R I D, May 6.

THE sea and land officers have all received orders to return to their respective posts; they are night and day at work in our different ports, fitting out a fleet, which some people say will be very numerous; many imagine it is destined to dispute the passage of the Straights of Gibraltar with a certain power, whilst others are of opinion it is to carry on a new expedition against the Algerines, who, after having received considerable sums of money and valuable presents, still continue to raise fresh pretences to elude the solemn publication of the treaty of peace, which we have concluded with them.

U T R E C H T, May 23.

The province of Zealand has delivered a very extraordinary resolution to the assembly of the states general, the substance of which is as follows: viz. "That the states of the province are always ready to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the rest of the confederates, as long as they reciprocally enjoy the rights and advantages stipulated by the union, which serves as the basis of the constitution; but that the principles of that union having been hurt by the resolutions of the assembly of the generalities, dated the 17th day of February and 1st of May last, relative to the direction of the India company, they (the states of Zealand) think they have a right to enforce the just complaints which they made some time ago on that subject, and in consequence they have thought proper provisionally to limit to the 9th of September next their consent to the expences brought to their charge by the war department for the year 1786, and they hope, that before the expiration of that time their grievances will be redressed, and if not, they shall be obliged to take other efficacious measures, and do justice to themselves."

There is no doubt but the strong expressions of the above resolution have given rise to the report, that the province of Zealand absolutely intended to offer the sovereignty to his serene highness the prince stadtholder, authorised so to do by the example of the states of Guelderland, who made a similar offer to William III. The journey of the stadtholder to that province confirms many people in the above ideas; but if the consequences of such a step are maturely weighed, it will appear to be totally against the interests both of the province and the prince to bring about any such revolution.

L O N D O N, May 4.

It is of no great consequence whether our commercial treaty with Russia has been permitted to expire without effecting a renewal, through incapacity or inattention; certain it is, such is the case, and our merchants will very soon feel the effects of it. The French have very industriously taken advantage of our backwardness, and are already paying very great attention to that essential trade. By their assiduity they will doubtless soon secure to themselves those indulgencies we have so long enjoyed, and be the most favoured nation in Russia, while we quietly behold one of our most powerful and beneficial allies seduced from us, and united to the interests of our rival neighbour. Happy England, to be blessed with so able and attentive an administration.

A curious wager was decided lately at Brixton Causeway. A person undertook for something considerable, to draw a weight of seven pounds to him, which was fastened to the end of a rope, a mile in length. This, which was looked upon as a singular feat of strength, was performed with seeming ease by the undertaker, and much money depended on the event of it.

A few days since a man, in the neighbourhood of Wellington, in Somersetshire, in the height of passion, stabbed a woman, who was his fellow-servant, with a large skewer. The wound at first was supposed to be of a dangerous nature, but the woman is now in a fair way of recovery. This matter terminated unusually: the master of the house interfered, to prevent a prosecution, and was the cause of joining the hands of the parties in marriage.

A letter from Vienna, April 10, says, "It is certain that the divan has returned for answer to the Russian minister at Constantinople, that the grand signior having been from time immemorial the protector of the Georgians, and the greater part of that people being his proper subjects, his highness cannot comprehend how the empress had taken them under her protection, and that in defiance of the Sublime Porte. This tone of firmness which has

not been known to proceed from the divan lately, has a little staggered the Russian minister, but he could proceed no further without orders from his court."

Extra of a letter from Berlin, April 25.

"Since the king has been at Sans Souci, his majesty is so much recovered as to have rode on horseback almost daily, and last Friday our sovereign commanded the manœuvres of the guard himself, and we are in hopes that his majesty will return to Berlin the beginning of May, to be present at the usual review of our garrison, and that he will also attend the grand manœuvres which will take place in the neighbourhood of this city on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of May."

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 17, says, "We have received accounts from Naples, that on the 9th of March a severe earthquake happened again in Sicily, which had destroyed the whole district of Patti, besides a great part of Melazzo, and all the new buildings at Messina."

Extra of a letter from Algiers, via Gibraltar, March 29.

"The infectious disorder with which this city had been so long afflicted, is at length happily ceased. The day lost four children, among whom was Mustapha Doley, a youth about sixteen years old, of very promising parts. They continue to re-build such places as were damaged during the late siege, and to strengthen the city on the sea side with additional fortifications, the regency have still disputes with some naval powers."

May 10. The American minister flatly denies the charge of his being paid through the medium of the French ambassador, as stated by lord George Gordon, and challenges his lordship, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tufts, Mr. Gray, and all the rest of mankind, to lay before the public whatever intelligence, evidence, or colour of suspicion which they have, or suppose, pretend, or imagine they have, to the contrary.

The Spanish charge des affaires last week gave public notice to the secretaries of state, that his catholic majesty has appointed an ambassador plenipotentiary to reside at our court; and that he will very shortly set off from Madrid for England.

To the printer of the London Chronicle.

S I R,

Mr. Tufts having published a letter in the papers relating the information I had the honour to communicate to his majesty's principal secretary of state, respecting Mr. Adams, it becomes my duty to lay further particulars of that intelligence before his majesty's servants and the public for my own justification.

On my return from Scotland I found a letter from a protestant friend in the state of Virginia, concerning the general assembly, and requesting my advice and interposition as president of the protestant associations. This I communicated as a piece of news, to Mr. Grant, of the southern Indian department (who lives at colonel Johnston's, in New-Norfolk-street) and that gentleman mentioned to me, that Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, was paid by France. I desired Mr. Grant to search out his authority for that report, for I should not choose to speak of such a connexion without proof of it. He said, he would ask more particulars of the gentleman who told it him, and ascertain the matter beyond doubt, as the gentleman might be relied on. Mr. Grant did so, and introduced Mr. Tufts to me (who lodged at Mr. Allen's, buckle-maker, in the Strand) as its author.

I requested them to walk into a coffee-house, that I might hear Mr. Tufts himself on the subject, who not only repeated what I had the honour to communicate to the marquis of Carmarthen, but permitted Mr. Grant, at my request, to write it down in his presence, that no mistake might happen afterwards. This writing was given to me, and I read it over to Mr. Tufts, and asked him if it was right? and he said it was; after which his address was wrote at the back of the paper, that I might know where he was to be found. On Wednesday morning I sent for Mr. Grant and Mr. Tufts, to inform them of my having published the correspondence with lord Carmarthen. Mr. Grant was at Mr. Wilton's in the country; but Mr. Tufts came to my house in the evening, and told me further, that Mr. Gray is also acquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Adams's connexion with France. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Tufts before Mr. Grant introduced him to me on purpose, as a gentleman who could furnish undeniable intelligence that the American ambassador is paid quarterly by the French ambassador.

I am sorry, however, that Mr. Tufts should think my conduct has not been consistent with propriety. If I had considered the information as a matter for secrecy, either in Europe or America, I would never have divulged it.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

G. GORDON.

Welbeck-street, Friday morning.

To the printer of the London Chronicle.

S I R,

Lord George Gordon having published further particulars for his justification, I cannot be silent on the occasion, as I consider his apology a very faint one.

His lordship had no memorandum in writing from me of any transaction whatever—neither did he consult me respecting his publication. Being sent for on Wednesday morning, I called in the evening to see what his lordship wanted; he very politely declined telling me what he had done till just at my departure. On his communicating the same, I gave him to understand that I was astonished at his privilege, though I never saw the publication till next morning. As a further testimony of the foregoing, Mr. Grant called at Mr. Allen's without being sent for, and in a gentleman-like impartial manner openly declared, that lord George Gordon had no liberty whatever to publish in the manner he has done; that though he (Mr. Grant) wrote the conversation on paper, no names were mentioned; neither had he (Mr. Grant) any idea of its publication. His lordship is pleased to say, that I further told him of Mr. Gray's being acquainted with the circumstance. This is a poor subterfuge, as I told him at the very first that Mr. Gray was my author. I conclude in the same opinion as in my letter of the 4th instant.

I am your obedient servant,

S. TUFTS.

London, May 8, 1786.

The following affidavit was this day sworn before the right worshipful Robert Abington, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

The right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association, voluntarily maketh oath, That — Grant, Esq; of Scotland, now in London at colonel Johnston's in New-Norfolk-street, and S. Tufts, Esq; of New-England, now in London at Mr. Allen's, buckle-maker in the Strand, informed him, that his excellency John Adams, Esq; the American plenipotentiary, was paid his salary quarterly by the French ambassador. That Mr. Grant wrote this information at lord George's desire, in Mr. Tufts's presence, upon a sheet of paper, called for on purpose, in the Blenheim coffee-house, beginning with Mr. Tufts's name, and also mentioning the French ambassador, Mr. Adams, and colonel Smith his secretary, all in the same paper, and then gave the paper to him (lord George Gordon) who read it to Mr. Tufts, and he approved of it in Mr. Grant's presence—after desiring the words "of Boston," which Mr. Grant had added to Mr. Tufts's name, to be struck out, as he said he did not come from Boston, but near it. That on Wednesday evening last, when Mr. Tufts came to lord George Gordon in Welbeck-street, Mr. Tufts told lord George, that the sum of the salary paid by the French ambassador, which was stated to him in the paper written by Mr. Grant to be 3000l. was upon further inquiry 9000 dollars. Lord George Gordon further maketh oath, that his reason for communicating the above intelligence to the marquis of Carmarthen, was, that his excellency John Adams, Esq; the American plenipotentiary, or his friends, might have an immediate opportunity, from the best authority, pointedly to deny the report, if it was false, and that Great-Britain, Holland, and the United States of America, might be upon their guard for their religion, liberties, and commerce, if it had been true; and that his continual friendship, connexion, and correspondence with the United States of America in all their troubles, ever since the year 1766, when he first had the honour to be personally known to them, made it his duty as a friend, as much as it was an indispensable discharge of his duty as president of the protestant association, to proceed in this open manner

G. GORDON.

Westminster, to wit, May 10, 1786.

Sworn before me, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

ROB. ABINGTON.



May 11. A Dublin paper of May 5, has the following article: A gentleman who had been long at Baldivia, in South-America, lately arrived in this city (Mr. Mahon, a naturalised Spaniard) asserts, that when he left Cadiz on the 7th of April last, accounts were received there from the coast of Chili, that the native inhabitants were in commotion at Concepcion, Coquimbo, Villarica, St. Jago, and Imperial; that they continued the excesses of 1771, and murdered, without distinction, Spaniard, negro and Indian. They add further, that the governor of Lima was defeated, and slain in the valley of Araves, while a large body of Chilese besieged Baldivia. This is attributed to emissaries from North-America.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 6.*

"The Moors have left visiting this place, for what reason we are not yet acquainted; however, it is a misfortune to the inhabitants here, because provisions are hereby very scarce, and consequently very dear; however, the governor has taken care that the garrison shall not want, they have plenty of stores, and the ships that run in for protection generally leave some fresh provisions. It is expected that the governor will go to England this summer. The Mediterranean now swarms with pirates, and they are daily increasing so that trade is almost at a stand. A fleet of Portuguese men of war are put in here to gain intelligence, they expect to be joined by several more, but at present it is not of sufficient force to drive the Barbarians into their ports."

*Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 24.*

"The late troubles are now happily at an end, yet the grand signior has not been seen in public since, which gives rise to a variety of reports: among others, it is said, he is about to resign the imperial diadem, which in this country is no other than a prelude to a premature death: his fate is the more regretted by many, as he has swayed the scepter with uncommon moderation."

May 16. The last letters from Gibraltar mention, that seven transports, under convoy of two men of war, with troops on board from Cadiz, passed by in sight of that fortress, and by the course they steered, were supposed for the West-Indies.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 23.*

"Our gallant governor, no less provident in peace than in war, with unremitting exertion is at present employed in rendering this fortress still more impregnable than heretofore; labour that would be worse than thrown away, was there the most distant idea of giving it out of our hands."

"I went last Sunday to see a place called Inch's Cave, cut out of the rock, one of the greatest curiosities I ever saw; there are twenty-one port holes for as many guns, whereby they can annoy the Spaniards without danger to themselves; unless, indeed, a shot happens to enter a port hole, in which case all the people at the gun must be killed, as each port hole has a small room in which the shot would bound backwards and forwards for some time; however, to remedy that, they intend to line them, and after all it is a hundred to one that a ball goes in; at the end of the cave there is a fine hall, the floor of which is of smooth stone, and a winding stair-case, which leads one out to a kind of notch in the rock. They are making another cave under Willis's battery, which I believe is to be called the Queen's Cave: we did not go to see it, as there are but two port holes."

*Extract of the resolutions passed April 28, by the majority of the council of the city of Amsterdam, respecting the command of the garrison of the Hague.*

"Resolved, That the prince of Orange, in his quality of stadtholder, has the general and universal command of the troops of the republic: that, reckoning from prince Mauritius, the stadtholders have been in possession of the command of the said troops, and consequently also of the command of the garrison of the Hague; a possession confirmed by as many resolutions of the state as are existing on that head."

"Resolved, That the right of giving the watch-word cannot be disputed to the prince; that the council of Amsterdam, attributing no other sense to the term 'command,' than an authority subordinate to that of the sovereign, whose orders must always be followed by him who is charged with the command: they are of opinion, that the command of the troops of the state, in consequence the command of the garrison of the Hague, belongs incontestably to the stadtholder; and that to prevent the least doubt from subsisting hereafter on that head, the council of the city of Amsterdam authorize their deputies, at the assembly of their noble and high mightinesses, to take the following resolution:

"That the steps taken by a foreign power in favour of the prince of Orange, having given credit to the idea that an attempt was made to abridge the rights and prerogatives of his highness, especially in his quality of captain-general of this province, it might be easily doubted, either in foreign countries, or in the interior parts of the nation, that 'from the time of the re-establishment of the stadtholdership, the states of the province have not remained in possession of a sovereign authority, full and unlimited over their troops;' that, for this reason, their noble and great mightinesses thinking it proper to remove every equivocation in that respect, do declare, 'that all the troops distributed in this province are neither dependent, nor at the disposal of any person, other than their noble and

great mightinesses; to whose supreme authority all the military, reckoning from the captain-general to the private foldier, are subject without exception, and are obliged thereto by their oath and by their duty."

"That during the absence of the assembly of the state, that supreme authority exists in the college of the council-committee, at the head of which the stadtholder is placed."

"That their noble and great mightinesses understand, that the command over all the troops of this province, both by sea and land, belongs to the prince of Orange, by virtue of his eminent employments, under the supreme authority of the states, without any exception existing respecting 'the garrison at the Hague'"

"That his highness shall continue to exercise the command of the garrison of the Hague, and to give the watch-word, whilst he shall be present at the Hague; that he shall enjoy that prerogative like his predecessors, without prejudice to the constant and irrevocable right and power of their noble and great mightinesses, and, in their absence, of the council-committee, &c."

May 27. The following circumstance, it is said, may be depended upon for fact: An elegant youth, about 18, a short time since took country lodgings at a village a few miles west of this metropolis; where he was attended by a foot-boy, and received no visitors but one gentleman well known for his aerostatic excursions. The youth danced and fenced with great agility, and was a perfect master of horsemanship; but unluckily received a violent fall from a spirited mare a few days ago in Hyde Park, by which it was supposed this adventurous youth had received a fracture on the ribs: on examination a female character was discovered, who turned out to be the fillet of a celebrated actress. She has now, says our correspondent, like Madame D'Eon, resumed her proper dress, and is speedily to be married to an officer of rank in the navy.

June 1. The French are indefatigable in their application to the improvement of their marine, which they seem determined to put on an entirely new footing. Their whole naval force is to be divided into nine squadrons, five at Brest, two at Toulon, and two at Rochfort, each vessel to have on her flag, pendants, &c. the number of the squadron to which she belongs. Some estimate of the number and strength of this fleet may be formed by the following list of officers. One hundred captains commanders, including 27 captain commanders of the divisions of the nine squadrons, 100 majors (a new rank superior to that of lieutenant, and inferior to that of captain) 680 lieutenants, and 840 sub-lieutenants.

They are likewise adopting every possible scheme of economy in the different departments; that of war in particular has consented to a retrenchment of 3,000,000 of livres, and the others will undergo a like reform.

June 3. Letters from Geneva, dated May 14, mention, that a general diet of the thirteen cantons had been summoned to meet on the 24th of this month, in consequence of the claims made by his imperial majesty upon the canton of Zurich, which have given a great alarm to the rest of the states. These claims relate to the county of Sagenbourg, in Swabia, which it is pretended was granted to the Austrians above three centuries ago.

The Dutch are among the number of the European powers who pay the utmost attention to their marine force, and are augmenting it with as much activity as possible. According to the best and most correct accounts, the five admiralties of the United Provinces are collectively building two ships of 80 guns, nine of 70, and six of 56 guns, besides frigates and sloops. The admiralty of Zealand, by agreement with the others, on account of their situation, is the foremost, having at Middleburgh, Flushing, and Helvoetsluis, the keels of seven of the largest men of war out of the seventeen, which the Dutch have now laid upon the stocks.

June 6. Dispatches were received on Saturday evening at the India house from the government of Madras, by lieutenant-colonel Stirling, of his majesty's service, and John Peter Boilian, Esq; late of Masulipatam, which are said to contain an account of Tippoo Saib's death, but the particulars are not yet transpired. The dispatches are dated the 10th of January last.

The negotiators for peace between the Algerines and Americans have returned without having effected their purpose, and even without any hopes of success. M. Lamb remains at Carthage, and M. de Randal is arrived at Madrid.

June 7. The Dutch mail which arrived yesterday, brings nothing new; it only appears from some hints, perhaps of a speculative nature only, that the prince stadtholder's affairs are verging from bad to worse.

B O S T O N , July 10.

*Extract of a letter from one of the best men in the world, and a constant friend of America, in London, to a correspondent in this town.*

"I fear as you do, that we have entertained too high expectations from the American revolution. There are now however among many discouraging circumstances, some that are very encouraging. I have been lately charmed with a declaration of the legislature of Virginia, on the subject of intellectual and religious liberty. Mr. Jefferson has lately been in London, and I admire his wisdom and liberality.

The influence of such men, as the Adams's, Franklin, Jay, Bowdoin, &c. &c. cannot but produce the happiest effects."

"Our measures are becoming more and more hostile to the trade of America. This, though the worst of policy in us, may prove a great advantage to the United States, by checking their rage for foreign finery, and leading them to seek true independence, by supplying their wants within themselves. When will the world see a people so wise as to prefer real to artificial wealth; simplicity of manners to the refinement of luxury, and a well guarded internal happiness, to the splendour of commerce, arts, arms and dominion?"

"I shall take care to convey your letters to the society for constitutional information. Dr. Jebb is dead, and by his death this world has lost one of the best men that ever lived. The letter directed to him I shall convey to his sorrowful widow."

N E W - Y O R K , July 20:

A letter from a gentleman in London of May 24, says, "I sincerely wish some commercial establishment was fixed between this country and America.—It has been authenticated here, that Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, is paid his salary quarterly by the French ambassador.—This it is that sets our manufacturers against America, as they suppose her to be only the tool of France."

July 21. A letter from Lisbon mentions, "That insurance on American bottoms has been obtained at three per cent. owing to the Portuguese fitting out some vessels to protect their trade against those pests of pirates from the Barbary coast."

A very singular event has lately happened at Machias, in Massachusetts. A Mr. — visited a Miss — by way of courtship five evenings (not successively) they were married; and Mrs. — in five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and are like to do well; and in five days after the birth of these daughters, the mother was so well, as to ride five miles to meeting.

P H I L A D E L P H I A , July 22.

Advices from Lisbon, dated the 9th of March, say, "The divers still continue with the greatest alacrity and success to recover the treasure from the wreck of the Spanish ship at Peniche. On the 7th of this month a young Neapolitan mariner, of 23 years of age, was engaged in the above service, and proves to be a most courageous swimmer and diver; he alone, in a very short time after he began his business at Peniche, saved treasure to the amount of one million and a half of piastres, and of course had the most advantageous offers to engage him to stay till all was saved; and he is in consequence to have, besides large daily pay and good keeping, a half per cent. on all the treasure he may save.—Thus, this young man will most probably soon make a handsome fortune, and which indeed his courage and skill fully entitle him to."

July 26 For five weighty reasons, a committee of congress lately submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the act of the state of New-York, entitled, "An act for giving and granting to the United States in Congress assembled, certain imposts and duties on foreign goods imported into that state, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the debts contracted in the prosecution of the late war with Great-Britain," so essentially varies from the system of impost recommended by the United States in Congress assembled, on the 18th day of April, 1783, that the said act is not, and cannot be considered as a compliance with the same.

*Extract of letter from a gentleman in the Western country, dated on the waters of the Shanangoe, June 25, 1786.*

"The heavy rains and high freshes about the latter end of May prevented our waggon getting to Pittsburgh as soon as I expected, by at least two weeks, which retarded our business—however, we began to extend the line on Monday last, and are going on with the business without interruption."

"On my arrival at Pittsburgh the report of the hostile disposition of the Indians, appeared not only unfavourable but dangerous for us to proceed to business. I found a number of Indians of different nations assembled there; and after some days inquiry and deliberation, I got an interpreter to inform them, that I wished to talk with their principal Indians—the next day I was informed that two chiefs and several men of them were then waiting my pleasure, to hold a council. I then explained the business I was sent on by the great men of Pennsylvania, and requested them to tell me candidly whether their nations had any objections to our running the boundary lines of the state. They informed me that they had no objection, and that the Indians were disposed to peace, and the two chiefs and four of the men would follow us, and assist us with meat, &c.—Since our arrival in the woods we have met with eighteen Indians, in different parties, hunting—they also informed us, that we need not be under any apprehensions of danger from the Indians.—You will no doubt be surprised to find my account, of the disposition of the Indians, so different from the common report; but a further confirmation that they have no intentions of going to war with us at present is, their industry in planting Indian corn on the Shanangoe, French creek settlements, &c. so convenient to our settlements: Also, they are

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dispersed all over this country in small hunting parties, and discover a sociable, friendly disposition to our people, wherever they meet them, which would not be the case did they intend to commit hostilities."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 1.

The following whimsical circumstance took place a few days ago, at a store in Broad street. A young gentleman about to depart from this state, took a review of his wardrobe, in order to select therefrom such articles as were fresh and fashionable enough to wear at home: an old hat created difficulties,—it was just that sort of one that some men would be proud of,—that others would despise; whilst in deliberation, one of the company proposed selling it at vendue; no sooner said than done—the gentleman jumped upon the counter, and cried out.—Going gentlemen, this elegant and fashionable hat, going for only one shilling! A cracker coming past, gaping about for great bargains, and seeing a small company, thought he was in luck, so he stepped in, and began to bid; the gentleman humoured the mistake, and bid against him, until the hat was run up to three times its value; it was then knocked down to him, and the temporary vendue matter, informed his customers that his sale was at an end.

June 10. A gentleman just returned from the western extremity of this state, gives a most pleasing description of its increasing population, and of the industrious manner in which the lands are cultivated.—Hardly any negroes are employed or wanted—the fields are filled with lowing herds, and a plentiful crop appears every where probable to be the golden reward of honest industry. When the drowsy haunts of indolence are converted into the habitations of prosperous industry; and rapid cultivation spreads itself over the face of the inhospitable waste, we assure ourselves every good citizen will rejoice, and feel a generous interest in the improvement of this country.

July 12. A letter from Nassau, dated June 17, says, "The ban occasioned amongst the inhabitants of this place by a prohibition of the American trade, is happily dispelled by the arrival of the brig Elizabeth, captain Peacock, from London. By her letters are received which speak in the most positive terms of government having determined to make this place and Bermuda, free ports, for the importation of foreign raw materials, provisions and lumber, duty free, including African productions of every species, and that such articles as can be admitted to entry in Great Britain, may be re-exported from hence thither in British bottoms, without being subject to any duty or impost here; that no manufactured goods, or East-India productions will be admitted from any other quarter than Great Britain; that every necessary measure for making this a place of security will be immediately adopted; it being the intention of government to station a considerable naval and military force in these islands for that purpose, and for the effectual arrangement of the salt trade here, and at Turk's Island."

### ANNAPOLIS, August 3.

A letter by the last April British packet from a gentleman of literary eminence in London to his friend in New-Jersey, says, "I only have to express my strong approbation of Dr. Ramsay's history of the revolution in South-Carolina, which was privately communicated to me. I pleased myself with the thought that there would have been a good sale of the work; but unhappily for the author, and for Mr. Dilly, there are passages in it (according to the opinion of an eminent counsel, whose opinion hath been taken by my own desire, as well as Mr. Dilly's) which absolutely prevents the publication thereof: such as the declaration of independence, and Drayton's charge against the king, &c. and many strong charges against earl Cornwallis, lord Rawdon, Wemy's, Brown, Moncrief, Tarleton, Tuck, &c. &c. which are declared to be sufficient grounds for an expensive and vexatious prosecution from crown lawyers, besides exposing the publisher to personal violences, from the parties of their zealous votaries."

"So anxious were we for the spread of the work, Mr. Dilly desired me to revise and alter a few of what might be thought the most exceptionable passages; and we had agreed to cancel and reprint about eighteen pages, and then advertise: but the decisive opinion of counsel, declares it insecure and dangerous even with the alterations. I am sorry to add, that the spirit of too many is yet high against America, and it must be dangerous indeed, to publish a just, spirited and faithful delineation of the American tragedy, while so many principal actors in it are alive."

The following gentlemen are elected by the general assembly of the state of Delaware, to meet a general convention of the United States, at Annapolis, on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of digesting and recommending some plan for the regulation of the commerce of said states, viz. the honourable Geo. Read, Jacob Broom, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Gunning Bedford, Esquires.

The legislature of Rhode-Island have appointed Jabez Bowen, Esq; and colonel Samuel Ward, commissioners; who, in a convention of such commissioners as may be appointed by the other states in the union, are "to take into consideration the trade

of the United States to examine the relative situation and trade of the said states, to consider how far an uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest, and their permanent harmony, and to report to the several states such an act relative to this great object as, when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the same."

July 29, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on

Thursday the 31st day of August, on the premises, PART of a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, on Prince-George's-street, in the city of Annapolis, adjoining Dr. James Murray's, part of the estate of Thomas Rutland, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of James Little. The sale to begin at four o'clock in the afternoon.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.



THERE is at the plantation of Lancelot Warfield, living near Severn chapple, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a blaze in her face, two hind feet white, is a natural pacer, and appears to be ten or twelve years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



TAKEN up as a stray, by William Bayly, jun living in Montgomery county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a black mane and tail, a fore hack, and some white hairs in his forehead which appear to have been occasioned by a scratch, rather than natural, no perceivable brand, and is supposed to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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 Supporter, 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 15th 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 186 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 16 by 32, 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.

2

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 800 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

2

MARY THOMAS.

### 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 cloathing; 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's-neck, Charles county, Maryland.

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 Upgate Reeves, formerly of this county.

BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

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.

July 17, 1786.

By virtue of writs of *feri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 31st day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Lusby;

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 William Wilkins, Isaac M'Hard, and Jonathan Pinkney, by

3X

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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.

2

THOMAS RUTLAND.

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.

3

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

3X

THOMAS GRAHAM.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a luffy, well set negro man, who 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. His matter is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.

2

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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.

7X



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 1st 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.  
**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 20th 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 £.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.  
**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.  
**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.

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

**SIX POUNDS REWARD.**  
Annapolis, July 20, 1786.  
**STRAYED** from the pasture of Mr. Charles Carroll, 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.**

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 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, 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 an old coat with a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and onabrig 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.  
**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 open d 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 aliduity 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.  
**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.

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.**



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, frots 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 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 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 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.

**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 fold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Dodan, 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 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 BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

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.**

**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, onabrig 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.**



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

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 10, 1786.

P A R I S, May 26.

**T**HE negotiation, began with Mr. Eden, the English minister, relative to the conclusion of a commercial treaty between this country and England, seems to cool a little; it is said, that Mr. Eden raises so many difficulties that the conclusion of the said treaty is much thrown back by them.

May 29. A report prevails here of a serious and successful attack made by the Venetian admiral upon the town of Sfax, which it is said, was carried on as follows: Chevalier Emo, being with his squadron off the Tunisian coast, examined what part of it was most open to an attack, and thought no place more proper than the town of Sfax, not only because it lies nearer to the coast, but also on account of its being only twelve miles distant from three small islands, where, in case of a repulse, he might find a proper harbour for his ships. The attack began with incredible ardour on the part of the Venetian, and was opposed with no less bravery by the besieged; but several of the latter being unfortunately killed, or totally disabled by four large pieces of iron ordnance bursting on a sudden, that the garrison was thrown into the utmost confusion. Chevalier Emo improved the opportunity, and having landed 1500 men, attempted an assault, which succeeded perhaps beyond his warmest expectations; for the besieged, struck with a panic, took to flight, and all the rest were put to the sword.

L O N D O N, May 10.

Among the various circumstances which will serve in the hands of future historians, to mark the character of the king of Prussia, none will appear more striking than this, that in old age, when the infirmities of that period were heaped upon his head, and his life hung in suspense in the hands of his physicians, so vigorous was his genius, and so powerful the terror of his name, that Germany, and the neighbouring nations, though armed and prepared for hostilities, kept profound silence and peace.

Extra<sup>st</sup> of a letter from Chester, May 4.

"Our county gaol furnishes the following singular instances of longevity: the ages of three persons confined for debt amount exactly to 288 years! and the united ages of six others are 366. One of these poor people has been in prison twelve years, and the others from three to five each. Mysterious, surely, is that policy which dooms to perpetual imprisonment persons whose only crime is poverty! "In England, says Voltaire, if a poor fellow cannot readily pay a little money when his hands are at liberty, the better to enable him to do so, they load him with handcuffs!" Well might our laws respecting debtors draw this sarcasm from the French wit."

On Wednesday was married at Manchester, Mr. John Hardman, master of the Pack-horse, in Oldham, to Mrs. Sarah Wealdon, of the same place. What is remarkable there attended at the ceremony an uncle and an aunt, a father and a mother, a brother and a sister, a son and a daughter, a man and his wife, a servant and the master, together with the mistress, bride and bridegroom, and yet all but two persons.

May 20. A letter from Mahon says, that there has been a very smart engagement, within sight of that garrison, between a Venetian man of war and an Algerine corsair, when after an hour and a quarter's fighting the corsair was sunk, and all the crew drowned. The Venetian put in there to repair some damages, and to get some relief for his wounded men.

Extra<sup>st</sup> of a letter from Londonderry, April 27.

"This day arrived here the St. Patrick, Donaldson, from Leghorn; the captain says, he was boarded in the Mediterranean by the crew of a piratical vessel, who, after rummaging the ship, and detaining him several hours, took some of his cargo, and great part of his provisions; and then suffered him to proceed. He says, that a few hours after he fell in with two Portuguese frigates, and informed the commander of what had happened, who crowded all the sails he could, and went in quest of them."

May 25. The dominions of Russia, with the late acquisitions, are so very extensive, that the czarina is sovereign of no fewer than seventeen formerly independent sovereignties, besides the imperial one. It is with a view to know their utmost extent, the disposition of the people, the nature of the soil, the number of inhabitants, their religious and political opinions, customs and attachments, that the late expedition from Petersburg has taken place.

It is no mean proof of the lenity and integrity of the Russian government, that in that extensive and divided empire, insurrections and intestine divisions happen as seldom as in the smallest state of known existence in the whole world.

May 26. The aim of the French, says a correspondent, is not to conquer England, if they could, but to lessen its importance; they have done this in a great degree, by assisting the Americans; and now they, the emperor, the Dutch, and in short all the world, are maiming our trade; and who can say what the consequences of the king of Prussia's death may be? It is probable, however, that it will be productive of a war, in which this country, engaged in the German league, must become a party.

It is whispered, that the great business of the British cabinet at present, is the adoption of a plan laid down by the marquis of Lansdown, for colonising the province of Nova-Scotia with American refugees. The advantages which are expected to accrue to this country, from settling a number of faithful friends strongly attached to our happy constitution, are infinite. This plan is said to extend to Canada, St. John's, and Cape-Briton. To infuse, it seems, a considerable portion of the spirit of monarchy into the government of what we may call British America, as well as into that of our Asiatic dependencies, as found to be necessary for the purpose of retaining them in subjection.

May 28. The emperor continues indefatigably to apply himself to the regulation of the internal government and police of his dominions; every day produces some new ordinance on that subject, and if he continues a few years on the throne, it seems probable that there will be an universal change. Of those last published, the most remarkable is that for abolishing the general assembly of the states of Austrian Lombardy, with all the offices appertaining to it, it being the imperial pleasure, that from henceforth there be preserved in each city only the assembly of its own district, which shall conform its regulations to what shall be determined, ordained, and declared, by his majesty. So obnoxious is the very name of the general assembly of the people to an absolute prince, that it seems even this empty phantom gave umbrage. In its stead, and in lieu of all other tribunals for the affairs of politics and finance, a council of government is erected, of which the count de Wizeck is president, and M. de Pecci counsellor of state, vice president, vested with the full powers of the presidency in case of the count's absence.

The foreign papers teem with contradictory accounts concerning the intentions of the divan. To-day war is on the point of breaking out; to-morrow it is all peace. A change of ministers leads so naturally to conjecture a change of measures, that it is very seldom the ideas can be separated. In the mean time the gentlemen who are for keeping peace between the two christian imperial powers and the grand signior are cutting out work for the latter, in the reduction of the rebellious beys of Egypt; but whether the armament destined by them for that purpose, consisting of two caravels and a bomb-ketch, will be sufficient, may perhaps be questionable. Indeed the palpable absurdity of the assertion refutes itself.

The people of Dantzick look with a jealous eye on the new trade opened at Cherfon: they say that city will in future furnish Poland with the goods which she formerly took from them, and the other ports of the Baltic; the duties at which places are become very heavy, in consequence of the imposts laid on by his Prussian majesty. A vessel belonging to Marseilles, named The Great Catharine, is arrived at Cherfon; with a lading of wine and other goods, and will soon be followed by another, named The Prince Potemkin, on the account of the house of Tepper, lately established there. This trade ought to rouse the attention of those nations in particular who navigate the Baltic, especially as the passage of the Dardanelles is open to no other but the Russian flag.

The Venetians seem to be ambitious of recovering their long lost maritime fame. By the last advices from Cadiz, they have received authentic accounts there, that the chevalier Emo, at the head of a squadron of galleys belonging to the Venetian state, had taken the strong fortrels and town of Sfax, near Tunis, which capitulated after four days siege. Four large vessels, and seven xebecs, were taken in the harbour, besides a large quantity of naval stores, and 2000 quintals of grain.

A few days ago as the workmen were making a new turnpike road at Benacre, in Suffolk, one of them struck his pick-axe against a stone bottle,

which contained about nine hundred and twenty pieces of silver coin of Julius Cæsar, that have been, as supposed by the date, buried there 1500 years.

Extra<sup>st</sup> of a letter from Middleburgh, May 10.

"The admiralty of Zealand have ordered a *fete marine* for the entertainment of the prince of Orange, during his visit to this province. It is appointed at Flushing, where there are the greatest number of men of war in commission. Such an affair having never been seen in Holland in the present century, will doubtless bring a great concourse of people together."

May 30. The princess royal, it is said, has declared against all marriages by proxy. She claims the privilege of a British born subject, to choose for herself whenever she changes her state; and her two next sisters seem to be much of the same way of thinking.

June 6. The Governor Handcock, Brittel, from New-York, for Malaga, is taken by an Algerine corsair, and sent into Tetuan, where they are endeavouring to procure their release from the emperor of Morocco. The Handcock is a large ship, and mounts 16 guns; she fought the Algerine an hour and a half, and it was her being so much disabled that obliged the captors to carry her into the first port.

A letter from Vienna, says, "It is still said, that by order of the emperor, the royal crown is making here, which the empress of Russia is to wear on the day of her coronation, in quality of queen of Taurida. This crown will be extremely rich. The finest diamonds, pearls, and precious stones belonging to the emperor, are to be employed in it. His imperial majesty, besides extending his troops towards the frontiers of Turkey, to facilitate to the empress the peaceable acquisition of this new kingdom, will have the glory of furnishing the crown which is to serve at the inauguration of the great Catharine, in this new quality of queen of Taurida. If we may believe the news from Constantinople, the Turks do not seem much disposed to suffer the empress of Russia to try, in quietness, how that fine crown will fit her head. Time will discover the result of all these fine projects, but a whole year must elapse first."

June 8. Letters from Vienna, dated May 12, mention, that in case the house of Austria should think it proper to make an alliance against the Porte, in favour of Russia, the states of Venice had voluntarily requested to be included in the treaty; and were, supposing a war inevitable, preparing for it with the utmost alacrity. They had eleven new gallees on the stocks, and had purchased of the emperor at Trieste 15,000 quintals of gunpowder.

Extra<sup>st</sup> of a letter from one of the crew that was on board the *Caroline*, Great, on the 22<sup>d</sup> of March, when she was totally lost in the Gulf of Florida; dated New-Providencia, April 14, 1786.

"We had one of the most providential escapes from death, that ever happened to a set of poor unhappy mortals: on the 22<sup>d</sup> of March, at two in the morning, we were cast away in a violent gale of wind, coming through the Gulf of Florida, upon some rocks called The Southern Rokuses, and in less than five minutes the ship went to pieces, and left eleven of us hanging by a part of her bow, until the next morning when we got upon a part of the quarter-deck, which remained whole; there we remained, without a morsel to eat or a drop of any thing to drink, five days and nights, some without jackets, hats or shoes, myself having on only one thin jacket, and a pair of trousers. On the fifth evening we picked up our small boat, which had escaped from the general wreck, without having received any considerable damage, into which all hands got, and once more committed ourselves to the protection of Heaven. Eleven of us in a London skiff, twenty leagues from land, without an oar, having nothing but paddles made from the staves of a broken cask: next day about sun-set, we saw the land, and about ten o'clock the same night we got safe on shore. Four of our people being then almost dead for want, and lying in the bottom of the boat, and the rest of us so very weak, we could hardly walk. When we got on shore, we could not find either water or people, though we had seen a fire before we landed; after two hours walking from place to place, at last discovered a sloop at anchor, on board which we went, but did not find any person in her. In rummaging about we found two casks of water, and one of bread. Next morning we hoisted the sloop's colours, when the people of the island came to us, and gave us every assistance in their power. That afternoon we hired a small schooner, which brought us to this



place; our people are all recovered and well. Had we not picked up the boat we must every soul have perished. The island we landed on is called Andrew's Island, one of the Bahamas."

A letter from Londonderry says, that the Flying Mercury, captain Johnstone, is arrived from Leghorn; that the captain gives an account that he was brought to in the Mediterranean by a Barbary corsair, but finding that he was a subject of the king of Great Britain, he suffered him to proceed; he also says, that they had with them a Portuguese vessel, which they had that day taken. The pirates inquired of captain Johnstone if he saw any armed ship; that soon after the captain met with a French man of war, and told the circumstance to the captain, who went in chase of the pirate.

By letters from Lisbon, we are informed, that the offenders, who had invigled various sums of money from the royal exchequer, have been prosecuted with the utmost severity. The treasurer-general, D John Henriques de Souza, was arrested in his own house, and committed as guilty of misprison. He is the more pitied, as he always bore the highest character for his integrity, and has been only too indulgent to an extravagant son; all the effects belonging to one of the clerks chiefly concerned, and of the English merchant, detained as an accomplice, have been sold by auction; the latter, notwithstanding all the interest made by the English ambassador, will it is presumed, be banished for life. The above letters conclude with a trait of the most generous humanity, and ought to be recorded; a Mr. Pury, a Swiss merchant, settled at Lisbon, was present at the sale of the Englishman's effects—bought them all up, and sent them back as a present to the disconsolate wife of the unfortunate culprit.

Blanchard performed his seventeenth aerial excursion the 13th ult. from Douay. This ascension was the noblest sight the inhabitants of Flanders ever beheld. He mounted with great intrepidity, and was followed by the eyes of the multitude for half an hour. This voyage from the violence of the wind, may be considered as the most perilous experiment which this wonderful aeronaut ever made. He went ninety-six miles in the same number of minutes, and descended at l'Etoile, a village in Picardy. M. Deleloge, the lord of the manor, received him with every mark of distinction. Over St. Amand, in Artois, he dropped the following letter:

To the editors of the Paris Journal.

"In the Air, April 28, 1786.

"I am reckoned an original, and am proud of the title: with an unsteady hand, on the border of my undulating car, and soaring above eighteen thousand feet above the surface of the terrestrial globe, an immensity of space at my feet, and a wide extent of airy regions before me, I address, gentlemen, this letter to you. I intend to drop it over the first town I see when I am descending, and will send you a more particular account, when I am firmly fixed on the earth, and at leisure to make the necessary calculations.

"I have the honour, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

The people of Douay, they say, raised for him a subscription of £. 1000 sterling; and are charmed with having liberally contributed to a performance so novel and amazing.

June 12. Private letters from India confirm the accounts of Tippe Saib's death; and add, that having been defeated and wounded in a pitched battle with one of the princes, against whom he lately commenced hostilities, and being taken prisoner, the conqueror gave orders for his being hanged on the first tree they could find, which were carried into immediate execution.

The commercial treaty with France is in such forwardness, that the preliminary articles are hourly expected at the secretary of state's office. This being known to a few people the stocks rose one per cent. on Friday last, and when generally known will of course create a general rise of the funds.

The last advices from the continent confirm the probability of an approaching rupture between the Russians and the Turks; and that the contest is likely to be a very bloody one, as the latter have been some time prepared secretly for a war, and manifest a disposition to risk their very existence as a people to regain their lost credit among the European powers. The emperor, it is thought, will also be a party in this war, for which he is to have an extent of territory; his present possessions, extensive as they are, not being sufficient to satisfy his rapacious mind.

If the expected war between the Turks and the Russians should take place, the latter will most probably send a strong fleet into the Mediterranean, in which case this country will probably be of particular service to the empress, in assisting the fleet with such necessities as they may want, also with officers and sailors; and possibly this consideration was not a small inducement to the forwarding of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between Great-Britain and Russia.

In consequence of his majesty's commands, a new uniform has been made for the general officers in the army. It consists of a scarlet coat lined with white, with blue cuffs, richly adorned with a plain broad gold lace. The waistcoat and breeches white cloth, and the buttons marked with a truncheon across a

sword. The general officers appeared in this dress, for the first time, on the king's birth day.

The empress of Russia is so attentive to the art of agriculture, that she has sent six young men to France, six to Germany, and the same number to England, to receive instructions in the art of farming.

A writer in the Hamburg Journal asserts, that the annual importation into Europe of tea, from China, is nineteen millions of pounds weight, of which thirteen millions and a half are consumed in Great-Britain and Ireland.

Thursday morning a duel was fought near Kensington, between lord Macartney and major-general Stewart; of which the following is an authentic account, as transmitted to us by the seconds, colonel Fullarton and colonel Gordon, the former accompanying lord Macartney, and the latter general Stewart.

The place and time of meeting having been previously fixed, the parties arrived about half past four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the seconds, who delivered to each one pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms. General Stewart told lord Macartney, he doubted as his lordship was shortsighted, he would not be able to see him; his lordship replied "he did perfectly well." When the seconds had retired a little on one side, and as the parties were about to level, general Stewart observed to lord Macartney, that his pistol was not cocked; his lordship thanked him, and cocked it. When they had levelled, general Stewart said he was ready; his lordship answered he was likewise ready; and they both fired within a few instants of each other. The seconds observing lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here: General Stewart said, "this is no satisfaction," and asked if his lordship was not able to fire another pistol; his lordship replied, "he would try with pleasure," and urged colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed: The seconds, however, declared it was impossible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stewart said, "then I must defer it till another occasion;" on which his lordship answered, "if that is the case we had better proceed now. I am here in consequence of a message from general Stewart who called upon me to give him satisfaction in my private capacity for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that personal safety is no consideration with me; I have nothing personal; the general may proceed as he thinks fit." General Stewart said, "It was his lordship's personal conduct to him that he refuted." The seconds then put a stop to all further conversation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground;—General Stewart, in consequence of his situation, having been under the necessity from the first of putting his back to a tree.

The surgeons, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon in the mean time assisted his lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, apprehending he might be tainted through loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground in company with general Stewart; and an easy carriage was provided to convey his lordship home.

The seconds cannot help expressing, that no two persons ever met on a similar occasion, who shewed more firmness and composure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted, which was lodged in lord Macartney's right shoulder; and there is every reason to hope for his recovery.

WM. FULLARTON.

A GORDON.

(Signed)

Major-general Stewart, who fought lord Macartney, on Thursday, has but one leg. This accounts for his being placed against a tree during the scene of action.

Thursday, between one and two o'clock, Mr. Blake and Mr. Redman, both officers of the navy, ascended in a balloon of considerable size from a place in the Strand. The balloon rose in a gradual and majestic manner, and descended about six, within two miles of Maidstone, in Kent, where they re-ascended with an intention of continuing in the air the whole night.

A few days ago, the following very uncommon and extraordinary affray happened at Crondall, near Farnham, Surrey:—Two men and their wives being in company, some words arose between the men and at length they went to blows; the battle was decided in about ten minutes, the issue of which not sitting easy on the mind of the wife of the person beat, the women after a few words, set to, and after three or four rounds, agreed, like true boxers, to fight in buff, and instantly stripping off every thing except their under-petticoats, stockings and shoes; the battle was then renewed with the utmost resolution, and continued, without ceasing, exactly forty-three minutes; when victory was declared in favour of the wife whose husband had been beaten. The women were so much bruised, as to be obliged to be carried home; and, what renders this affair the more extraordinary is, that they are people of credit.

PRINCETON, July 27.

By a person who was at Morristown last Wednesday, we are informed, that about six o'clock in the evening of that day, there happened a tremendous thunder storm. It was preceded by an excessive

heat, and entire calm: the storm lasted but about a quarter of an hour. In several houses the lightning seemed to fill the chambers where the people were sitting, as if they had been on fire; every body felt the shock very feverely. A Mr. Ruffel and his wife went out of doors and were knocked down; but happily no lives were lost, except Mrs. Freeman, who died about three hours after, but, from her bad state of health, we are apt to think her death was occasioned more by fear, than by the violence of the shock, which she received in common with several other people in the same room with her. Some trees were struck with the lightning; and it is reported that two gentlemen who were riding along the road in a chair, were both knocked out of it at the same time.

We are also informed, by several people, that considerable damage was done by the storm on Wednesday last; particularly, that near Somerset court-house, Mr. John Vandron had a number of apple-trees destroyed, and several of them torn up by the roots; he had also four stacks of wheat blown down, and many of the sheaves were found lodged on the tops of the trees on the opposite side of the Millstone river. It is also affirmed, that two scythes and two cradles which were lying in the same field, were carried by the wind to the distance of four hundred yards from the place they were lying.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, July 6.

"By accounts from the country, we learn, that two shocking murders have been committed; the one in Ninety-Six district, which, as near as we can learn, is as follows:—A woman, aided by a young man with whom she had lived since the absence of her husband, (which was since the close of the war, until a short time before the horrid act) on or about the time above mentioned, they entered the room where her husband lay asleep, with a child about eight or nine years of age, which they imagined was also asleep; they instantly proceeded to, and completed their inhuman massacre: They then set fire to the four corners of the house, and went to alarm the neighbours, informing them that her husband had entered the house to secure some bacon, and it had fallen on him; this, however, was soon found to be false, one of the neighbours happening by chance to see, through the flames, the husband extended on a mattress in the room, contrary to the one she said he had entered. This gave suspicion, and they accused her with murdering him; they then took the child in the bushes, a little distance off, and with threats caused the child to give an account of the whole transaction; which corresponding with what had been seen, they were committed to the gaol at Ninety-Six, where they now are, and it is expected will meet with the reward due to a deed so barbarous and unnatural.

"The other happened about six days ago, on the Congree:—A young woman having married a man advanced in years, who was addicted to drinking, it is thought, induced her to put an end to his existence. Immediately after committing the horrid deed, she went to a neighbour's house, and gave the alarm of fire; that her husband being drunk, she was not able to get him out. One of the neighbours ran directly to the house, went in, and dragged him out, when, to his great surprise, he found his throat cut. His wife was immediately seized; and it since appears, that, after cutting his throat, she set fire to the house, in order to conceal the inhuman act."

August 2. A letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Hartford, dated July 18, says, "Congress have just received fresh intelligence of Indian depredations on our frontiers; they appear to have assistance, as they attacked one of our forts with cannon. The matter lies for consideration. What congress will determine on this subject remains unknown."

We hear that a very polite and friendly letter has lately been received from the bishops in England by the episcopal clergy of this city;—in which they discover a disposition to consecrate bishops for the American states, provided persons of sufficient learning and regular and sober lives are recommended to them.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Newbury-Port, says, "By the last and most authentic advices from England, it is certain that the government of that country will not, on any terms, form a commercial treaty with this—the uniform language of all parties being, that no motive exists in favour of a treaty, since they can pocket all the advantages of our commerce without such a measure."

"A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal was agreed to at London, on the 25th of April last: it was then signed by the American ministers, and before this has been signed by the plenipotentiary of Portugal.—No relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation of flour into Portugal could be obtained—the condition of that branch of our commerce remains under the treaty, as it formerly was—the trade with Portugal has always been a favourable one to this country; with Portugal and Spain the balance has been, as I wish it was with all foreign nations, in our favour."

"There is not, in my opinion, any probability of a peace with the Barbary powers—Congress are destitute of that which alone can obtain it. It is

uncertain with Algiers; a peace is waiting at negotiation between Spain and Naples; and the object."

His most Excellent Majesty King George the Fourth, New-York, fail with the Saturday.

Captain in New-Haven, Lucia, in the north, long ing to the to speak w ships bound American down to sp colours to posed to b again; as of her, she and fired hauled his ships fired without eff fail from the all the fail and a ha they bore firing a shod to have each.

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Refuse are hereby cation ma the said fl at their d determine said appli tion of cause, to respecting



uncertain whether even Spain has concluded a peace with Algiers.—The truce ceased on the first of April last; a peace was not then concluded.

"The envoys of Portugal and Naples were then waiting at Carthage for the event of the Spanish negotiation with Algiers. If peace is established between Spain and this power, probably a peace will also be concluded between Algiers, Portugal and Naples; if it is, we shall be almost their only object."

His most christian majesty's packet, Courier de New-York, chevalier de Jaubert, commander, will sail with the mail from New-York, for l'Orient, on Saturday the 19th of August.

Captain John Tibbets, who arrived at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, on Saturday the 15th ult. from St. Lucia, informs, that, on the 7th ult. in lat. 34. 00. north, long. 66. 31. west, he saw three ships standing to the eastward, which lay by and made a signal to speak with him; supposing them to be merchant ships bound to some part of Europe, he hoisted American colours, and being to windward, bore down to speak with them. One of the ships hoisted colours to her maintop-mast head, which he supposed to be Dutch, and then hauled them down again; as soon as he got within two hundred yards of her, she hoisted her colours to her mizen-peak, and fired four shot at him, on which he immediately hauled his wind to the northward; the other two ships fired four shot as he passed them, but luckily without effect. The three ships on seeing him make sail from them, immediately hove about, and setting all the sail they could, chased him about an hour and a half, when perceiving he out-sailed them, they bore away and stood to the eastward, after firing a shot to bring him to. One of them appeared to have 30 guns, and the other two, 18 or 20 each.

#### ALEXANDRIA, August 3.

We are credibly informed, that some time ago, as one Michael Bowman (a man employed by the Patowmack company at the Shenandoah Falls) was drawing the needle from a hole which was bored in a rock and which he had been charging, it unfortunately took fire and went off.—His situation is scarcely to be described, having had the fore part of his head blown to pieces, one of his eyes blown out, and his breast and limbs shockingly bruised and mangled.—A surgeon was called, who immediately dressed him, and in four weeks afterwards had got him so far recovered as to have him removed to his friends, and where he is now recovering fast, to the astonishment of all who saw him at the time of the accident.

#### BALTIMORE, August 1.

From a late London news-paper.

"A person, who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the public a remedy, that chance has discovered.

"An officer, who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chafing-dish of fire, in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow bees-wax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and after having breathed for some time in the vapour arising from it, he found the complaint of his breast greatly relieved. This observation (extremely interesting to himself) determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

"This cure was very much talked of. Madame la Margrave de Bade was informed of it, and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy in Doulach's hospital, upon a soldier whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured; in consequence of which the princess gave orders, that this fact should be put in the Carishue Gazette of October last, and the following December. The same public paper confirms this recital; adding, that this remedy has been experienced with equal efficacy upon different people, who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that very many, when even the lungs were ulcerated, and who were entirely given over, had been cured by this single remedy.

"It must be observed, that the room in which the fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about, to suck in the vapour by degrees."

#### ANNAPOLIS, August 10.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, July 24, 1786.

ON a report relative to the capture of the sloop Chester, and a note from the minister of the United Netherlands in behalf of the owners or claimers of the said sloop, being in Holland, and other papers relative to the property, capture and condemnation thereof,

Resolved, That the court of appeals be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon application made to them by the owners or claimants of the said sloop Chester, her appurtenances and cargo, at their session in November next, to examine and determine, by way of appeal, upon the merits of the said application for a new trial; and if, in the opinion of the said court, there should appear just cause, to rehear, try, adjudge and determine, respecting the capture and condemnation thereof,

and to reverse the decree of the court of admiralty of South-Carolina, in whole or in part, or to affirm the same with costs, as to law and justice shall appear; and that this resolution be published, and shall be deemed and taken as notice to the parties concerned, that the said cause will be tried and determined at that time.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The printers of news-papers in the several states are requested to re-publish the above resolution.

August 3, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 10th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty-two and a half acres, well improved, with three settlements on it, on one part a dwelling house 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houses, kitchen, quarter, stable, corn house, two tobacco houses 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling house 20 by 16, kitchen, corn house, tobacco house 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling house 18 by 16, with an outside brick chimney, a cellar the bigness of the house, kitchen, tobacco house 40 by 20, and on the said land are very valuable marshes; the hay that might be cut off yearly sufficient to support one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be sold on that day if the land is sold. A good crop now on the ground will be sold with the land, if suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land and know the terms of sale may, by applying to either

THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES. 100 10/9

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection much convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN PETTY.

Cæcil county, July 31, 1786.

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

WILLIAM BROWN.

August 8, 1786.

SEVERAL disorderly people having frequently of late trespassed on colonel Lloyd's plantation, on which I am overseer, this is to give notice, that after the date hereof I shall proceed agreeable to law to punish any who may enter the enclosures of the said colonel Lloyd.

NEHEMIAH COOPER.

#### A Horse strayed or stolen.

August 3, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, on the 23d of May, a bright bay HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus D S, he paces, is a good draught horse, and had rubbed the hair off the root of his tail, but may have grown again by this time. Whoever takes up said horse and thief shall receive a reward of five pounds for both, or for the horse alone, and brought home, forty shillings, besides reasonable charges, paid by me, living on Curtis's creek, near Patuxent ferry, Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

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.

#### A stray Horse.

THERE is at the plantation of Smith Suit, living in Prince-George's county, within one mile of Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a long switch tail, a few small saddle spots on the off side of his back, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 100. 10/9

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.

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 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.

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.

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 32, 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.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaway. A lusty, well set negro man, who 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. His master is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.





**R**AN 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 ofnabrig 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 pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

### Lands for Sale.

**T**HE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Keall'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.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.

**N**OTICE 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 Ugate Reeves, formerly of this county.

BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

July 26, 1786.

**W**HEREAS, 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.

July 16, 1786.

### Scriviner's Office.

**T**HE 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.

Harford county, 3c.

**J**UNE 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.

**T**AKEN 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.

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

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.

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.

Charles county, July 17, 1786.

**C**OMMITTED 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.

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



**R**AN 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 blue ear-nought 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.

A. G.

Annapolis, March 23, 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.

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May 25, 1786.



**S**TRAYED 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.

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 any person from imprisonment for debt.

JOHN RAWLINGS.

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.

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

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS 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.

### 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 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 BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

### TO BE LEASED,

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 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.

DAVID KERR.



**T**HERE is at the plantation of Lancelot Warfield, living near Severn chapple, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a blaze in her face, two hind feet white, is a natural pacer, and appears to be ten or twelve years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

### City Tavern,

**T**HAT 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 accomodations 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.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

### 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.

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## MARLBAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 17, 1786.

N A P L E S, March 12.

THE court has taken a step which can hardly fail of giving a finishing stroke to their differences with that of Rome. The pope hath sent a courier to Naples, to wait, as is said, for the result of the last drawing of the lotto in this capital, and to bring accounts of it to his holiness. His Neapolitan majesty caused this courier to be taken up at Gaeta the day before yesterday, and no one knows to what to attribute this extraordinary act of authority.

P A R I S, March 27.

There are at present forty-two persons in the prisons of Dunkirk, accused of having made false insurances for considerable sums of money, by filling casks with water and bales with wood, and after insuring them for considerable sums causing the ships to be wrecked, and coming upon the insurers for the false value of the goods insured: their artifice had succeeded six times, but the seventh they were found out by an English captain, by the manner in which the ship was navigated, from which he plainly saw the captain of her meant to run her ashore.

G E N O A, April 19.

Four extraordinary couriers, dispatched by the principal mercantile houses at Saragossa, Barcelona, Valencia, and Murcia, have brought accounts to our merchants of the entire failure of the crop of mulberry leaves in Spain, in consequence of the late severe season. This must bring on a scarcity of silk; and the merchants of the above places have given orders to their correspondents here to buy up all the silk they can to send them, that they may be able to carry on their manufactures.

L I S B O N, April 30.

A revolt at Goa is spoken of with some degree of confidence, said to have been occasioned by their troops; the governor has put under arrest several officers, among others the marshal de Wiga, who gained much honour in engagements with the Indians in the years 1782 and 1783. We wait with the greatest impatience for intelligence from that quarter, which may be depended on; the court, it is said, has received none.

V I E N N A, May 10.

The emperor dined last week at prince Kaunitz's, where a large party of the nobility were invited; when the conversation at table turning on the great change made by the emperor in the system of penal laws, which, instead of punishing delinquents with death, brands them in the cheeks and sets them to drawing barges, or such servile employments,—a lady asked, if such punishments would also be inflicted on the nobility, if guilty of like enormities; which the emperor replied, "Heaven forbid that people of rank, who ought to set the best examples should be capable of such depravity: but if a nobleman be ever found so lost to the proper sense of his character and dignity, I would first degrade him from his rank, and then the courts of justice should treat him neither better nor worse than any other rascal, who was not nobly defended."

A hackney coachman, a few days ago, not being able to make way in an instant for the young prince de Plenitz, his highness gave him so severe a beating, that the man lay for some time insensible. When the officer of the police made a report of this fray to the emperor, his majesty sent and arrested the prince in his palace, and obliged him to pay the man seventy ducats (about forty pounds). In this manner does our monarch dispense justice with an equal hand.

The emperor is going to make public an edict respecting illegitimate children, who are to be admitted to a share of the parent's fortune, in common with children born in wedlock, unless there be previous settlements to exclude the illegitimate. Nor will the relations of a man be allowed to take possession of his hereditary estate after his decease, if he leaves an illegitimate child.

L O N D O N, May 11.

An express packet was yesterday received at the admiralty-office from Gibraltar, brought over in the Ferret, captain Salter. She sailed on the 29th of last month, at which time the Trusty, Orpheus, and King Fisher men of war were at Gibraltar, the two latter daily expecting to be ordered home to England. There was also a very strong report in the garrison, that the governor, Sir George Elliot, would take his passage with captain Campbell, in the Orpheus, as it was said he had laid aside his intention of coming through Spain. There is not, however, to be any mischianza similar to what commemorated

the glorious conquests of Sir William Howe in America, on his coming away. The general takes his leave in a plain way.

Yesterday the duke of Orleans left London, for Paris. It is said that his grace will not again be permitted to visit this city: As first prince of the blood-royal of France, he can no longer expect to dispose of his person as when duke of Chartres. His highness's conduct in England has been so very commendable, that it is a matter of regret, particularly to those with whom he had dealings, that the etiquette of the French court will not permit his visits as usual to this country.

A correspondent says, as he was passing through Old Palace-Yard on Tuesday, he was surprised at hearing the following orders given by a person to a woman at the bar in an ale-house: "Three pennyworth of crank for earl Stanhope, a pint of porter for lord Effingham, two pennyworth of bread and cheese for lord Chedworth, and a double glass of brandy for the archbishop of Canterbury." Curiosity led him to inquire whether those personages usually took refreshments of the kind, whilst doing their duty in parliament, when the landlady very obligingly told him, that the servants of the peers frequented her house, and it was customary to call them by their masters titles; but that ever since lord Mansfield and the chancellor (at least their servants) fought, politics had not been suffered in any of their debates.

May 25. On Monday the minister finally settled the terms of the ensuing lottery. Messieurs Hankey, bankers, have agreed to take the whole number of tickets, except 10,000, of which a reserve is made by the treasury. The whole number is 50,000, and Messieurs Hankey have agreed to give the enormous sum of £13 15 6 a ticket for the whole. The lottery is to begin drawing on the 17th of February.

The importation of cambricks is mentioned as one of the articles of agreement with the French. But the article which will reflect immortal honour on the negotiation is, that which has been publicly talked of at Paris; to wit, security for the merchant ships of both kingdoms, in case of a war. This provision will also operate as an antidote to war, which is often promoted by men interested in the plunder of merchant fleets.

By the new regulations in the several offices of the customs, the land waiters are to have £500 per annum, in lieu of their former salary of £80 and the fees of office, which are to be abolished—and they are dissatisfied!!! It is certainly very hard to have one's salary reduced in this manner.

May 29. An additional duty on square timber imported into this country is now in contemplation, and a bill will be brought into parliament for that purpose. The step is unavoidably necessary, as the deal duty would operate too much in favour of the American trade; besides, there will be a considerable deficiency in the supposed account the deal tax will produce, as the Norwegians have poured in such large quantities of deals into every part of the kingdom.

The court of France is indefatigable in cultivating the friendship of the American states. A secret treaty, respecting, as it is said, the port of Rhode-Island, was a few days since negotiated by M. Dumor, on whom the king has settled a pension of 1500 livres, with a reversion to that minister's daughter, for the ardent zeal he has shewn for the interests of France, united with those of America.

Neither Handel's Jubilee, the Vauxhall Fete Champetre, nor any other entertainment in this country, afforded so beautiful a sight as Thursday's meeting in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. It presented a view of six thousand three hundred and ninety boys and girls assembled under the dome, all educated, clothed and supported by the voluntary contributions of the public. So glorious a picture of the young offspring of distress, relieved from want, and becoming useful members of society by the donations of their fellow subjects, no country but England can boast. Here was something to gratify the heart that can feel; here was something for foreigners to gaze at with admiration. And to do justice to the inhabitants of both London and Westminster, the eagerness expressed to see the assemblage, and the numerous company of genteel persons who filled the cathedral, did honour to London. There was not less than two thousand spectators.

May 31. They write from Cherbourg, that several vessels are fitting out there, but for what trade is not known; but it is generally believed they are for the use of some smugglers, who are in the town waiting for them; the letter says, there are near 200 of them, consisting of French, Scotch, Irish and

English. That they hire these vessels at a certain price per ton, and the French, who are the officers, give security for the value of them, in case they are taken.

A letter from Petersburg received by a merchant in the city says, "It is now certain that a war with the Ottoman empire is unavoidable; for we have just learned that our ambassador has privately left Constantinople, and is arrived at Vienna; where he will stop some time to assist our ambassador there, in negotiating a treaty between the empress and the emperor, by which he will engage to assist the empress with a certain number of troops in case she shall enter into a war with the Turks; every preparation is making for it, and we have the most powerful fleet of men of war ready for sea that ever we had before."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 4.

"One of the secretaries to his highness the prince of Albania had taken up, in the name of his master, goods to the value of between four and five thousand florins, of several merchants of this city, whom the prince had never seen or known. That secretary having absconded, the merchants whom he had cheated, grounding themselves on their rights as citizens, one of them thought proper to arrest the prince himself, in quality of a stranger. Notice was given to his highness that he would be arrested. He foresaw all the inconveniences attached to confinement, but fearing to commit his name and reputation by his departure, he thought it would be better for him to sacrifice his liberty to his honour, and to remain exposed to his arrest."

"The prince was arrested at the French theatre, the 7th of April, at nine o'clock at night. He was conducted to a private apartment. He sent for M. Ploos Van Amstel, a lawyer of great reputation, who settled the affair, and the prince recovered his liberty, by abandoning to the usurer merchant and his followers, a chain and a Christ of gold."

"No sooner had the prince got out of this hobble, than he was again apprized that the other creditors of his secretary had thoughts of troubling him again. "Let them arrest me?" replied the prince courageously, "I will stay; I will see what will be the acknowledgment and the reward with which the republic of Holland will pay my services, after her resolution of the 28th of December 1784, and that of the 11th of January 1786, signed Eutvenon and Fagal."

"He was told that the master of the house in which he lodged was a traitor; that though he called himself a Roman catholic, he would for money permit to be arrested in his house not only the four Patriarchs of the Greek orthodox church, but even God himself. Let them arrest me, answered the prince again; let me be conducted to the town house; if I am delivered up by my host, I shall be safer there than in the house of a rogue!"

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 29.

"The foreigner who styled himself prince of Albania, and who being arrested for debt, had, in a very curious memorial, claimed the assistance of the states general, as a recompence for supposed services, is no more. Having been transferred from the civil to the criminal gaol upon suspicion, he found means to anticipate the hand of justice, though the greatest care had been taken previous to his confinement to search his pockets, &c. that he might carry no concealed means of destruction. He has effected his rash purpose, by tearing the artery in his left arm with the tongue of a small belt buckle. His body is now exposed to view in the hospital here. The reason of his being transferred amongst the malefactors was a strong suspicion that he was the identical Zano, which, who by the frauds practised upon Cnomel and Jordan, had like to have occasioned an open rupture between this republic and that of Venice. The desperate end of the culprit seems to justify the surmise, or at least to indicate, that the consciousness of his being guilty of some other crime, cognizable by the laws, the rigour of which he had no hopes to escape, made him resolve upon so atrocious a deed."

We are informed, by letters from Marseilles of the following instance of savage barbarity in a suicide. A Mr. Barthe, brother to the late French poet of that name, and collector of the taxes in the above city, finding that his accounts were in the utmost confusion, took the desperate resolution of making away with himself. To fulfil the fell purpose, he first shot himself through the head, but the balls not having dispatched him quick enough, he next cut his throat, and missing the windpipe, finished the



horrid scene by stabbing himself to the heart. He leaves behind a wife and six children in the utmost want and misery.

June 12. The fortress of Goleta, which, it is said the Venetian admiral is gone to attack, is one of the strongest places of defence, Gibraltar and Malta excepted, in the known world. It is seated on a rocky island, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, and by a formidable battery of cannon, carrying balls of one hundred pounds weight, commands the offing to the distance of two miles, point blank shot. The enterprising Charles V. with his son Philip II. sacrificed many hundreds of their finest troops with their generals, in the years 1574, and 1642, but could make little or no impression on that fort, from the fire of thirty ships of the line, and above fifty floating batteries. The chevalier Emo, it is thought, will make but a wretched figure with twelve ships and galleys, where two mighty monarchs failed, with all the force they could employ.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 2.*

"A young negro boy, who was a servant to a Mr. Martin, who was lately member for James-town, was recalled to his native land, and by virtue of succession exalted to a throne, having had a mark of his birth and dignity on his back.

"Lambay Island, which was a few days since visited by his grace the duke of Rutland, was fortified to lately as the beginning of the present century, and had a governor, the last of which was Parker of Pantry. The governor had a daughter living in the year 1779, and made some noise in the world, for being courted in the year 1727 by admiral Durelle, she refused his hand, and was privately married by a priest to a young gentleman in the county of Cork who taking advantage of the penal laws against popery, actually married another lady during the pregnancy of his real wife. She heard the circumstance with astonishment, but did not lose her fortitude; she dissembled her knowledge of the matter, and having made an appointment to meet her unfaithful lover in a grove near her brother's demesne, on meeting the upbraided him with the baseness of his conduct, and presented him with a pistol, to stand her charge for wounded honour. Having turned the matter into sport, she instantly discharged a ball into his head, and surrendered herself up to her brother, who was then high sheriff of the county of Cork. The consequence was imprisonment, but having effected an escape, she resided 16 years in Scotland, lived many years afterwards in Bristol with a relation; was well known at a great age in a country town in this kingdom by the writer of this article, and if still living must from all appearance be now blind, and deprived in a great measure of her animal functions.

"Died lately, at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, one Williams, at the extraordinary age of 107 years. This man was a gardener by profession, which he followed as well as he was able till the day of his death."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 8.

By a Grenada paper of the 3d of June, we learn, that the sloop Mary Anne, belonging to London, bound for the bay of Honduras, captain Robert Reid, touched at Montserrat for a supply of water, on the 2d of May last, and during the time the captain and supercargo were on shore, the four hands that remained on board, hoisted the anchor, and piratically ran away with the said vessel. She is described to be very deep, her bottom at leaving London, brown, turpentine sides, part of her bowsprit that hauls in on setting the small jib, very much chafed; her sails stamped Benjamin Ward, and Co. sail-makers, and her caboose marked Small and Son. She was laden, with flour, instruments necessary for cutting wood in the bay of Honduras, and dry goods principally marked M. G.

On arriving at Montserrat, her bottom was found very foul with barnacles and green moss. Should she shape her course for this place, the advertiser requests she may be seized, and intelligence given to Mr. William Wright, of this town.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit guineas, some of which are now in circulation. They are of the present reign, dated in 1774, in general well executed, but considerably thicker, and two penny-weights lighter than the genuine coin.—Upon examination they appear to be brass, thinly gilt over.

The Spanish brig Mercury, Racomfa, from New-Orleans, has been seized at Port-Royal, by some officers of the customs, and soldiers put on board her, under the frivolous pretence as it is reported, of her being a two-decker—the master having erected a tier of beams over her deck to raise temporary accommodations for a number of slaves whom he is commissioned to purchase.—She has since been released.

NEW-HAVEN, July 27.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica to his friend in this city.*

Montego-Bay, May 16, 1786.

"The custom-house officers here do not relax in their rigour towards the Americans, notwithstanding the island is strongly threatened with an approaching famine. The drought is so great that the owners of a pond of stagnated water in the parish of St. Anne's, has planted a chain of negro sentinels round it, and extorts silver or gold for every gallon that is taken away by the inhabitants. Even

a goose must quench her thirst at some expence to the owner—Vegetation looks famished and ready to expire for want of rain—all nature seems to mourn; and one would think (from the deep cracks and horrid chasms) that the earth wants a cooling draught—These spits and rents, render it dangerous for a man or beast to travel; and through them, it is feared that the earth will shortly vomit up vapours and combustibles, that are confined in her bowels—the naturalist and sagacious Creoles of this place inform me that earthquakes and hurricanes are always preceded by a severe drought.—The Jews in and about Kingston, impressed with a sense of the common danger, are endeavouring to avert the impending evil, by fasting and praying two or three days in a week, while the joyous profession of christianity intoxicated with luxury and dissipation, invigorate themselves with ale and rhenish and tacitly bid defiance to the "Wars, of elements and the crush of worlds."

*Extract of another letter from the same place.*

Montego-Bay, June 3d.

"I long to embark—I am quite sick of every thing in Jamaica—all its curiosities (natural or artificial) are medicines for the spleen or more. I feel too much mortified at seeing the property of Americans triumphantly exposed daily to the highest bidder—It swells the self-importance of these islanders, and changes their opinion of our people into supreme contempt. The loss of property in itself is a trifle, a misfortune that I could bear without repining; but to appear here in the servile condition of an American degraded, and stripped of his property, does violence to my feelings, and to see the dignity of the United States trampled low in the dirt arouses my indignation. I am really ashamed to avow myself an inhabitant of a country that views these things unconcerned, and tamely submits to such insults—A man would derive more honour from having been born among the aboriginals of the Cape of Good-Hope. Will the iniquities and barefaced confiscation of American property be for ever unnoticed by the American government? Is not the condemnation of 50 sail of vessels with their cargoes, in this island only, sufficient to excite them to acts of retaliation? or do they coward like wait in hopes that Great-Britain will relax from the severities of her navigation act? Oh fie! degenerate Americans! you have no reason to expect it as long as your ports from one end of the continent to the other are open to their ships, and your citizens courting their trade. At this moment, from this port only, are advertised the following ships and vessels (British) for America, viz.

Ship Mary, Wilcox, New-York.

—Grand Valley, Peel, Amboy.

—Fanny, Bain, North-Carolina.

—Sophia Balia, M'Carty, Virginia.

—Fortitude, Warden, ditto.

—Lady Tyler, Ruthven, Carolina or Virginia.

The flags of all these ships will fly unmolested in American ports, they will be the carriers of provisions and the other valuable productions of that country to the West-India islands, while our own ships must be hauled up, or what is worse, wrested from us by the rapacious, perjured English custom-house officers. With great reason I think do they ridicule "the important states of America."

NEW-YORK, August 9.

*We beg leave to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 8, 1786, the authenticity of which may be relied on.*

"With respect to the Barbary states, very little is to be feared from them; two line of battle ships, with four frigates, are ordered to the Straits mouth, and to cruise along the coast, so that if they keep a tolerable look out, no captures can be made: this is favourable to the American flag navigating to Portugal. We have lately made two insurances from hence, one to Baltimore, and the other to Philadelphia, against all risks, at three per cent."

A letter from Elsinore says, that a fleet of ships of war, most of them carrying from 60 to 70 guns, are getting ready for sea, and are to sail for Algiers to demand the release of a ship and crew, and afterwards to cruise in the Mediterranean jointly with the Portuguese and other powers, in order to clear those seas of the Barbarians. The same letter says, that the king has ordered two 90 gun ships to be built, as soon as possible, upon the same construction as the English ships of war of the same rate.

A letter from Nashville, on Cumberland river, to a gentleman in Newbern, dated May 28, says, "The inhabitants of the Western Country who live remote from this settlement, have lately been much alarmed by the Indians. Many white men have been killed within the last four weeks by the savages. All the murders so far as I can learn, have been committed by the Cherokees, and most of them, I believe, by that rascally tribe the Chickemagoes. Since the late war there have been several instances of a careless traveller or hunter being killed by the Indians, but those instances were single and detached. Of late, the murders are frequent, and three or four persons have been killed in company: Such are the consequences of the late treaty of peace with the Indians. Are we to believe that peace was made for the purpose of bringing about a general war? Strange stories are circulated concerning the treaty. It is said that the commissioners encouraged the Indians to take back the land which they had formerly sold. It is also said that they have given

up the very path that leads to this country, with hopes of preventing people from coming out to settle on the waters of Cumberland river. Also that after the commissioners had flattered the Indians with the hope of large presents, some of the Chickemagoes were sent home, greatly exasperated, without a single watch coat. We do not think the commissioners intended to make war, but they have occasioned it, and every body here expects that congress or such commissioners as they may appoint, will contrive to put the fire out which they have kindled, and leave us at least in as good a state as they found us. As to the plan of preventing this country from being settled, it cannot succeed.—We have the most fertile soil on the face of the earth, the water is good, and the climate healthy; and this country was certainly intended by Heaven to give subsistence to a great body of people, and neither the devil, nor all his emissaries will be able to prevent it. We have fairly bought our land from the state, or obtained it by military service, and we will not readily part with it. We are already too strong in this settlement to apprehend any thing dangerous from the Indians, and people are daily coming to settle among us: and if congress or the state to which we belong, do not find means to quiet the Chickemagoes, we shall do it ourselves; but we had rather the sovereign should draw the sword when it is drawn.—In the mean time we shall try to exercise patience."

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

*Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Gibraltar to their friends in this city, dated May 28, 1786.*

"The Mr. Lamb who was mentioned in our last had arrived at Algiers, was, we are told, admitted to an audience of the dey; but the Algerines being rather, at present, haughty and insolent, chiefly owing to the amazing tribute or present lately made them by the Spaniards, made such demands from Mr. Lamb, that he could not bring them to any reasonable terms; and therefore was obliged, as we understand, to leave their city at a few hours warning. We wish sincerely matters were made up; as, until they are, it will be very unsafe for any defenceless American vessel to appear in these seas. With regard to our opposite neighbour, the emperor of Morocco, we have reason to believe that he might be prevailed on to enter into a treaty with your states on tolerable terms: indeed his cruisers are trifling, compared with those of the dey of Algiers."

*Extract of a letter from Alicant, dated May 13, 1786.*

"John Lamb, Esq; envoy from Congress to Algiers, has been here; but, three or four days ago, on his return from thence, where he had remained about three weeks, and he had succeeded so far as to have got an audience or two with the dey, but to little purpose; more money must be had than is yet allowed by congress to effectuate a peace; and you may depend that the Algerines will cruise against us, at least this summer, in spite of any measures that can now be taken."

*Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated May 10, 1786.*

"Mr. Lamb, who had gone to Algiers, is, I find, returned to Alicant, having been able to do nothing. Upwards of 12,000l. sterling was demanded for the ransom of twenty-two Americans who are there. Mr. Barclay and colonel Franks are actually here, on their way to Morocco; where, by the influence of his catholic majesty, which, I understand, will be exerted in behalf of America, I hope their negotiations may prove more successful."

ANNAPOLIS, August 17.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

TO you who feel yourselves interested in the prosperity of the state I take the liberty of making this address. Let me call to your minds that the day is near at hand, when an opportunity must offer of giving a fatal turn to the administration of a government, from the good conduct and energy of which you expect to derive the blessings of protection and liberty. Much depends on the senate to ensure your happiness as a portion of the people at large. Is it hazardous to declare, that the most striking proofs of political wisdom and honour have appeared in that branch of the legislature, or can it be deemed an unbecoming reflection on the house of delegates, to assert, that unless the dignity of the senate is supported by the characters of its members, and the principle of its institution preserved and exerted with a manly firmness, we shall sink into the contemptible shadow of government; at the moment you become indifferent to the choice of an elector is not your peace subjected to the event of chance, or to the fatal influence of intrigue. Will the mere dead letter of the constitution prove your security without activity and resolution to enforce its genuine spirit; untrue to your own cause can you expect to enjoy the sweets of that invaluable charter under which you claim the right of being a community of freemen. Among many others there are three questions of most serious moment which may be discussed at our next general assembly. 1. The emission of a paper money. 2. The levying a general tax on the state to discharge those claims, which are renewed and secured by the treaty to the merchants of Great-Britain against those citizens who have made payments into the treasury in continental money under the tender law. And 3. The appointment of an

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intendant and the revival of powers equally extensive with those possessed by the late intendant of the revenue. On these interesting subjects, you cannot be without concern, they must strike every man of reflection as involving consequences of the last importance to the state of Maryland. The opinion of your delegates is known, particularly the one who is now soliciting the Annapolitan interest for an appointment to the place of elector; with a decided voice has he publicly avowed in the house of delegates the propriety of taxing the state to exonerate those against whom British claims are secured by the treaty. His activity in endeavouring to procure an emission of paper money last session is a sufficient proof of his sentiments in that particular, and the unwearied diligence with which he supported the conduct of the intendant, and aimed at a continuance of his overgrown powers, afford you solid grounds for belief that his partiality for the office or officer still continues, and will prompt him to the same exertions. On the second and third of these questions, exoneration of British debtors and continuing intendant in power, I should presume that the citizens almost to a man must condemn the part taken by their delegate, and should the honour of your choice fall on a person who repeatedly has declared that he does not mean to consult your ideas of public good, you certainly resign your opinions, you sanctify his policy with your public voice, and give authority to conduct totally inconsistent with your own views. It is well known that the most valuable members of the senate, saving one or two, have stood in opposition to continuing the intendant in power, and there is much probability in the supposition that they are averse to the paying of other mens debts, if so, have you not the fullest persuasion that an elector, whose very soul is bent on the completion of these measures, will sacrifice every obstacle to their accomplishment; the temper is natural to man, but more particularly predominant in some characters.

Should you conceive that a paper money is necessary, it would be well seriously to consider within your own breasts the propriety of discharging valuable members of the senate to effect that particular purpose, members who, from a series of judicious and honourable conduct, have gained the grateful applause of an approving public. Will you have no further occasion for such men, for men whom you know to be good, or are they scattered abroad in such abundance that you cannot fail to meet with their equals. Is the emission of money the only subject of concern which the period of five years can produce? No my fellow citizens, there are subjects which, in the event of their determination, will sink more deeply into the peace of this community, than any which have hitherto engaged the attention of our legislature, and when they do arise, you will curse that fatal hour on which you parted with men of steady and independent principles. But let me ask, if it follows of course that the members of the senate are against the emission of money? 'Tis true they were, but it was more for the defect of system in the plan; could its value be secured at par, I have the firmest conviction that none would oppose, and no good citizen can be for it without such a prospect.

There is a manifest difference between the election of a delegate to the general assembly, and the appointment of an elector of the senate. A citizen may safely give his voice to a man of abilities and honour as a delegate, though they differ from each other on material questions, for the prospect of having his good counsel on other occasions, and the hopes of finding a counteracting power in the senate, on those subjects where an union of sentiment did not prevail, would very sufficiently justify the act. But when a person entertaining opinions opposed to your own, who may be a candidate for your voice as a delegate, also solicits the permission of being joined to those who appoint the senate; what is the consequence of conferring this double honour, you not only grant him the privilege of legislation in his peculiar department, but have also engaged him in forming a body of men invested with the power of exercising a negative on all his acts. Is there not a glaring impropriety in this, independent of every inconsistency which must result from the election of a person whose conduct and professions are pointedly in contradiction to your political sentiments? A disqualification from serving in the two capacities would have been no inconsiderable addition to the constitution of our country, nay, happy would have been the exclusion, had it extended so far as to prevent all from being chosen as electors, who, at any time during the preceding five years, had acted as delegates to the general assembly; from the nature of the two institutions they must often be at variance, prejudices will of course arise between the members, and too frequently taint their minds with ungenerous malevolence, and can an elector of the senate fulfil the duties of his trust with a bitterness at heart that will control the wisdom of his head.

The above thoughts are not peculiar to myself, they have dropped from the lips of many good citizens in my presence. If you set any value on the independence of character which has heretofore appeared in the senate, and have it at heart to continue in office the conspicuous members, believe me 'tis necessary that something be done; this you must discern. I only fear you want the propensity to decided conduct. Your anxiety for the public welfare will incline you to wish that all things may happen for the best, but these hopes can never be

realised without some exertions, it will be too late to guard against the consequences of inactivity, when your peace and happiness have felt the fatal attack.

#### A CITIZEN.

Annapolis, August 13, 1786.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine forewarning all persons indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I have and hope ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now broached the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law-suits, for I am determined to sue every person that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

MONDAY the fourth day of September next, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the election of electors of the senate; Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held on that day in the city of Annapolis, for two electors for Anne-Arundel county.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

August 2, 1786.

A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall School is earnestly requested at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county, on Monday the 28th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract with any person inclinable to undertake the buildings necessary for said school, and to fill up the vacancies which have happened from the death or removal of several of the trustees, and for sundry other important purposes which will then be laid before them. All persons willing to contract for the said building are at that time also requested to attend and offer their proposals, agreeable to a plan which will then be offered, and which may at any time be seen by applying to Mr. John Cartwright. A considerable sum of money will be advanced to the undertaker, and two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred bushels of lime, will be furnished on the spot. Signed per order of the committee appointed to contract for said buildings, J. Cartwright, register.

Annapolis, August 16, 1786.

THE subscribers finding that no attention has hitherto been paid to their former advertisement, once more request that those indebted to them for dealings at their stores will come and settle their accounts immediately, which will prevent farther trouble. They have on hand a pretty good assortment of goods, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, either for cash or good bills of exchange.

CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

August 17, 1786.

Wanted immediately,  
As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the printers.

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, praying a law may pass, authorising and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and state at said said.

JOHN HARDCASTLE.

Anne-Arundel county, August 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the devise made to her by the will of her late husband, John Mercer, deceased, to her and her heirs for ever.

SUSANNA MERCER.

Annapolis, August 5, 1786.

BROKE gaol, JOHN WARREN, committed for horse stealing, he was born in Talbot county, on the eastern shore, is a young man about nineteen years of age, has a smooth face, fair complexion, light brown hair, which he wears loose in his neck, about five feet eight inches high; has on a green broad cloth coat, osnabrig trousers, and a check shirt; he has been to sea from Baltimore, and probably may be found on Fell's-point, as he has several acquaintances there. Whoever delivers him in Annapolis shall have eight dollars reward.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

#### FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Annapolis, August 15, 1786.



STRAYED from the subscriber, about six weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a witch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flank, also at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horse to the subscriber, or will give information of him so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

August 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 10th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty two and a half acres, well improved, with three settlements on it, on one part a dwelling house 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houses, kitchen, quarter, stable, corn house, two tobacco houses 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling house 20 by 16, kitchen, corn house, tobacco house 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling house 18 by 16, with an outside brick chimney, a cellar the bigness of the house, kitchen, tobacco house 40 by 20, and on the said land are very valuable marshes; the hay that might be cut off yearly sufficient to support one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be sold on that day if the land is sold. A good crop now on the ground will be sold with the land, if suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land and know the terms of sale may, by applying to either

THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES.

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN PETTY.

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 186 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 16 by 32, 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.

#### 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 cloathing; 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's-neck, Charles county, Maryland.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, well set negro man, who 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. His master is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.





**R**AN 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 pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

### Lands for Sale.

**T**HE 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.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.

**N**OTICE 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 Hinton Briscoe, Esq; at Chaptico, respecting the death of John Reeves, who removed from this state to North-Carolina, and who was the son of Ugate Reeves, formerly of this county.

BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

July 26, 1786.

**W**HEREAS, 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.

July 16, 1786.

### Scriviner's Office.

**T**HE 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.

Harford county, &c.

**J**UNE 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.

**I**N 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.

**T**AKEN 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.

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.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Charles county, July 17, 1786.

**C**OMMITTED 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.

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



**R**AN 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 scarred 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.

A. G.

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 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.

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May 25, 1786.



**S**TRAYED 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

CHARLES STEUART.

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.

JOHN RAWLINGS.

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.

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

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS 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.

### 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 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.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

### TO BE LEASED,

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 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.

DAVID KERR.



**T**HERE is at the plantation of Lancelot Warfield, living near Severn chapple, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a blaze in her face, two hind feet white, is a natural pacer, and appears to be ten or twelve years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

### City Tavern,

**T**HAT 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 accomodations 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.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

### 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.

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