

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

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 3, 1785.

To .....

W E have all got into a terrible confusion here about a harp, which seems to have been pitched upon by our great men to keep us employed. You will be surprised, that after the long scuffle we have had with our old masters, we should let to squabbling among ourselves and breaking one another's heads, as if it was not better to sit down quietly and enjoy the little satisfaction we can meet with in this world. But so it is; we must be continually seeking for something to perplex us, and this harp is now to be the subject, though every body remembers what a deal of trouble it has formerly occasioned. However, lest you should think us more childish than we really are, I will give you some account of this instrument, which is of very great antiquity, and has always made a great noise in the world; so that all I wonder at is, that we should fall out about the manner of playing on it; for as to the thing itself, I have a great respect for it, and am very fond of hearing it at particular times when I am not taken up with other matters. It would carry us too far back at present to consider the origin of it; I shall only observe, that it has been in use for a great number of years, and went through a great many different hands, who played with very little method or judgment, till at last one Peter took it in hand, claiming an exclusive privilege in the management of it. Indeed there was something peculiar in his manner of playing, and he seemed to have so thorough a knowledge of its compass and power; that the world readily sided with him, and he soon carried all before him. This was a great deal owing to the nature of the instrument, which was calculated the best of any thing in the world for the delight and instruction of mankind when properly managed. There was something so sublime in it, when touched in a masterly manner, that it was no wonder the world made so much of those who played on it, nor that they should pass upon the people the story of their being a superior order of beings sent to them for that purpose. And so might they still have been reckoned, had they continued as they began; but the people seeing that, though they put on a grave face while they were playing, they were as wild as themselves afterwards, began to look a little deeper into the matter, and as they found a great many of them no better than themselves, they began to think a little less of them, and it is not quite so easy for them to kick up a dust as it formerly was. Well: Peter, as I was saying, being the sole proprietor, of course became a great man, and you may be sure had a plenty of followers, who were almost as great as himself. As it was all for the peoples benefit, it was thought but reasonable that they should pay those who were at the trouble of playing to them, especially as it required a great deal of pains to play with any degree of taste or elegance. They took care to persuade them that it was absolutely necessary, so that the poor people were in general pretty well satisfied; and besides there were so many of them joined, and they had got so much power, that there was no saying any thing against them. Of course it became the best employment a man could put his boys to, and if he found one that had a tolerable musical head, he had nothing to do but to apply to Peter or his head men, and he was made for ever. For a long time the business went swimmingly on, and as success naturally begets arrogance, Peter's men, you may suppose, thought no little of themselves. Instead of playing their best, as they did at first, to all that came to hear them, they gave themselves no trouble about the matter, leaving the hardest parts to be performed by their servants, and indulging themselves with every thing they could get for their money. This you may imagine was not very agreeable, and many honest men began to grumble, though they durst not do it very openly. They had nothing to say against the harp, but they thought that Peter and his men gloried themselves rather too much upon it, and were besides very extravagant in their demands for playing, though they said they did it purely for their good. Peter had by this time, without any other business, got to be the greatest man in his own country, or almost any where else. He was grand director over every thing that related to the harp, so that no one was permitted to play without his authority, or any way different from his style, whether it suited his ear or not. As commercial people commonly begin with a small stock at home, and as their riches increase extend their commerce to foreign parts, so Peter, as he grew more powerful, sent out his men to distant countries, where they not only picked up a good stock of ready money for themselves, but also sent whole loads of it to Peter to help him to build his houses and carry on his business. In short, his power had got so well established, that no one could have foreseen but what the world would to this day have gone on with their music under his direction. But though he thought himself so secure, and relied upon it that his right and title were the clearest in the world, a great many began to be jealous of his authority, especially those at a distance from him, as they were obliged to tend to him when any little matter was amiss; and as neither he nor his men were in reality very formidable, a parcel of them determined to make a bold push at once, to drive his men off and let up players of their own. They were encouraged by one Martin, who was tired of Peter's tunes, and had a strong fancy to be knocking off some

of his own compositions. This Martin was a cunning sort of a fellow, and trumped up a number of plausible stories against Peter and his men. He said they played such hard tunes that the people could not possibly understand them, and consequently did not know whether to laugh or cry when they were playing. He told them that Peter's instruments were loaded with carved heads and other finery, which he said made them heavy and troublesome to play on, and besides kept every body employed in looking at them instead of attending to the music. Martin was very fond of a good dinner and a glass of wine, and as Peter made them go without sometimes for months together, he took care to put them in mind of that, and told them they'd be starved if they kept on. He made great promises of what he'd do if they'd commission him to play for them; he shewed them a harp on a new construction, which he had just invented; he made a great fuss about its being plain and neat, whereas he abused Peter's all to nothing, and said it was hung all over with so many ribbands and gewgaws, that it was not fit to play on. He promised moreover to play them easy tunes, which they might understand without even so much as learning the gamut. Martin was a lousy hearty fellow, that liked to be among the women, and had a great fondness for dancing, whereas Peter absolutely prohibited his players from taking a single step, though they were ever so active or well made for the purpose. This argument had its weight; but his chief reason he kept to himself. Peter's houses and instruments had got immensely rich and valuable, and Martin, though he talked so much against them, had formed a plan of making a penny out of the ribbands and other finery belonging to them. When a cry is once raised, it soon becomes general, and it is no hard matter to carry it on. Peter's men were kicked out without any ceremony, and sent away as poor as they had begun the world; some of their instruments were broke to pieces, and others to shreds and defaced, that no one would have given a farthing for them. All this you may suppose could not be done without some noise. Peter sent over as soon as he heard of it, and threatened to play the devil with them; but they paid very little regard to his message, and finding that some of the old players were obstinate and troublesome, they fell to work with their cudgels, and drubbed them so soundly that they were glad to scamper off as fast as they could. This was thought hard; but Martin said that Peter had done the same or worse without any provocation, so that there was no remedy. The people by this time were half mad; some running one way and some another. Some were for sticking to the old music, and others were distracted with the new, so that it seemed as if the world had nothing else to think of; and as Martin and his followers seemed to think their music of as much consequence as ever Peter's had been, there was little got by the change, except that they played seldom, and were not quite so anxious for people to hear them as Peter had been. The old tunes were now generally thrown by, and Martin had his books printed, containing instructions and music entirely in a new style. However, he soon got performers enough to assist him. A great many were glad to play when they found they could do it without leaving off their favourite diversion of dancing, which had been a great objection with them. When old establishments are once broke in upon, it certainly paves the way to other adventurers. Many people began to suspect that all Martin's noise and bustle was not made for nothing. They saw plainly that he had a mind to be almost as great a man as Peter, though he had abused him so much; and though they had all agreed formerly that Peter had the sole right to manage the harp at his pleasure, when they found it was taken out of his hands, every man thought he had as good a right to direct it as another. This gave rise to a number of new modes of instructions for playing, and masters were set up in every part of the country. Among the rest John, an old acquaintance and neighbour of Martin's, and full as cunning a fellow, began to make a great noise; not that he played very different from Martin; but he insisted that he had a right to set up for himself, and as he carried on the matter with a grave face he soon got a number of friends. It is somewhat remarkable, that though they both hated Peter worse than the devil, and professed to be actuated by the same views, it soon appeared that they had the same hatred to each other, or if possible more. This gave great uneasiness to many good people, as they could not conceive how three persons playing on the same instrument, and as they said for the same good purposes, should not only differ so much in their playing, but though brothers in the same profession, should so bitterly abuse each other. But the greatest number gave themselves little concern about their intentions, implicitly following which ever played most agreeable to their own inclinations. A great many others sat out on their own foundations, but without any considerable figure in comparison with Peter, Martin, and John, who carried all before them, and thought the world had nothing to do but to attend to their wrangling. It would be too tedious to describe all their different manners of playing, but I shall just mention the most remarkable points. Peter had grown so rich, that it was not surprising to see the greatest magnificence in the houses he set apart for this purpose, and in the decoration of his instruments. There was something solemn and striking in his manner of playing, though it must be owned it was generally in a

style above the comprehension of the people; however, its effects were very perceivable, and Peter used to value himself on the score of the peoples growing better by his music. Martin, on the contrary, played in so plain and easy a manner, and every thing about him was so much in the common way, that even his own followers stood very little in awe of him, and many of them thought they could in a little time play as well themselves. John's method was not very different, but they happened to dispute about standing up or sitting down during the performance; and as little matters serve to kindle a flame in minds disposed to discord, they could never be reconciled on it. Since that, a fellow called mad George started up among them, and though he and his tunes were laughed at in the beginning, he has since got great numbers to hear him. He played indeed perfectly different from all the rest; his notes were the wildest that could be imagined, and withal he had so many antics to divert the people, that it is no wonder they followed him about as they did; though sometimes, when he got in his mad humours, he would play in such a manner as to put some of them, especially the women, into fits; and then he would get as proud as Lucifer, abuse Peter, Martin, and all the rest of them, and swear that a person might go to sleep for any thing in their playing. Indeed this was the general character of Martin's music, though it was said to be more the fault of the players than of the music itself. This is the game these gentry have been carrying on 't'other side of the water; but as they became too numerous, many of them were obliged to travel to new countries with their instruments in their hands. We have had our share of them here, but Martin, it seems, was too cunning for the rest of them, and got an order from some of the great people that none but his men should have leave to play, and moreover, that every body else should pay them for it, though they never heard a single tune. This was very hard to be sure, and some of the others, that got permission to hear a tune of their own now and then, were obliged to pay them and their own players both; which was not such an easy matter.

In this posture the affair stood, and would have done so probably till this time, but for a rumour that was kicked up between us and our old masters. The same great men that made us all pay for Martin's music, not contented with that and a hundred other things we did for them, insisted that we should take up with whatever they had to tell at their own prices, and observing that we were very fond of tea for our breakfasts, sent over whole loads of it, asking double what it was worth. This soon made a noise, and as we thought ourselves almost as strong as them, we determined to have a scuffle for it. After some hard knocks we got the better, not only in that affair, but became entirely our own masters. I should have told you, that as we wanted help, and there were a great many lousy fellows belonging to Peter, John, and the rest of them, we promised them that for the future every man should hear his music in whatever manner he pleased, or in short, that no compulsion or authority should be used in matters relating to the harp. Nothing in the world could have pleased them better than this, and it is thought it was of very great service to us in the scuffle.

Now that the business is over, they expect that this promise will be observed; and indeed they have been pretty quiet, till very lately that some of our great men have been harping on the subject again; they insist upon it that there is no such thing as living unless the harp is more constantly attended to, and though every man is obliged to cut off a part of his loaf for the common stock, they want to make us cut off another large slice to feed the different players on this instrument. They pretend to say indeed that every man may give it to which ever he likes best; but many people suspect that they intend to let up Martin's music, and make every body pay for it as they did before, especially as they find that all Martin's old friends are very earnest about it. This has set a great many against it, but as they have got some cunning hands on the other side, it is thought it will be a hard struggle; in short, very few matters have happened lately that have alarmed the people so much. It is curious to observe how different parties will get together for the sake of their interest, and forget their old quarrels. Peter's men, though they were so much abused before, are not afraid now to speak their minds, and are consulted by the followers of John and Martin both.

My friends, say the first, don't you observe what Martin and his men are about? Don't you see that all this is intended to make you and us pay for their music, as we were formerly obliged to do? If this matter goes forward, we shall entirely lose our own music, and be in as bad a plight as ever. This advice goes down pretty well, for it is an easy matter to persuade people to what they are ready to apprehend. But then come the others, and tell them they will be utterly ruined unless they agree to it; for, say they, very wisely, there must be one kind of music established above the rest, and as in the nature of things it cannot be yours, it must be either John's or ours. You know John and his men will use you like dogs, whereas we shall be as kind to you as you could wish. Do, my good friends, give us your voices, you know how indulgent we have formerly been to you, when you were in our power. This spoils all; for they remember too well what is past to trust them again if they can avoid it. Upon the whole, John's men and Peter's are absolutely against it,



notwithstanding all that Martin's friends can say, and as there has been a great deal of noise about it, our great men have agreed to let it alone for a little while, till they hear what the people in general say to it. I have heard a good deal on the subject, and believe I can relate to you the arguments on both sides. Those who are against it say, that though they allow the playing on the harp to be very proper and necessary, yet they cannot submit to be forced to hear it, or (which is the same thing) be obliged to pay for it whether they hear it or not. They think the players had better trust to the kindness of the people, who certainly will not let them want for any thing as long as they find their music agreeable, and that they take pains to please those that go to hear them. They find this is the case with Peter's men and John's, who have always supported theirs without any noise or bustle about it, and are willing to do so still without being forced to it. And though Martin's players are so little regarded, that their people must be compelled to pay them, they cannot see why every body else should be dragged in to keep them in countenance. This is made a great handle of by the followers of Peter and John, who say it is no wonder the people should not like them, from the manner of their behaviour lately; for it seems that during the scuffle I told you of, a great many of them ran off to the other side, and some of those that staid did more harm than good; whereas Peter's and John's players stood to it, and heartened the people on with their music as much as they could. They are likewise afraid, as I mentioned before, that this is a plan to introduce Martin's music again upon the old footing, though they pretend to allow to every one to choose for himself; and what makes them think so is, that some of Martin's head players have been some time ago tampering with our great men on the subject. As their business was always conducted very regularly, no one was allowed to play till he got permission from one of their head men among our old masters; and as that could not be conveniently done of late, the players have consequently grown scarce, while the others have gone on as usual; and as they are still obliged to go there, they thought it would be best to make a head man of their own, who could give them permission to play without any trouble. With this view they made out a lamentable story to our great men, as how their music was entirely falling off, and begged their assistance in the design they had formed. They went on for some time before the people got alarmed, but at last they raised such a dust about it, that we have heard very little of it since. There was no objection that I can learn against their having a head man to let them a playing, or a dozen of them if they thought proper, only the people thought they ought to do it among themselves, without troubling any body else about it. However, the present affair has brought this to their minds again; and they are fearful that, beside the usual players, they shall have these head men to support likewise, and as they would require a great deal, the matter would not go down very well. They likewise dwell very strongly on the promise that was made them so lately respecting the harp, and challenge the players on it to produce any thing in their books that obliges them to contribute to its support.

A great many even of Martin's friends seem to think it will fall rather too heavy upon them, for you must know that their players formerly, when every body was obliged to pay them, used to grumble confoundedly, and were constantly calling out for more, so that now the whole burthen falling upon their own friends, they will find it no such easy matter to provide for them. There are, I believe, a few among us (but it is to be hoped a very few) who would rather never hear the harp in their lives than pay a single penny for it, and these you may suppose are violently against it. But there are a number of moderate people, who though they think very highly of the harp, and are very fond of hearing it, do not think it a matter of much consequence which party it is played by; and they object to the measure from seemingly very good principles. They say that they have already paid, and are still paying so much, that they can hardly support the burthen.

However they have paid it cheerfully, because they were told it was to go to those who had been fighting for them, and had been the means of freeing them from the state of slavery that threatened them; but they find very little of it has gone that way, but that the poor devils are wandering about with hunger and nakedness for their companions; their services forgotten; and without any prospect of relief. (This is too true, though our great men seem to have forgot that there were ever such persons in existence). They are willing to give still more, provided it is applied to those who have so well deserved it, and whole distrests so loudly call for assistance; but till that is accomplished, they cannot think it expedient to part with their property for other purposes, or to manifest their generosity before their just debts are paid. From these strong reasons against the measure, and the few that can be urged in support of it, we might conclude that it will hardly take place; but as I observed, some of our great men are very desirous of bringing it about, and as they can do almost any thing they please, I don't know what may be the consequence. To tell the truth, there are a few of them that have the name of seeing further and hearing better than any of the rest, so that they have nothing to do but to tell how things appear to them, and they'll find enough ready to join them, whatever they thought of them before. To be sure there are some who can see further into matters than others, but for my own part, if I had any thing to do in these affairs, I should like to judge by my own eyes and ears, if it was only for the pleasure of using them. But I suppose it is all for the best. These great men tell us, as I mentioned before, it is absolutely necessary that the harp should be supported, which is only to be done by supporting the players on it. They tell us that it will make us virtuous, honest, and in short every thing that is good, though by the bye some of them do not seem to have profited much by it; and as they see plainly that it is for our benefit, they are willing to make us partakers of it if they can. So the matter stands, till the opinion of the people can be known; whatever is the event I shall inform you as early as possible, as I presume you will be desirous of hearing it. Till then I remain, &c.

## L' O R I E N T, August 20.

PAUL JONES is arrived here from Paris, to fit out three ships, on his own account it is said, of which he will take the command, on an expedition to Kamtschatka to purchase furs, and establish a factory. This he is enabled to do, by having lately received four hundred thousand livres for the prizes he took in the war.

## L O N D O N, August 4.

The chevalier de Madron, hydrographer, is exhibiting at Berlin a most curious representation of the periodical motion of the sea. The king of Prussia having written on the motion of water from the equator towards the poles, was not a little happy to see the chevalier, and treats him with the highest respect.

Aug. 6. The expedition to the north west coast of America, which the French have engaged in, will take up several years, as they intend to establish a number of factories upon the coast, and to cruise in search of islands; the two ships are sent out at the charge of government, and are rather intended to make discoveries, than to trade in the first instance.

### Extract of a letter from Barcelona, July 19.

"A few days ago, an Algerine corsair of 18 guns took a Genoese armed ship of this port, after a very hot and bloody contest of near two hours, in which the Algerines had upwards of 50 killed, besides a great many wounded. Among the former were several of the principal officers. The Genoese behaved with astonishing bravery during the whole engagement, and did not strike until they had lost above half their crew, and their ship was in such a shattered condition, that the Barbarians, after throwing most of the guns overboard, were obliged to tow her into Algiers."

Aug. 12. The squadron of ships of war now fitting out at Portsmouth and Plymouth, for the manning of which two houses of rendezvous are opened at Wapping, is intended for a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, the French being busy in equipping some ships, as it is supposed, for the same purpose. Administration are determined not to let that nation, on any pretence, have a superior force at sea.

Orders are gone down to the admiralty for putting in commission six additional ships of the line, four at Portsmouth and two at Plymouth, to be fitted and manned with all expedition.

A Frenchman, of the name of Le Brun, has constructed a mill at Vienna to go by water, that spins daily 24 pounds of wool, without any other assistance, than a few children to supply it.

Aug. 16. The late success of the Algerines in their treaty with the Spaniards has so raised the spirits of the Barbary states, that they make prize of every vessel they meet with whatever nation they belong to. This has so alarmed the court of Naples that they have given orders for dispatching twelve galleys and all the xebecs in that port, as an additional escort to the king and queen, who intend to return by sea. This squadron is commanded by M. Acton and it is said that the young princes will go on board of it. The court of Portugal seems to be no less alarmed: Orders have been issued for fitting out immediately a ship of the line and a frigate to cruise at the mouth of the straits, they having received intelligence of the sailing of four Moorish vessels, which has filled them with apprehensions for the ships from Madeira and the West Indies. The late treaty between Algiers and Spain has struck the Portuguese merchants with the greatest dismay.

Aug. 19. Stocks fell yesterday half a half per cent. owing to a report which prevailed, that the Irish propositions had been rejected by a majority of six; and that a scene of confusion and riot was expected to take place.

The packet which government received by the last New-York mail, was the occasion of the cabinet meeting held on Tuesday evening, at the secretary of state's office. We learn, that congress have submitted some proposals relative to commerce, to which an immediate answer has been requested, as the majority of the American states were desirous of a commercial treaty being directly settled with Great-Britain.

It is a fact, that the greatest warlike preparations are making in the dock-yards of France, and the belief that a speedy rupture will take place with this country, is the subject of general conversation. This we have from the authority of a gentleman of veracity, just arrived from the continent.

Aug. 20. The French vessel which lately refused to pay the accustomed honour to one of his majesty's ships of war, though on our own coasts, was, it is now perfectly known, taking soundings of the coasts of Hampshire; she had been seen in the Needles about the Isle of Wight, and if she had not been discovered, would probably have gone to St. Helen's or Spithead. This affair has been hushed up, but it has given some alarm. The French during the late war, had by some means got the soundings of Plymouth and Portsmouth harbours, all the principal ports in the Channel, the mouth of the Thames, &c. which they are now in possession of.

The fate of the Irish propositions in the house of commons of Ireland, gives no displeasure to the friends of the ministry here, who are of opinion, that an union may hereafter be formed of a permanent and satisfactory nature, by a delegation from the parliament of both kingdoms.

The timidity of Ireland is likely enough to incense the interior cabinet. This was the origin of last war. God forbid that ever such another conspiracy against the interests of the freedom should disgrace the British council.

A letter received yesterday from Lisbon, says, that news has been received, that the Algerines had taken several ships bound to Cadiz, and carried them to Algiers. A fleet of men of war was preparing to sail to Algiers to demand the ships to be released, and if refused, to make reprisals of all the Barbary vessels they meet with, and to bring them into some port belonging to the Portuguese, that the crews may be made slaves of.

### Extract of a letter from Madrid, August 30.

"An affair very interesting to the monarchy, has, this day, fixed the attention of the Spaniards. At the moment we were flattering ourselves with the success of the negotiation with the regency of Algiers; we learn that all hopes of peace with the Algerine pirates is va-

nished. It is true, we never thought our monarch would subscribe to the humiliating conditions of peace, which most of the foreign gazettes mentioned, and which first arose from a simple letter written from Algiers, by some evil minded person; but we know that the king offered great sacrifices to induce the regency to an accommodation, all which have been without the desired effect; and it is well known, that that nation, which is a natural enemy to all her competitors for commerce, has worked to effectually underhand as to render the mediation of France of no effect. The day has carried his presumption so far as to stipulate, "That the peace that shall be concluded on, shall be observed only in open sea; but that the hostilities shall continue on both sides on the coasts of the two empires." In consequence of a refusal to an accommodation to extraordinary, and suggested with a design to render the negotiations abortive, the Algerine corsairs have already seized on one of our vessels. His majesty has caused to be inserted in the Court Gazette, the orders which he has thought proper to give, in consequence of breaking off the conferences, and of this free attack of the pirates."

It is no small embarrassment which the ministry are thrown into, when the chancellor of the exchequer is obliged to leave his post.

Sept. 3. Lord Howe had yesterday an audience with his majesty, to assure him that the French fleet consists of nothing more than frigates of small force.

The admiralty order, to prevent improper persons from gaining admission into the king's yards, is so rigidly observed, that no persons whatever are admitted to walk about or observe the works going on, nor are strangers suffered to go to the houses of the officers without a person to attend them.

### Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 24.

"It is in vain to attempt to conceal it, that, notwithstanding the efforts of the friends of the house of Orange, the affairs of the stadtholder, instead of mending, grow every day worse and worse. His serene highness's orders for the troops to march to Amersfort, at the sole request of four deputies at Utrecht, without the sanction of the majority of the states of that province, gives general offence; the letter written by his highness on that occasion has been criticised with great severity and bitterness. The burghers of Utrecht, on their part, persist in their resolution of defending themselves, and shutting their gates. This resolution is strengthened by the conduct of several towns in the province of Holland, who have determined to lodge a complaint before the states against the stadtholder for issuing those orders, and at the same time to propose depriving his highness of the power of granting patents without the consent of the provinces. It is not easy to foresee how his highness will extricate himself from this dilemma if the other towns should adopt this plan, which, it is more than probable they will."

Sept. 6. We hear from good authority, that notwithstanding the triumph obtained by the people of Ireland over ministry in regard to the propositions, Mr. Flood still intends to bring forward his motion declaratory to the legislative independence and omnipotent authority of the Irish parliament.

### Extract of a letter from Lisbon, August 18.

"The situation in which the Spaniards have left our court by the true they have patched up with the Algerines is far from being pleasing; and, considering the family connexions that have lately taken place, rather unexpected. Her most faithful majesty is resolved, however, to protect her trade. The Alg-rve of 30, and San Joaquin of 24 guns, are for this purpose ordered to Saïre Bay, to convoy and protect the home trade from the mouth of the straits. There are also in the Mediterranean a ship of 60 guns, and three others, cruising against the Barbary flag, with orders not to spare them wherever they meet them."

### Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 30.

"The news of the day is, that M. Thulemyer, ambassador from his Prussian majesty to this republic, has had a private conference with the grand pensionary, and has officially signified to him the definitive settlement of the Germanic league of confederation. In this declaration his Prussian majesty represents the projects formed for the aggrandisement of the emperor, and also the necessity of concluding a treaty of confederacy, which shall confirm and establish the independence of the princes of the German empire, and assures their high mightinesses that he will rigidly adhere to every article advanced in his memorial, and invites the several princes immediately to comply with the propositions therein contained."

## S A L E M, October 4.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Anne, dated last Thursday.

"Captain Cleves of the ship Rochampton, arrived here yesterday, in 68 days from St. Ubes. He confirms the intelligence respecting the Spaniards and Algerines; but heard that the truce was made but for ten years. The Portuguese were fitting out men of war to protect their trade. A Danish ship arrived at St. Ubes, the night before captain Cleves sailed, the captain of which advised, that he spoke with an Algerine cruiser off Cape St. Vincent, the commander of which informed that he was cruising for Portuguese and American vessels. Forty days ago, captain Cleves spoke with an English sloop bound to Newfoundland, which had been brought to by an Algerine, who said there were 17 sail of their cruisers without the straits of Gibraltar."

## PROVIDENCE, October 8.

Captain Ward, in the sloop Polly, arrived here on Sunday last, in 20 weeks from Bayonne. On the 10th of August he took the ship Batimone, Benjamin Dailley, master, from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool, 16 days from port; and on the 23d of August spoke the brig Roie, Samuel Caswell, master, from Philadelphia, bound to Corunna; all well on board each vessel. He brought in France had been to great, that it was judged at Bayonne the wines and brandy, at that market only, would fall short of their usual quantity, 30,000 barrels.

## ANNAPOLIS, November 3.

Monday next is the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the general assembly of this state.

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Piscataway, October 26, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day.

**P**ART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, lying near Piscataway, containing one hundred and eight acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a small apple orchard, with sundry other fruit trees, and some few acres of good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond on interest with good security from the day of sale. w3

ELIZABETH WHEELER.

Upper Marlborough, October 24, 1785.

**T**HE members of the Upper Marlborough assembly are desired to attend at the assembly house, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

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

Prince-George's county, Maryland, Oct. 25, 1785.

**E**LOPED from his master, near Piscataway, a certain WALTER RANKINS, about eighteen years of age, indentured to me by the court of said county till the age of twenty-one years; had on and took with him a calico hat, white linen shirt, an offabrig ditto, a brown sheeting linen coat, speckled calico waistcoat, linen overalls, thread stockings, and new store shoes, with large pewter buckles double rim'd; he is gone in company with a certain Samuel Nevitt, who says his friends live on the eastern shore of Maryland, and is noted for running about the country; the said Rankins is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a fair complexion, and has light hair tied behind. Whoever will take up said Rankins and bring him home, or secure him in any county goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, paid by

SAMUEL COE.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

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

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, October 21, 1785.

On Monday the 21st of November next, will be sold, at Mr. McCandless's, in Baltimore-town, the undermentioned confiscated property, which belonged to the Nottingham and Principio companies, to wit:

**T**HAT part of the White Marsh plantation which lies below the road, and was purchased at a former sale by John Hammond Cromwell. Lot No. 78, containing 219½ acres. No. 6, 66½ acres. No. 70, 212½ acres, in the neighbourhood of Baltimore town. Also 7 acres of valuable meadow adjoining Baltimore town, which belonged to James Christie. And lot No. 76 of My Lady's Manor, containing 114½ acres.

At Frederick-town, on Saturday the 26th of November, will be sold, sundry lots of Monocacy Manor, to wit: Lot No. 29, 138 acres. No. 36, 252 acres. No. 63, 133 acres.

The property will be sold for current money, or any specie state certificates, payable on the first day of January 1790, with interest annually. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,  
GABRIEL DUVAL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.

**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precinct of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county. w8

NATHAN HAMMOND.

To be rented, or leased for three years,

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

October 26, 1785.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 11th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day.

**A** VALUABLE plantation, lying on the North Run, near the Head of South river, containing two hundred and two acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and other out-houses, two good meadows, and a good apple orchard.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

**N. B.** The conditions of the sale to be, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, the other half in two equal payments, one at the end of six months, the other at twelve. Bond with security will be required. R. B.

Maryland, October 8, 1785.

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

**A** VALUABLE tract of land, called Refurvey on Locust Thicket; it lies in Montgomery county, and contains one hundred and eighty eight acres; the soil is well adapted to corn, wheat, or tobacco, and is well watered and timbered; there are about forty acres cleared, and about fifteen acres which may be improved into valuable meadow; it lies within two miles and a half of Montgomery court-house. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to James Symphon, living at George town, or to the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco.

PETER GREEN.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Chew, of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on Friday the 4th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money,

**P**ART of a tract of land called Birkhead's Lot, containing forty-nine acres, more or less, adjoining to his late dwelling plantation; also six negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, &c.

SAMUEL CHEW, executor.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber, opposite Alexandria, on Monday the 28th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**A**LL the personal estate of George Frazier Hawkins, Esq; deceased, consisting of negroes of different ages and sexes, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, and a variety of household furniture. Six months credit, with bond and good security, will be given for all sums above twenty-five shillings.

All persons who have claims against the estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those who are indebted to the same, will, by discharging them, much oblige their humble servant,

SUSANNA J. HAWKINS, executrix.

October 20, 1785.

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

No. 89,456—1573½ Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155½ Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

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

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Boorman, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in properly attested, that they may be settled, by

JAMES BOORMAN.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by William Hays, in Anne-Arundel county, a small black gelding, eight years old, about twelve hands high, has a snip on his nose, his off hind foot white, hanging mane and bob tail, and two wall eyes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by Michael Mackinsey, a bay horse, about six years old, thirteen and a half hands high, trots and shod before, has a star in his forehead, some white on his nose, his fore feet white to his fetlocks, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Montgomery county, August 20, 1785.

**T**HERE is in the rev. Mr. Williamson's enclosure, a gray red steer, with large a star in his forehead, has a swallow fork in the right and an under bit in the left ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALEXANDER ALLEN, manager.

**J U S T I M P O R T E D,**  
In the TRARY, captain DENNIS BUTLER, from London,

**A** GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season, which are now opening at our store opposite the Church Yard, and are for sale wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

The Terry will take in tobacco to the address of James Trecothick, Esq; and Company, merchants, in London, at seven pounds sterling per ton.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

**A** PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, for an allowance in the several counties of balances due the estate of the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, as printer to the then province of Maryland.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to pass a law to enable Sarah Ferguson to convey all the land lying on an island in Dorchester county, called Ferguson's Island, unto Thomas Donnack and his heirs.

THOMAS DONNACK,  
SARAH FERGUSON.

September 12, 1785.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court of chancery, for a commission to take charge of the person and estate of John Kellam (son of William Kellam) an idiot.

JOHN KELLAM.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to remedy the defect in a lease from Josias Shaw, late of Prince-George's county, to me, for the plantation where the said Shaw did live, the said lease not having been acknowledged and recorded in due time.

JAMES WILSON.

October 10 1785.

**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm the right and title of all those lands in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past.

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

September 20, 1785.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that we intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly of this state, to empower us to make sale of certain lands being in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Prince-George's, and Charles, the property of the heirs of Dr. Adam Thompson, deceased.

JOHN HAWKINS,  
LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Charles county, September 16, 1785.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly at their next meeting, praying them to pass an act to alter the main road leading from Piles's warehouse to Allen's Fresh, the road as now laid out being impassable for carriages of any kind.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unfold.

HENRY ADDISON.

**T**HE subscriber intends to prefer a petition on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, to the next general assembly, for a restitution of her property.

EDWARD FENWICK.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

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

EDWARD SEFTON.

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

Annapolis, September 27, 1785.

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm and make valid a certain instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father.

BEALE HAMMOND.

Charles county, July 25, 1785.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for that useful Bridle-way, stopped up by Eleanor Boorman, to be opened.



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

**HENRY ARMSTRONG**, Salisbury town-ship; Mr. All, Mrs. Annis, Mr. Ashmead, Peregrine Aique, Annapolis.

Thomas Bourke, Cambridge; James Berry, Choptank; Basil Brown, Queen's-town; Alexander Bell, Lower Marlborough; Samuel Baldwin, Talbot; Monsieur le capitain Boyent, Jesse Bowlin, Stephen Bullock, Annapolis.

Rev. Mr. Cutting, Snow-hill; John Cowman, South river; Joseph Cowman West river; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; Richard Bennet Caranahade, Wye river; Samuel Chew, Herring-bay; Joshua Clarke, near Queen-Anne; Nicholas Carberry (2), Henry Carberry, St. Mary's county; John Callahan, Jeremiah T. Chale (2), Annapolis.

John Davidson, Anne Dowds, Lewis Devow, Annapolis.

James Elsey, jun. Somerset county; John Eversfield, near Nottingham.

Captain James Fenwick, St. Mary's county.

Joshua George, sen. Kent county.

Robert Harrison, Cambridge; David Hart, Kent county; Thomas Hicks, Dorchester county; Hugh Hopkins, Talbot county; William Hamilton, Charles county; Philip Hall, John Hall, near Annapolis; James Harver, John Henry, Monsieur John Hall, hon. R. H. Harrison, Annapolis.

The Justices of St. Mary's county; Thomas Jordan, Talbot county; Edward Jones, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Johnson, Calvert county; John Johnson, Thomas Jennings, Mr. Ireland, Denton Jacques, Annapolis.

William Kirkpatrick, Charles county; John Kilty, John Kirkham, Annapolis.

J. Linley, Snow-hill; Robert Lamar, Queen Anne; Robert Lilburn, St. Mary's county; William Leigh, near Port-Tobacco; George Lewis, Annapolis.

John Booker Meek, Charles county; Dr. Charles Mayer, Queen-Anne's county; Austin Milburn, James Martin, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Manfon, Elizabeth Montague, Beriah Maybury, Annapolis.

Alexander Ogg, Calvert county.

Messieurs N. and V. Peers (2), Port-Tobacco; James Priestley, Calvert county; Charles Philipshall, Salisbury.

William Rois, Vienna; Littleton Robins, John Purnell Robins, Sinneuxent; Sarah Rencher, Charles county; Mary Role, Annapolis.

Henry Summerill, Queen's-town.

Alexander Trueman, Annapolis.

John Vofs, Caroline county.

William Wakely, Benedict; Levin Wails, Patuxent; Arnold Wilkens, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Wilton (2), Joseph Wilkinfon, Calvert county.

Parker Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

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

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

MARY THOMAS.

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

M. T.

July 5, 1785.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man named POMPEY, about five feet eight or ten inches high, twenty-five years of age, very black and smooth faced, flammers in his speech; had on when he went away, a white shirt and a pair of new striped holland trousers; it is probable he may change his name and dress, as he took with him other cloaths, and pass for a free man; it is likely he will either make for Annapolis or Baltimore-town, and endeavour to get on board some vessel, as he has formerly been used to this bay. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds, paid by

ROBERT SANDERS.

September 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law to empower the justices of Somerset county court, to extend the causeway through the marsh on the south side of Wicomico river, opposite the lower ferry, and to build a bridge across a small creek over which the road must pass, and also to build a wharf at the end of the said causeway.

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

The subscriber has just imported a large and extensive assortment of books, stationary, jewelry, &c.

AMONG which are, books in history, biography, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medical, philosophical, and political, with a great collection of novels, most of them in elegant bindings; folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; English and French prayer books; manuals, hymns, psalters, &c. large and small testaments; Dilworth's, Dyche's, Watts's, and Fisher's spelling books; Wettenhall's Latin and Greek grammars; Brightland's, Priestley's, Greenwood's, and other English grammars; Johnson's, Bailey's, and Dyche's, and other dictionaries; superfine thick and thin folio and quarto post, thick and thin gilt and black edge ditto, foolscap, and pot writing paper; blue and demy blotting and brown paper; large royal broad folio, medium, demy, and foolscap ledgers, ruled and plain, with proper alphabets, bound in rough calf; long and broad folio, quarto, demy, and foolscap account books; common place books, neatly bound and clasped; demy and foolscap, long and broad, ruled and plain folio and quarto waste and day books, in marble covers; demy and foolscap red leather memorandum books, ruled and plain, interleaved, &c. large and small superfine message cards; demy and foolscap paper cases; large and small drawing and copy books; paste board files; marble palsthes; lead note press's, round and flat rulers; paint shells and painting brushes; square and round pewter and lead ink stands; ivory and polished leather ink pots; large and best English and Dutch pens and quills; large and small flates, with flate pencils; a great variety of the most fashionable and superb large and small gentlemen and ladies etwec cases, with silver edges and locks; demy and foolscap red Morocco and black Liverpool drop pocket books; allies skin memorandum books of various sizes; gentlemen and ladies writing and shaving boxes; black leather pocket ditto; fine razors and razor drops; shaving boxes, with fine scented soap; black hair ribbon and pins; fine tortoiseshell and other large and small tooth combs; tooth-pick cases and brushes; fine enamelled with cut glass smelling bottles; nutmeg graters, and needle case ditto; elegant tortoiseshell and fine polished leather silver mounted snuff boxes; paper and japan'd ditto; a great variety of ladies set and paste shoe buckles; gentlemen's set knee ditto; paste breast pins; gold lockets, rings, and ear-rings; gold and silver vellum lace; elegant gold and silver spargled buttons; sleeve ditto; gilt and fine steel watch chains, and seals with elegant cyphers; cane strings; fine sliding silk purses; gentlemen's fine beaver gloves; plated shoe and knee buckles; metal and pinchbeck ditto; plated and steel spurs; fine ivory and black horn table knives and forks; sugar nippers; fine pen knives with cases; scissars; temple spectacles; cork-screws, &c. a great variety of childrens red and green Morocco pumps; little histories, &c. drawing instruments with surgeons lancets; German flues and instrumens for ditto; fowling pieces, and silver mounted pistols; elegant aquatintoes, mezz-tintoes, and engraved prints, some of them executed in a masterly manner; charts of the Chesapeake bay, and maps of North-America on cloth and framed; a great assortment of plays and farces; fine shining patent blacking cakes; buckle brushes; fishing hooks and lines; gentlemen's elastic hat bands; lawyers red tape; black lead pencils; superfine sealing wax and wafers; gold leaf, &c.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Binding in all its various branches, port folios of all sorts and sizes executed in a neat and elegant manner, and on the shortest notice, by S. C.

Talbot court-house, July 4, 1785.

To be LET, for a term of years,

THE plantation of the subscriber, now in possession of Clement Hollyday, Esq; with six working negroes; it contains about three hundred and twelve acres; the soil good and situation healthy and pleasant, and convenient to one of the best markets for the seller in the United States; there will be a quantity of wheat sowed this fall. Possession will be given the first day of January next. No person need apply who will not give approved security for payment of the rents and performance of the covenants to be made, if required. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

THE subscribers have imported, in the Essex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and some FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will dispose of the goods they have on hand, with those now imported, at wholesale, much to the advantage of the purchaser, as a considerable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment secured, and so far as is necessary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correspondents in London. The goods are all fresh and good in quality. Should the purchaser be desirous of carrying on business in Annapolis, the store now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying on Patowmack river, and south side of Piscataway creek, about 7 miles from the flourishing town of Alexandria, containing 304 acres, more or less; the quality of this land is equal if not superior to any in this part of the country, nearly the whole being level, with wood sufficient to support it with care for a great number of years, about 41 acres of excellent meadow may be made with very little trouble or expence; this beautiful and fertile spot is almost surrounded with water, where fish and fowl in their different seasons may be taken in abundance through the year, many other advantages attend the situation of this valuable feat of land too tedious to mention. I have likewise 150 acres of wood land, within one mile of the above tract, which I will sell together or separate, as may be found most advantageous. One thousand pounds is expected will be paid down, or within a very short time, and five years credit will be given for the remainder, upon bond with approved security. If the above lands are sold, there will be offered for sale, a number of likely country born slaves likewise horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils.

J. H. BEANES.

TO BE SOLD,

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

JAMES RINGGOLD.

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.

THE subscribers having become securities for Joseph Burroughs to the State of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the said Burroughs having absconded without leaving effects sufficient to discharge the aforesaid debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general assembly, for leave to sell the land purchased of the state by the aforesaid Burroughs.

JAMES CHAPPELEAR, THOMAS LOCK.

Somerset, September 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to lay out a new road beginning at Samuel Smith's, on the road leading from Back creek to Stevens's ferry, thence through the swamp between the lands of Samuel Smith and William Miles, Nehemiah King and William Mitchell, David Wilton and Jesse King, till it intersects the road leading from Miles's mill up the Pocofin's.

September 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to convey in fee simple, part of two tracts of land, St. Andrew's Crofs and the Fork, lying in Kent county, late the property of William Haley, deceased, and now in part belonging to minors incapable of making a legal title.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkin.

10th Oct. 1785. W. PACA.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1785.

Annapolis, October 19, 1785.

**STOLEN** or strayed from this city, about three weeks ago, a light gray HORSE, full fifteen hands and a half high, rising eight years old. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the printer shall receive four dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Samuel Tyler, in Prince-George's county, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a blaze face, four white feet, and branded on the near buttock with something like an horse shoe, and appears to be rising four years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, October 10, 1785.

**THIS** is to forewarn all persons from hunting or going through my plantation with gun or dogs from the date hereof, as I am determined to take the advantage of the law in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM GREENWELL, jun.

St. Mary's county, October, 1785.

To be **SOLD** on the premises, to the highest bidder, agreeable to the last will and testament of Hugh Hopewell, deceased, on the third Friday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

**A** VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, containing upwards of 500 acres, four miles from the mouth of Patuxent, and adjoining Town creek; on the land are a large cow house, and several other houses convenient for three families; its prospect and situation for fish and oysters are equal to any on Patuxent river; there are about 200 acres in cultivation, and upwards of 300 well wooded and timbered; there may be erected a very good water mill at a small expence, as there formerly stood a mill, and nothing is now wanting but the house; the plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Four years credit will be given the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, as may be agreed on the day of sale, on his giving bond with interest and approved security.

All persons having claims against the aforesaid Hugh Hopewell, deceased, are desired to bring them to Charles Chilton, who is authorized to receive any monies due the estate of the said Hugh Hopewell, and give every necessary acquittance or discharge, or to the subscriber, that they may be adjusted and paid, and all those who are any ways indebted to the estate are requested immediately to settle and discharge the same. Those who neglect complying with this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

HANNAH HOPEWELL, executrix.

Herring bay, October 14, 1785.

To be **SOLD** at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

**THIRTY** valuable negroes, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, caulkers, sawyers, several lads and boys, and a few young women and children; some cattle and horses. The payments as follow, one fourth to be paid on delivery of the property, one fourth in four months, one fourth in eight months, and the other fourth in twelve months. Bonds on interest with approved security to be given before the property is delivered.

DAVID WELLS.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to pass a law to give a title to a tract of land lying in Dorchester county, called Galloway's Fancy, unto James Poole.

JAMES POOLE, SARAH FERGUSON.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS

assembled, February 23, 1785.

**RESOLVED**, That the quartermaster-general, commissary of purchases, commissary of issues, commissary of forage, and all the late heads of departments, or their successors or agents, be required without delay, to forward to the board of treasury or to the comptroller, a list of their respective deputies who have been duly authorized to issue certificates, That the heads of departments aforesaid, and each of their deputies who have not settled their accounts, and all other persons who have issued certificates of debts due by the United States, loan-office certificates, and certificates of final settlement excepted, be required forthwith to deliver to the board of treasury, or to some commissioner of accounts in the state where such persons reside, a fair abstract of all the certificates which they have issued, and they shall specify those certificates for which they have taken receipts as for cash paid, and a copy of those abstracts shall be transmitted by the board of treasury to the several commissioners of accounts, to whom they may be of use in detecting frauds.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in the gazettes or public news-papers of the several states, and that if any person or persons so required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect for the space of two months from such publication, to deliver a full and just account of the certificates, he or they have issued, the board of treasury, or in case it is not at the time organized, the comptroller, shall take proper steps for causing him or them to be prosecuted according to law.

**RESOLVED**, That the commissioners of accounts be instructed, to be careful how they admit charges against the United States, on certificates which are not duly supported by the authority of congress, and the accounts of the officers who have issued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Commissioner's-office of army accounts, Annapolis,

September 28, 1785.

**HAVING** long since taken every measure in my power to inform the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, who have not received their arrears from the United States, that I should close the office for adjusting their claims in this state the first day of October, I find many have neglected to apply. Attention to their interest alone induces me to prolong the period until the tenth day of November, after which no consideration whatever will render it possible to take notice of their demands, as the papers will then be sent to the commissioner for settling with the army, near congress, and should this intimation be neglected, the subscriber will hold himself fully justified from any difficulty or expence that may be the consequence.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner.

Intendant's-office, September 2, 1785.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of Maryland, that do not pay the interest due upon their bonds by the last day of October, that execution shall issue agreeably to the directions of the act for the emission of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, on the security of double the value in lands, &c.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

**THERE** are at the plantation of Edmund Wayman, in Anne-Arundel county, two stray cows, one red, right ear cropped, and a hole in the left, short tail, and has a young calf; the other a brindle, right ear cropped, and left slit; also a cow yearling, and a short tailed black and white steer. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

**THE** subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that a report which has been in circulation almost six years, of his being married, is groundless.

WALTER DYER.

**TAKEN** up as a stray, by Joshua Young, son of Joshua, a gray GELDING, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock C, about seven years old, shod before, is a natural pacer, cants very easy, has a switch tail, and is cat ham'd. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

W 3

people of the house went with him to her lodgings hard by, and charged her with having taken away the halpence, which she denied positively; and added, that she wished "she might break her neck if she had stolen them."—She was then standing on the top of the stairs, and had scarcely uttered these words before she fell down from the top to the bottom, and broke her neck. The poor man's money was afterwards found in her

M. De Bellecombe, who was lately recalled from the government of St. Domingo, is, we hear, to succeed the late M. De Eussy in the chief command of the French possessions in the East-Indies.

The French are very industrious in erecting new fortifications, and repairing old ones, in all their West-India islands, and the English ambassador's abating

of fusion, as any other metallic substance. After its being fixed, I expose it to the fiercest fire, nor does it resume (as was asserted by several connoisseurs, before my experiment) any share of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually destroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being so completely fixed, that the oftener it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses,

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21, 1785.

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the contrary, its being so completely fixed, that the of-

tenser it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses,



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

**HENRY ARMSTRONG**, Salisbury town-ship; Mr. All, Mrs. Annis, Mr. Ashmead, Pe-  
regine Aique, Annapolis.  
Thomas Bourke, Cambridge; James Berry, Chop-  
tank; Basil Brown, Queen's-town; Alexander Bell,  
Lower Marlborough;  
sieur le capitain  
Annapolis.

Rev. Mr.  
river; Jo  
Port-fo  
river;  
Queen  
St. Ma  
(2); A  
John  
polis.  
James  
near No  
Capt  
John  
Robert  
county;  
Hopkins  
county;  
Harper, J  
Harrison,  
The W  
Talbot  
mas John  
Jenings,  
Willi  
John K  
J. Lin  
Robert  
near Port  
John  
Mayer, Q  
Martin,  
Montaf  
Alexa  
Messie  
Priestley,  
William  
nell Rob  
county;  
Henry  
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John W  
William  
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(2), Joseph  
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The subscriber has just imported a large and exten-  
sive assortment of books, stationary, jewelry, &c.

**A**MONG which are, books in history, biogra-  
phy, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medi-  
cal, philosophical, and political, with a great col-  
lection of novels, most of them in elegant bindings;  
folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; English  
and French prayer books; manuals, hymns, &c.

#### SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

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

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

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto 2 1/2	160
8 ditto ditto ditto 1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto 1/2	160
19 ditto ditto ditto 60	95
50 Lots	
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s	451
500 Prizes.	£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s	£. 1500 0 0

#### Lands at Private Sale.

**T**WO very valuable tracts of land, situate and  
lying as follows, viz: one on the Head of  
South river, within three miles of navigable water  
on said river, and about the same distance from the  
river Patuxent, containing about 800 acres, well  
adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and particu-  
larly the latter, it is well watered and timbered,  
and has a very good mill stream running through it;  
some meadow ground, and much more may be  
made; its improvements are, an exceeding good  
dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor;  
a kitchen and quarter, corn house, stable, tobacco  
house, two very fine apple orchards, together with  
a number of other very valuable fruit trees.

One other tract, containing nearly the same quan-  
tity of acres, lying within five miles of the above,  
situate in the fork of the river Patuxent, and com-  
monly known by the name of the Fork Quarter, or  
Duvall's Range; several saw mills might be erected  
to great advantage, it being better wooded than any  
land within many miles; at least 200 acres of very ex-  
cellent meadow may be made; its improvements are,  
a dwelling house, quarter, corn house, stable, to-  
bacco house, also two apple orchards. No per-  
son need apply that cannot pay down at least two  
thirds of the purchase money for either of the above  
tracts of land; for the remaining third part twelve  
months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with  
approved security.

**THOMAS RUTLAND.**

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Robert Davidg,  
taken up as a stray, a dark brindle COW, she is  
marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slit in the  
left. The owner may have her again on proving pro-  
perty and paying charges.

#### TO BE SOLD,

**A**TRACT of land, containing about 1300  
acres, which will be disposed of by the whole  
tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit  
those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situ-  
ated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from

October 14, 1785.

**R**AN away from Queen-Anne, on Monday the  
10th instant, CHRISTOPHER SEABORN, he is  
a well looking man, about 23 years of age, his  
cloathing not known, he is a young fellow who pro-  
fesses the dexterity of hand, and has been with a  
woman whom he calls his mother, and one Thomp-  
son, with Bailey's puppets; he took with him a  
young bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high,  
with a long tail, trots and gallops, and has no other  
gait. Whoever secures him and the mare shall be  
paid for their trouble four pounds ten shillings,  
or four dollars for the mare alone, he is a villain,  
and it is to be hoped every good person will do their  
best endeavours to secure him; he likewise stole a  
parcel of cloaths from his companion which I cannot  
describe.

**MARSH M. DUVALL.**

**S**TOLEN on the night of the first instant, from  
the subscriber, on Wye river, Talbot county,  
a white flea bitten GELDING, about 15 hands  
high, well formed and spirited, 9 or 10 years old,  
trots and canters, neither brand or mark, has a  
small hole in the hoof of one of his fore feet. Who-  
ever secures the said horse within the limits of Ma-  
ryland, so that I get him again, shall be paid six  
dollars, and if out of the state five pounds, and  
reasonable charges paid for bringing him home, ten  
pounds will be paid on apprehending the thief so  
that he may be brought to justice.

**RICHARD GRASON.**

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

#### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

**J. CRABB.**

Frederick county, October 8, 1785.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

**T**WO hundred and eighty-eight acres of ex-  
ceeding good land, lying about seven miles  
from Frederick town, on the road leading to Lan-  
caster and Baltimore, on which are two good dwell-  
ing houses, two barns, and stables, with spring houses  
on each place, and some convenient out houses,  
two good apple orchards, with cherry, peach,  
and pear trees, twenty-five acres of meadow, and  
about thirty more may be made; also a good mill  
seat on a good stream of water, and in a part where  
grain is very plenty, which makes a merchant mill  
very profitable; the land lies level, the situation very  
pleasant, and is as well adapted to grain, oats, and  
tobacco, as any in the settlement. State certificates  
will be taken in payment for the same. Any gen-  
tleman inclinable to purchase the said land may view  
the same, and know the terms, by applying to the  
subscriber, living on the premises.

**JOHN SHEKELL, son of Richard.**

N. B. There are about seventy acres now in wheat  
and rye, which will be sold with the place.

**A**LL those that have any claims against the  
estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-  
George's county, deceased, are hereby once more  
requested to bring them in properly attested, to

**MARY PINDLE, executrix,  
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.**

Queen Anne's county, October 1, 1785.

**B**ACON hams and shoulders of the best quality  
to be sold; if wanted for exportation they are  
warranted to keep perfectly sound a nine months  
voyage. If an equal number of each are taken, the  
price is fifteen pence per pound.

**ROBERT BROWN.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 10, 1785.

B A G D A T, June 17.

**M**IR MADUNA, the famous pirate who has long infested the Persian Gulph, has surprised the island of Kar, of which the Dutch have been masters for about fifteen years. He soon took possession of it, and has sent the garrison (a small one) and civil officers to Bender Braker. The booty which these pirates have thus amassed, is estimated at above a million. The Dutch who were employed to apply to the sopher of Persia for assistance to retake themselves in the possession of the island; but as that monarch has sufficient employment in defending his own conquests, it is not expected much assistance will be given by him.

**VIENNA, Aug. 10.** The repairs of the damage occasioned by the last overflowing of the Vienne, and other small rivers in our neighbourhood, will certainly cost a great deal of money, time and labour. It is thought that 180 persons perished by this disaster; and that 500 families saved nothing but their lives. The gardens of the emperor at Schonbrunn, were considerably injured, and the English gardens of field marshal comte de Lacy, at Dornbach, are so damaged that it will cost at least 40,000 florins to restore them to their primitive state. When this misfortune happened, the field marshal was at table with some company. As he swam well, he jumped into the water with eight of his domestics, generously hazarding their lives to save those of his vassals whom the torrent had surprised unawares.

L O N D O N, August 16.

They write from Gibraltar of the 27th ult. that they are preparing at Mogadore, Tetuan, and other ports of the emperor of Morocco, a large naval force, supposed to be destined against the Spaniards, with whom the emperor has refused to renew the truce, which expired near a year since; and it is believed this matter has been a chief inducement with the court of Madrid to patch up a peace with the dey of Algiers. The Dons continue, according to the accounts brought by our cruisers, to repair their men of war at Cadiz, and are vigorously employed in finishing those at the stocks; it is said, they have 1400 shipwrights now on duty at that port, and nearly as many at Ferrol, besides what are employed at the Groyne, Malaga, &c. in Europe, and at the dock-yard, Havana.

*Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkshire, August 10.*

"Mr. Joseph Binns, of this town, whose natural genius for sciences, assisted by years of intense study and application, has discovered a certain method in the steering of balloons, which will astonish the scientific part of the world.

"Yesterday the 9th instant, this gentleman, accompanied by Messrs. Newmarch and Frohiller, of the same place, eminent for their mathematical knowledge and calculation, ascended from the Beacon Hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleasure of some thousands of spectators, assembled on this occasion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction, against the wind.

"This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the steers from the immediate and remote powers of electric action; and from the same machinery, Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gas, and raise it higher and lower at pleasure."

**Aug. 17.** Every thing is in confusion at Utrecht; the burghers seem resolute, and the magistracy determined: this may be attended with terrible consequences to the continuation, if the neighbouring states do not interpose as mediators. The inhabitants demand the abolition of some taxes, on which condition they offer to join the aristocratic party. If their request be not complied with, they boldly declare they will call in the Stadtholder to their assistance. This is a very serious aspect.

A correspondent in Paris assures us, that a Spaniard has walked across the river Seine three times below the bridge of Neuilly; he was equipped with boots, and they only sunk about one foot into the water. He crossed each time in ten minutes. Our correspondent laughs at the incredulity of the English, who will believe nothing that they do not witness. The story was a French chimaera; and no doubt, he says, he will give by description the same epithet; but this experiment has been made in the presence of thousands.

The Duc de Chartres, a peer of the blood royal in France, has brought over his son, a youth of eighteen years of age, to complete his studies at the university of Oxford. There is no truer criterion of popery being on the decline than the many instances lately of the heirs of great men in the popish church being sent to Protestant seminaries for education.

A very extraordinary affair happened on Saturday last in the city. A bucklayer had received five shillings in halfpence as his wages, and going into a public house, in Trinity lane, to have a glass of gin, laid the bag of halfpence on the bar, but on going away mistook it, and suspected a woman who had just gone away, after having likewise had a glass of gin. Some of the people of the house went with him to her lodgings hard by, and charged her with having taken away the halfpence, which she denied positively; and added, that she wished "the might break her neck if she had stolen them."—She was then standing on the top of the stairs, and had scarcely uttered these words before she fell down from the top to the bottom, and broke her neck. The poor man's money was afterwards found in her

room; overjoyed, perhaps, at the recovery of his money, he drank to intoxication on Sunday, and on Monday fell from a scaffold into the street, and was killed. Extraordinary as the above catastrophe may seem, we have it from indisputable authority.

**Aug. 20.** One of the principal reasons which broke off the commercial arrangements, that had for some time been settling at Paris, between Great Britain and France, was respecting the produce of the French West-India islands being admitted into the British dominions on a small duty. This our minister saw directly into the impropriety of, as it must have materially injured the British West-India islands; it being a fact, from the low price of their lands, &c. that the French would be enabled to undersell us in the articles of rum, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and drugs. America has made a demand of the same nature, which under proper restrictions (intended to prevent the smuggling of articles not properly the growth and manufacture of North America) has been offered to be complied with.

A merchant in the city has received a letter from Amsterdam, which says, that their trade to Spain is for the present almost at a stand, on account of the number of Barbary armed vessels cruising in the Mediterranean. They have received advice that the last two ships which sailed from thence are both taken and carried into Algiers. The crews were not sent up to the country, but employed immediately to work on some new fortifications erecting at the mouth of the harbour.

*Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 21.*

We just now learn of a remarkable convulsion in the state of Venice. The doge has been seized in his palace; several members of the lower senators imprisoned, and at the instigation of the spiritual council. Such a shock has not visited that republic for four score years, and it is difficult to say how it will end."

**Aug. 23.** A partial change in the cabinet is now essential, and will soon take place; they cannot go on without it. In the mean time no plan is formed as yet with regard to their further proceeding in the Irish business. The marquises have been consulted, and very liberal offers made to different peers to join administration in this arduous task.

The ministry having given up the Irish propositions which passed the British parliament, but unexpectedly met with too much opposition in Ireland, some other scheme must be thought of for regulating the commercial intercourse between the two countries. In all probability this will be done by appointing commissioners, early in the next session of parliament, to form a code of laws that may answer the purpose, and give more general satisfaction than the late propositions, which, however, were never impartially canvassed, but met with a deal of sour play and self-interested opposition.

Thursday three capital houses in the city were obliged to stop payment, on account of the remittances from America not arriving according to promise, for goods sent to that country. This, however, is not the whole of the misfortune; several other houses are unfortunately engaged in the same line of commerce, and if their remittances do not arrive in proper time, they must experience the same fate. The exchange wore a gloomy appearance on this occasion, and each merchant returned to his counting-house, eager to discover how far his name was involved.

**Aug. 23.** A letter from an English gentleman at Bombay, dated March 5. 1785, "We received intelligence that 3000 troops arrived the middle of January last, at the island of Mauritius, from Old France; and it is not to be doubted but the restless spirit of Tippu Sab will soon find them employment."

*Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated August 23.*

"The cabinet counsels that are passing away, without intermission, between London and Versailles, have certainly no other object in view but the treaty of commerce, which is now, for the second time, on the tapis between France and England. The report of an immediate war originated with the jobbers on your side of the water; at least nothing on the continent seems to threaten your part of Europe with that sort of all scourges. As war or peace is the thermometer of English stocks, it is less singular that such rumours should prevail more and oftener than elsewhere. Our able politicians here, are convinced that the French are busy in disseminating discord among the Irish, and that the pill may go down the better, it is added they have found out the secret of gilding it; but they are unanimous in their opinion that the commercial adjustment proposed to Ireland, is not such as can make the advantages reciprocal; all (say they) is on one side, and nothing on the other; and the French, ever ready to contribute their mite to the prejudice of England, let slip no opportunity of spurring on the Irish to a revolt.

"The confederation which is forming at Berlin, against the emperor, gives him the utmost uneasiness, and it is assured that his health is in a very precarious state; his eyes, which were some time ago so lively and to expressive, are now hollow and without vivacity."

N E W Y O R K, October 21.

M. De Bellecombe, who was lately recalled from the government of St. Domingo, is, we hear, to succeed the late M. De Esuly in the chief command of the French possessions in the East-Indies.

The French are very industrious in erecting new fortifications, and repairing old ones, in all their West-India islands, and the English ambassador's abjecting

himself from the court of Versailles, makes things put on an equivocal appearance.

We are informed, by a letter from one of the principal houses in Cadiz, dated in August, that in consequence of the truce between Spain and the regency of Algiers, a number of Algerine corsairs were expedited on a cruise; that the Portuguese had sent out several ships of war in pursuit of them, and it is believed the corsairs have returned up the straits without doing much damage. It is likewise reported that the truce is become null, and that the Spanish court are adopting speedy measures for the protection of her trade.

**Oct. 24.** By letters received on Friday last from London, we are informed, that the king and council of Great-Britain have exhibited an instance of commercial amity towards America, which will be productive of much encouragement to the ship building, and advantage to the navigation of this country. By this order, the produce of the United States continues to be exempted from the foreign duties that are paid by all the other powers that send their products to England, provided it shall be imported in ships built and owned in America, and navigated by three fourths American seamen, and in British ships navigated according to law. Vessels not built in America, although owned by Americans and under American colours, are to pay foreign duty. The built to be ascertained by inspection, and the property and crew by the captain's affidavit. The advantages which will naturally result from this regulation are evident; the exemption from foreign duty, granted to imports in our own ships into the ports of Great-Britain, will be the means of promoting a more extensive navigation from America; and by excluding foreign built ships, sailing under American colours, from being our carriers, we shall be prompted to extend the scale of our marine, under the certainty of profitable employment and exclusive advantage.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 29.

*Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated July 21, 1785.*

"We have enjoyed a most uninterrupted quiet from the Indians this summer, the inhabitants are moving out of their forts, and settling on their plantations through the country, so that we hope shortly that our settlements will be in a flourishing state. The Chickasaws possess inviolable friendship, provided we do not intrude on their hunting ground, which they have deserved very minutely. We hear commissioners are appointed by congress, to treat with the southern tribes, and establish permanent boundaries; the present disposition of the Indians bids fair for that business to be carried on with success, it is not marred by the calumniating scheme of the Georgia company, of purchasing the great bent of Tennessee, and as it is said, Mr. Martin one of the commissioners is of that company."

*Extract of a letter, dated Sullivan county, state of Franklin, August 20. 1785.*

"Last month I suppose you heard that the principal chief of the Chicalas was as high up as the Great island; he seems to be a very intelligent and noble spirited man; he has a surprising knowledge of the cause of the late revolution, and the nature of the American government, and talks very feelingly of our growing power, and the danger his people are in of having this country wrested from them.

"He is urgent in soliciting a trade down the Tennessee, and says he will protect it from the plundering parties of the Cherokees: a small essay will be made, if it succeeds well, it will be an inducement for the merchants on James river to embark largely. As it is certain, that the Tennessee is the nearest and best communication between the eastern navigation and the Mississippi. One matter I am doubtful will interrupt our pleasing prospect of trade, a private company of gentlemen seem to be driving at a project to purchase the great bent of Tennessee, that is to say, what may fall out to be south of the claim of North-Carolina; the Chicalas and Creek Indians are said to be much averse to this proposal, but we are told the Georgian assembly countenance it, and the principal men in both North-Carolina and Virginia are members of the company."

"How unfortunate it is for America, that neither her treasury can be supplied, nor the bulk of her citizens benefited, by the fruits of the labour, and danger of her patriot sons."

*A letter from a lady on the method of fixing the volatility of mercury or quicksilver.*

"I have promised, Mont. le Baron, to make you acquainted with such occurrences as might result from the chymical experiments with which I fill up my leisure hours, if they should at any time deserve your attention. I lose not a moment to inform you, that I have at this instant made a discovery, which, in my humble opinion, is equally interesting to the public at large, and the lovers of arts and sciences in particular; that which had baffled every former attempt, the fixation of, or imparting solidity to quicksilver, has been effected by the hands of a weak woman. Yes, sir, I have irrevocably fixed mercury.—I have rendered it as susceptible of fusion, as any other metallic substance. After its being fixed, I expose it to the fiercest fire, nor does it resume (as was asserted by several connoisseurs, before my experiment) any share of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually destroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being so completely fixed, that the oftener it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses,



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

HENRY ARMSTRONG, Salisbury town-ship; Mr. All, Mrs. Annis, Mr. Ashmead, Pe-terrine Aique, Annapolis.

Thomas Bourke, Cambridge; James Berry, Chop-tank; Basil Brown, Queen's-town; Alexander Bell, Lower Marlborough; feur le captain

Annapolis.

Rev. Mr. river; Jo Port-Fo river;

Queen St. M.

(3); A John polis.

James near No

Capta John

Robert county;

Hopkins county;

Harper, Jo Harrison,

The JV Talbot

mas John Jenings,

Willi John K

J. Li Robert

near Port John

Mayer, Q Martin,

Montaf Alex

Messier Priestley,

William nell Rob

county; Henry

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William Arnold W

(3), Josep Parker

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The subscriber has just imported a large and extensive assortment of books, stationery, jewelry, &c.

AMONG which are, books in history, biography, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medical, philosophical, and political, with a great collection of novels, most of them in elegant bindings; folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; English and French prayer books; manuals, hymns, &c.

#### SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

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

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

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	£.300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto 2½	160
8 ditto ditto ditto 1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto ½	168
19 ditto ditto ditto 60	95

50 Lots  
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s } 451

500 Prizes } £.1500 0 0

2000 Tickets at 15s } £.1500 0 0

#### Lands at Private Sale.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale; TWO very valuable tracts of land, one of which lying as follows, viz: one on the head of South river, within three miles of navigable water on said river, and about the same distance from the river Patuxent, containing about 800 acres, well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and particularly the latter, it is well watered and timbered, and has a very good mill stream running through it; some meadow ground, and much more may be made; its improvements are, an exceeding good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor; a kitchen and quarter, corn house, stable, tobacco house, two very fine apple orchards, together with a number of other very valuable fruit trees.

One other tract, containing nearly the same quantity of acres, lying within five miles of the above, situate in the fork of the river Patuxent, and commonly known by the name of the Fork Quarter, or Duval's Range; several saw mills might be erected to great advantage, it being better wooded than any land within many miles; at least 200 acres of very excellent meadow may be made; its improvements are, a dwelling house, quarter, corn house, stable, tobacco house, also two apple orchards. No person need apply that cannot pay down at least two thirds of the purchase money for either of the above tracts of land; for the remaining third part twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert David, taken up as a stray, a dark brindled COW, she is marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from

October 14, 1785.

RAN away from Queen-Anne, on Monday the 10th instant, CHRISTOPHER SEABORN, he is a well looking man, about 23 years of age, his cloathing not known, he is a young fellow who professes the dexterity of hand, and has been with a woman whom he calls his mother, and one Thompson, with Bailey's puppets; he took with him a young bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high, with a long tail, trots and gallops, and has no other gait. Whoever secures him and the mare shall be paid for their trouble four pounds ten shillings, or four dollars for the mare alone, he is a villain, and it is to be hoped every good person will do their best endeavours to secure him; he likewise stole a parcel of cloaths from his companion which I cannot describe.

MARSH M. DUVALL.

STOLEN on the night of the first instant, from the subscriber, on Wye river, Talbot county, a white sea bitch, GELDING, about 15 hands high, well formed and spirited, 9 or 10 years old, trots and canters, neither brand or mark, has a small hole in the hoof of one of his fore feet. Whoever secures the said horse within the limits of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall be paid six dollars, and if out of the state five pounds, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home, ten pounds will be paid on apprehending the thief so that he may be brought to justice.

RICHARD GRASON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

#### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

J. CRABB.

Frederick county, October 8, 1785.

#### To be SOLD by the subscriber,

TWO hundred and eighty-eight acres of exceeding good land, lying about seven miles from Frederick town, on the road leading to Lancaster and Baltimore, on which are two good dwelling houses, two barns, and stables, with spring houses on each place, and some convenient out houses, two good apple orchards, with cherry, peach, and pear trees, twenty-five acres of meadow, and about thirty more may be made; also a good mill seat on a good stream of water, and in a part where grain is very plenty, which makes a merchant mill very profitable; the land lies level, the situation very pleasant, and is as well adapted to grain, and tobacco, as any in the settlement. State certificates will be taken in payment for the same. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase the said land may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL, son of Richard.

N. B. There are about seventy acres now in wheat and rye, which will be sold with the place.

ALL those that have any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby once more requested to bring them in properly attested, to

MARY PINDLE, executrix,  
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Queen Anne's county, October 1, 1785.

BACON hams and shoulders of the best quality to be sold; if wanted for exportation they are warranted to keep perfectly sound a nine months voyage. If an equal number of each are taken, the price is fifteen pence per pound.

ROBERT BROWN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1785.

BAGDAD, June 17.

**IRMA DUNA**, the famous pirate who has long infested the Persian Gulf, has surprised the island of Kassar, of which the Dutch have been masters for about fifteen years. He soon took possession of it, and has sent the garrison (a small one) and civil officers to Bender Braker. The booty which these pirates have thus obtained, is estimated at above a million. The Dutch who were on the island, are to apply to the Pasha of Persia for assistance to re-establish themselves in the possession of the island; but as that monarch has sufficient employment in defending his own conquests, it is not expected much assistance will be given by him.

**VIENNA, Aug. 10.** The repairs of the damage occasioned by the late overflowing of the Vienne, and other small rivers in our neighbourhood, will certainly cost a great deal of money, time and labour. It is thought that 150 persons perished by this disaster; and that 500 families saved nothing but their lives. The gardens of the emperor at Schonbrunn, were considerably injured, and the English gardens of field marshal comte de Lacy, at Dornbach, are so damaged that it will cost at least 40,000 florins to restore them to their primitive state. When this misfortune happened, the field marshal was at table with some company. As he swims well, he jumped into the water with eight of his domestics, generously hazarding their lives to save those of his vassals whom the torrent had surprised unawares.

LONDON, August 16.

They write from Gibraltar of the 27th ult. that they are preparing at Mogadore, Tetuan, and other ports of the emperor of Morocco, a large naval force, supposed to be destined against the Spaniards, with whom the emperor has refused to renew the truce, which expired near a year since; and it is believed this matter has been a chief inducement with the court of Madrid to patch up a peace with the dey of Algiers. The Dons continue, according to the accounts brought by our cruisers, to repair their men of war at Cadiz, and are vigorously employed in finishing those on the stocks; it is said, they have 1400 shipwrights now on duty at that port, and nearly as many at Ferrol, besides what are employed at the Groyne, Malaga, &c. in Europe, and at the dock-yard, Havanna.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkshire, August 10.

“Mr. Joseph Binns, of this town, whose natural genius for sciences, assisted by years of intense study and application, has discovered a certain method in the steering of balloons, which will astonish the scientific part of the world.

“Yesterday the 9th instant, this gentleman, accompanied by Messrs. Newmarch and Frobisher, of the same place, eminent for their mathematical knowledge and calculation, ascended from the Beacon Hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleasure of some thousands of spectators, assembled on this occasion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction, against the wind.

“This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the secret from the immediate and remote powers of electric attraction; and from the same machinery, Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gaz, and raise it higher and lower at pleasure.”

**Aug. 17.** Every thing is in confusion at Utrecht; the burghers seem resolute, and the magistracy determined: this may be attended with terrible consequences to the constitution, if the neighbouring states do not interpose as mediators. The inhabitants demand the abolition of some taxes, on which condition they offer to join the aristocratic party. If their request be not complied with, they boldly declare they will call in the Stadtholder to their assistance. This is a very serious aspect.

A correspondent in Paris assures us, that a Spaniard has walked across the river Seine three times below the bridge of Neuilly; he was equipped with boots, and they only sunk about one foot into the water. He crossed each time in ten minutes. Our correspondent laughs at the incredulity of the English, who will believe nothing that they do not witness. The story was a French chimera; and no doubt, he says, we shall give by demonstration the same epithet; but this experiment has been made in the presence of thousands.

The Duc de Chartres, a peer of the blood royal in France, has brought over his son, a youth of eighteen years of age, to complete his studies at the university of Oxford. There is no truer criterion of popery being on the decline than the many instances lately of the heirs of great men in this popish church being sent to Protestant seminaries for education.

A very extraordinary affair happened on Saturday last in the city. A bricklayer had received five shillings in halfpence as his wages, and going into a public house, in Trinity lane, to have a glass of gin, laid the bag of halfpence on the bar, but on going away he fled it, and suspected a woman who had just gone away, after having likewise had a glass of gin. Some of the people of the house went with him to her lodgings hard by, and charged her with having taken away five halfpence, which she denied positively; and added, that she wished “the might break her neck if she had stolen them.”—She was then standing on the top of the stairs, and had scarcely uttered these words before she fell down from the top to the bottom, and broke her neck. The poor man’s money was afterwards found in her

room; overjoyed, perhaps, at the recovery of his money, he drank to intoxication on Sunday, and on Monday fell from a scaffold into the street, and was killed. Extraordinary as the above catastrophe may seem, we have it from indisputable authority.

**Aug. 20.** One of the principal reasons which broke off the commercial arrangements, that had for some time been settling at Paris, between Great Britain and France, was respecting the produce of the French West-India islands being admitted into the British dominions on a small duty. This our minister saw directly into the impropriety of, as it must have materially injured the British West-India islands; it being a fact, from the low price of their lands, &c. that the French would be enabled to underbid us in the articles of rum, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and drugs. America has made a demand of the same nature, which under proper restrictions (intended to prevent the smuggling any articles not professedly the growth and manufacture of North America) has been offered to be complied with.

A merchant in the city has received a letter from Amsterdam, which says, that their trade to Spain is for the present almost at a stand, on account of the number of Barbary armed vessels cruising in the Mediterranean. They have received advice that the last two ships which sailed from thence are both taken and carried into Algiers. The crews were not sent up to the country, but employed immediately to work on some new fortifications erecting at the mouth of the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 21.

We just now learn of a remarkable convulsion in the state of Venice. The doge has been seized in his palace; several members of the lower senators imprisoned, and all at the instigation of the spiritual council. Such a shock has not visited that republic for fourscore years, and it is difficult to say how it will end.”

**Aug. 23.** A partial change in the cabinet is now essential, and will soon take place; they cannot go on without it. In the mean time no plan is formed as yet with regard to their further proceeding in the Irish business. The marquis has been consulted, and very liberal offers made to different peers to join administration in this arduous task.

The ministry having given up the Irish propositions which passed the British parliament, but unexpectedly met with so much opposition in Ireland, some other scheme must be thought of for regulating the commercial intercourse between the two countries. In all probability this will be done by appointing commissioners, early in the next session of parliament, to form a code of laws that may answer the purpose, and give more general satisfaction than the late propositions, which, however, were never impartially canvassed, but met with a deal of foul play and self-interested opposition.

Thursday three capital houses in the city were obliged to stop payment, on account of the remittances from America not arriving according to promise, for goods sent to that country. This, however, is not the whole of the misfortune; several other houses are unfortunately engaged in the same line of commerce, and if their remittances do not arrive in proper time, they must experience the same fate. The exchange wore a gloomy appearance on this occasion, and each merchant returned to his counting-house, eager to discover how far his name was involved.

**Aug. 23.** A letter from an English gentleman at Bombay, dated March 5, 1785, “We received intelligence that 3000 troops arrived the middle of January last, at the island of Mauritius, from Old France; and it is not to be doubted but the restless spirit of Tippo Saib will soon find them employment.”

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated August 23.

“The cabinet couriers that are posting away, without intermission, between London and Versailles, have certainly no other object in view but the treaty of commerce, which is now, for the second time, on the tapis between France and England. The report of an immediate war originated with the jobbers on your side of the water; at least nothing on the continent seems to threaten your part of Europe with that worst of all scourges. As war or peace is the thermometer of English stocks, it is less singular that such rumours should prevail more and oftener than elsewhere. Our able politicians here, are convinced that the French are busy in disseminating discord among the Irish, and that the pill may go down the better, it is added they have found out the secret of gilding it; but they are unanimous in their opinion that the commercial adjustment proposed to Ireland, is not such as can make the advantages reciprocal; all (say they) is on one side, and nothing on the other; and the French, ever ready to contribute their mite to the prejudice of England, let slip no opportunity of spurring on the Irish to a revolt.

“The confederation which is forming at Berlin, against the emperor, gives him the utmost uneasiness, and it is assured that his health is in a very precarious state, his eyes, which were some time ago so lively and to expressive, are now hollow and without vivacity.”

NEW-YORK, October 21.

M. De Bellecombe, who was lately recalled from the government of St. Domingo, is, we hear, to succeed the late M. De Bussy in the chief command of the French possessions in the East-Indies.

The French are very industrious in erecting new fortifications, and repairing old ones, in all their West-India islands, and the English ambassador’s abating

himself from the court of Versailles, makes things put on an equivocal appearance.

We are informed, by a letter from one of the principal houses in Cadiz, dated in August, that in consequence of the truce between Spain and the regency of Algiers, a number of Algerine corsairs were expedited on a cruise; that the Portuguese had sent out several ships of war in pursuit of them, and it is believed the corsairs have returned up the Straits without doing much damage. It is likewise reported that the truce is become null, and that the Spanish court are adopting speedy measures for the protection of her trade.

**Oct. 24.** By letters received on Friday last from London, we are informed, that the king and council of Great-Britain have exhibited an instance of commercial amity towards America, which will be productive of much encouragement to the ship building, and advantage to the navigation of this country. By this order, the produce of the United States continues to be exempted from the foreign duties that are paid by all the other powers that send their products to England, provided it shall be imported in ships built and owned in America, and navigated by three fourths American seamen, and in British ships navigated according to law. Vessels not built in America, although owned by Americans and under American colours, are to pay foreign duty. The built to be ascertained by inspection, and the property and crew by the captain’s affidavit. The advantages which will naturally result from this regulation are evident; the exemption from foreign duty, granted to imports in our own ships into the ports of Great-Britain, will be the means of promoting a more extensive navigation from America; and by excluding foreign built ships, sailing under American colours, from being our carriers, we shall be prompted to extend the scale of our marine, under the certainty of profitable employment and exclusive advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated July 21, 1785.

“We have enjoyed almost an uninterrupted quiet from the Indians this summer, the inhabitants are moving out of their forts, and settling on their plantations through the country, so that we hope shortly that our settlements will be in a flourishing state. The Chickasaws profess inviolable friendship, provided we do not intrude on their hunting ground, which they have described very minutely. We hear commissioners are appointed by congress, to treat with the southern tribes, and establish permanent boundaries; the present disposition of the Indians bids fair for that business to be carried on with success, if not marred by the clashing scheme of the Georgia company, of purchasing the great bent of Tenatee, and as it is said, Mr. Martin one of the commissioners is of that company.”

Extract of a letter, dated Sullivan county, State of Franklin, August 20, 1785.

“Last month I suppose you heard that the principal chief of the Chickasaws was as high up as the Great island; he seems to be a very intelligent and noble spirited man; he has a surprising knowledge of the cause of the late revolution, and the nature of the American government, and talks very feelingly of our growing power, and the danger his people are in of having this country wrested from them.

“He is urgent in soliciting a trade down the Tenatee, and says he will protect it from the plundering parties of the Cherokees: a small essay will be made, if it succeeds well, it will be an inducement for the merchants on James river to embark largely, as it is cert in, that the Tenatee is the nearest and best communication between the eastern navigation and the Mississippi. One matter I am doubtful will interrupt our pleasing prospect of trade, a private company of gentlemen seem to be driving at a project to purchase the great bent of Tenatee, that is to say, what may fall out to be south of the claim of North-Carolina; the Chickasaws and Creek Indians are said to be much averse to this proposal, but we are told the Georgian assembly countenance it, and the principal men in both North-Carolina and Virginia are members of the company.

“How unfortunate it is for America, that neither her treasury can be supplied, nor the bulk of her citizens benefited, by the fruits of the labour, and danger of her patriot sons.”

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“I have promised, Mons. le Baron, to make you acquainted with such occurrences as might result from the chymical experiments with which I fill up my leisure hours, if they should at any time deserve your attention. I lose not a moment to inform you, that I have at this instant made a discovery, which, in my humble opinion, is equally interesting to the public at large, and the lovers of arts and sciences in particular, that which had baffled every former attempt, the fixation of, or imparting solidity to, quicksilver, has been effected by the hands of a weak woman. Yes, sir, I have irrevocably fixed mercury.—I have rendered it as susceptible of fusion, as any other metallic substance. After its being fixed, I expose it to the fiercest fire, nor does it resume (as was asserted by several connoisseurs, before my experiment) any share of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually destroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being so completely fixed, that the oftener it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses,



becomes compact and brittle, still increasing in brightness.

"The proceeding is no ways laborious—it is as simple as the means by which nature operates its wonders, but is much shorter, since less than an hour is sufficient to complete the operation: thus, Mons. le Baron, here is another metal to class amongst those you already know. I will not pretend to determine its rank, affinity, nor what proportion it can bear to other metals—I leave this task to some more expert and enlightened mineralogist, as also to examine to what degree of perfection it may be brought, and how far it will redound to the advantage of the public, and the art of metallurgy; for my part, I content myself with the calm reflection, much more flattering to one of my sex and situation of life than to the professed amateur, of having unravelled that which the most expert chymist had hitherto looked upon as an unsolvable problem.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) D'ORBELIM.  
Pre St. Sulpice a Paris.

The following is a copy of a written paper received yesterday from Fayal, by a gentleman of this city.

We the judge, and all the other officers of the town-hall, of this village of Orta, island of Fayal,

Hereby make it known to all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of America, that in this and the adjoining islands of the Azores, we are in very great distress for provisions, particularly for Indian corn and flour, and although we have given orders for some of these articles to be sent us from other places, the failure of our crop is such as still intimidates us, and obliges us to take the present method, by a publication in all the news papers on the continent, of making it known to the subject of America, that to encourage them to come here with all kinds of eatables, those that arrive shall be subject to no duties on their imports, a saving of such consequence as we think will enable them to make good voyages. The kindness we have always shewn the vessels of America, in some degree merits that they would attend to our present distress with immediate supplies, which we hope they will.

Passed in this village of Orta, island of Fayal, with the seal of town-hall annexed, and so as to authenticate this our publication, it goes.

Signed by the judge, the 30th of August, 1785.  
JOSEPH FELIPPE FERREIRA CABRAL.

Mattapony, St Mary's county, October 20, 1785.  
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 29th day of November next,

THE following parcels of very good level land, for which considerably less than the real value will be taken by the subscriber; one tract called Sewall's Discovery, containing 108 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and under a good fence, 7 or 8 acres of meadow ground thereon partly cleared; the buildings are, a new house 20 feet by 16, lately finished for an overseer, a negro quarter, and a tobacco house 40 feet by 20, with a 10 feet shed on each side a few apple and peach trees thereon; also 100 or 150 acres of wood land adjoining thereto, convenient for fish and oysters, &c. &c. &c. All the said land is the same quality of and adjoining to the valuable tract called and well known by the name of Mattapony Sewall, on which the subscriber now resides in the county aforesaid, on Patuxent river, within three miles of the mouth thereof. Credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, on giving bonds with interest and approved security for one, two, or three years, or perhaps double that number of years as the case may be. Any persons inclined to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to

NICHOLAS LEWIS SEWALL.

Tobacco, if the price can be agreed on, will be taken in payment.

#### FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 814 acres, lying on Pomkey river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; there are about 200 acres of low grounds of the first quality on the said river, it abounds with fine meadow lands; there is land enough cleared and under good fences to work 10 or 12 hands to great advantage; this land is remarkable for fine tobacco, wheat, and corn, a tolerable good proportion of buildings on it, with orchards of apples and peaches; it lies about 28 miles from Fredericksburg, and 45 from Richmond, two of our chief trading towns in Virginia, and is for sale on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit.

FRANCIS MERIWETHER.

Prince-George's county, November 7, 1785.

TO be run for over the course at Queen-Anne, on Thursday the 24th instant, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis jockey club; the best two in three heats, six times round to a heat, which will be between three and four miles.

And on the day following the entrance money of both days, with what more may be made up, supposed to be ten guineas, for four and three years old; four years old carrying ninety-eight, three years old a feather; the best two in three heats, three times round to each heat.

Each horse, &c. starting the first day to pay thirty shillings, and those on the second fifteen.

To be entered the day preceding the race, with Marsh M. Duvall. Three horses to start each day or no race.

October 30, 1785.

#### FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 586 acres, lying on the south branch of Mattapony river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; it is of the first quality in the said county for tobacco, wheat, and corn, and abounds in excellent meadow lands; there are on the said land a dwelling house 38 by 16, with 3 fire places, and other convenient out houses, a water grist mill, a fine orchard of the best kind of fruit, and peach orchards; there are to clear on the said land 450 acres of well timbered land, and there is already cleared good fresh ground sufficient to work 7 or 8 hands to great advantage. This land is for sale on reasonable terms for ready money, or short credit.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Chew, of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on Monday the 21st of November 1785, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money,

PART of a tract of land called Birkhead's Lot, containing forty-nine acres, more or less, adjoining to his late dwelling plantation; also negroes, consisting of one man, two women, and two children, with the crop of tobacco.

SAMUEL CHEW, executor.

N. B. The creditors are requested to attend the sale, or the property will then be sold for what may be had for it.

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

LOST or mislaid, by Bennet Heerli, of Baltimore county, a certificate for thirty-four pounds four shillings and two pence, No. 1298, bearing date the first day of June 1784, which he obtained from the loan-office for money lent.

#### TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

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

GEORGE MANN.

November 5, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Anne-Arundel Manor, on the 7th day of September last, a negro man named PUNCH about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a large and long nose; had on when he went away an offnabrig shirt, country cloth waistcoat and breeches, and an old felt hat; it is probable that he may have changed his name and cloaths; he had a large scar occasioned by a burn on one, or perhaps on both of his shoulders. Whoever takes up the said runaway and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have a reward of three pounds, including what the law allows.

JOHN WELCH, son of Robert.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

November 7, 1785.

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

JERNINGHAM DRURY.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Elly Orme, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARE, about ten years old, shod all round, has a white spot on her off jaw, one on her near shoulder, some white on her back occasioned by a sore, and no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Piscataway, October 26, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, lying near Piscataway, containing one hundred and eight acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a small apple orchard, with sundry other fruit trees, and some few acres of good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond on interest with good security from the day of sale.

ELIZABETH WHEELER.

September 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court of chancery, for a commission to take charge of the person and estate of John Kellam (son of William Kellam) an idiot.

JOHN KELLAM.

Charles county, September 16, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly at their next meeting, praying them to pass an act to alter the main road leading from Pile's warehouse to Allen's Fresh, the road as now laid out being impassable for carriages of any kind.

Annapolis, September 27, 1785.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm and make valid a certain instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father.

BEALE HAMMOND.

Charles county, July 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for that useful Bridge-way, stopped up by Eleanor Boardman, to be opened.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

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

Frederick county, October 8, 1785.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

TWO hundred and eighty-eight acres of exceeding good land, lying about seven miles from Frederick-town, on the road leading to Lancaster and Baltimore, on which are two good dwelling houses, two barns, and stables, with spring houses on each place, and some convenient out houses, two good apple orchards, with cherry, peach, and pear trees, twenty-five acres of meadow, and about thirty more may be made; also a good mill seat on a good stream of water, and in a part where grain is very plenty, which makes a merchant mill very profitable; the land lies level, the situation very pleasant, and is as well adapted to grain, grass, and tobacco, as any in the settlement. State certificates will be taken in payment for the same. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase the said land may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL, son of Richard.

N. B. There are about seventy acres now in wheat and rye, which will be sold with the place.

ALL those that have any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby once more requested to bring them in properly attested, to

MARY PINDLE, executrix.

RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Annapolis, October 19, 1785.

STOLEN or strayed from this city, about three weeks ago, a light gray HORSE, full fifteen hands and a half high, rising eight years old. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the printer shall receive four dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Tyler, in Prince-George's county, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a blaze face, four white feet, and branded on the near buttock with something like an horse shoe, and appears to be rising four years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, October 10, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting or going through my plantation with gun or dogs from the date hereof, as I am determined to take the advantage of the law in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM GREENWELL, jun.

Queen Anne's county, October 1, 1785.

BACON hams and shoulders of the best quality to be sold; if wanted for exportation they are warranted to keep perfectly sound a nine months voyage. If an equal number of each are taken, the price is fifteen pence per pound.

ROBERT BROWNE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Boardman, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in properly attested, that they may be settled, by

JAMES BOARDMAN.

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

R E  
T H A  
for  
of opin  
objections

Lancelot Cooper  
James Somerville  
James Brown  
Ditto Blair  
William and  
James Gordon  
William Palmer  
William Moller  
Abraham and  
Anne C. Green  
William Sydebe  
Hugh Dean's  
Thomas Cooke  
George Wells  
Lawrence One  
John Gardiner  
Samuel Handy  
Rachel Potting  
Nathan Hodges  
Samuel Higgin  
Robert Potting  
Edward Parkin  
Morice Miles  
John Gant  
Joseph Brasher  
Elizabeth Sim  
Benjamin Har  
Richard Duck  
Arnold Water  
John Sellman  
Sarah Harwood  
Jeremiah Mag  
Joshua Clark  
Thomas Duck  
Jesse Simmon  
Jacob Green  
William Mea  
Anne Orme  
Mary Warkin  
George Gard  
Thomas Duck  
Lawrence On  
Samuel Hand  
Richard Har  
Charles Gra  
Joseph Brow  
Thomas M  
Michael Jen  
Joshua Smith  
Archibald B  
Jenkins  
Edward Day  
Aquila Hall  
Gibson and  
Amos Davis  
Peter Hunter  
William Eva  
Hanson Brife  
John Gant  
Nathaniel C  
John Peter  
Richard Pon  
Lawrence O  
George Crof  
George Con  
John Lowe  
Walter Will  
James Wilfo  
John Gant  
Christopher  
John Cadwa  
Elizabeth H  
Josiah Mitcl  
Col. Sharp  
William Iny  
Abram And  
Joseph Stie  
Andrew Da  
Jean Caldcl  
James And  
William R  
James Long  
James Dick  
Moses Gal  
Robert Cr  
Benjamin  
Sabina R  
Jane and  
Shields a  
George M  
John Ste  
Jonathan



# IN COUNCIL, August 18, 1785.

## RESOLVED,

THAT the following claims, which have been exhibited to this board, to be approved and passed in order for payment, out of those funds appropriated by law for satisfaction of certain debts, and which this board is of opinion ought not to be satisfied out of the said funds, or passed, and allowed, for the reasons and objections stated, be published, with the said reasons and objections, for the information of the claimants.

Claimants.	Against whom.	Reasons why not paid.
Lancelot Cooper	Richard Button	The claimant and debtor both being British subjects.
James Somerville	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Same.
James Brown and Co. Piscataway	The rev. Mr. Boucher	Same.
Ditto Bladensburg	Ditto	Same.
William and Robert Molleson	Robert Alexander	Same.
James Gordon and Co.	Lloyd Dulany	Same.
William Palmer	Robert Christie, jun.	Same.
William Molleson	Robert Alexander	Same.
Ashburner and Place	Ditto	Same.
Anne C. Green, deceased	James Christie	
William Sydebotham	The rev. Mr. Boucher	
Hugh Dean's bond	James and Robert Christie	
Thomas Cockey Deye	Ditto	
George Wells	James Christie	
Lawrence Oneal	John Glasford, and Co.	
John Gardiner	Gale, Fearon, and Co.	
Samuel Handy	Ditto	
Rachel Pottinger	Ditto	
Nathan Hodge	Ditto	
Samuel Higgins	Ditto	
Robert Pottinger	Ditto	
Edward Parkinson	Ditto	
Morice Miles	Ditto	
John Gant	Ditto	
Joseph Brashear	Ditto	
Elizabeth Simmons	Ditto	
Benjamin Harwood	Ditto	
Richard Duckett	Ditto	
Arnold Waters	Ditto	
John Sellman	Ditto	
Sarah Harwood	Ditto	
Jeremiah Magruder	Ditto	
Joshua Clark	Ditto	
Thomas Duckett	Ditto	
Jesse Simmons	Ditto	
Jacob Green	Ditto	
William Mears	Ditto	
Anne Orme	Ditto	
Mary Watkins	Ditto	
George Gardiner	Ditto	
Thomas Duckett and others	Ditto	
Lawrence Oneal	Mackie, Spiers, French, and Co.	
Samuel Handy	Ditto	No evidence that the debts due to their estates are insufficient to satisfy the claims against them.
Richard Harbert	Nottingham Company	
Charles Graham, deceased	Ditto	
Joseph Browneley	Ditto	
Thomas M. Lockland	Ditto	
Michael Jenkins	Ditto	
Joshua Smith	Ditto	
Archibald Buchanan and Co.	James Russell and Co.	
Jenkins	Ditto	
Edward Day & uxor	Ditto	
Aquila Hall, deceased	Ditto	
Gibson and Donaldson	Ditto	
Amos Davis	Ditto	
Peter Hunter, two accounts	Ditto	
William Evans	James Russell	
Hanson Briscoe	Ditto	
John Gant	Ditto	
Nathaniel Chapman's executors	Principio Company	
John Peter	Colin, Dunlop, and Co.	
Richard Ponsonby	Daniel Stephenson	
Lawrence Oneal	Cunningham, Finley, and Co.	
George Crofs	Daniel Stephenson	
George Conn	Ditto	
John Love	Ditto	
Walter Williams, jun.	Ditto	
James Willson	Daniel Stephenson	
John Gant	Ditto	
Christopher Edelin	Henry Addison	
John Cadwalader, two accounts	Walter Dulany	
Elizabeth Humphries	The rev. Mr. Boucher	
Joshua Mitchell	Thomas French	
Col. Sharp	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	
William Inyard	Daniel Dulany, of Daniel	
Abram Andrews	Nottingham Company	
Joseph Stiles	James Christie	
Andrew Davidson	The rev. Mr. Edmiston	
Jean Caldeleugh	Anthony Stewart	The property of Mr. Edmiston, which was restored to Mrs. Edmiston, is liable for the debt.
James Anderson and son	James Chalmers	This debt was contracted after Mr. Stewart left the state.
William Embleton	Lloyd Dulany	This debt originated since the revolution.
James Long	Robert Christie	No vouchers to support the claim.
James Dick and Stewart	Ditto	The agreement on which this account is founded must be produced.
Moses Galloway	Ditto	The probate by the executor defective and insufficient.
Robert Crawford	Ditto	The probate not sufficient.
Benjamin Griffith and Co.	Ditto	M. Galloway's certificate is defective, the person, in whose possession Mr. Christie's books are, must certify what the claim is.
Sabina Rumsey	Samuel Hyde	This account will not pass, as the sheriff is chargeable only on supposition there was an escape, and there is no evidence produced of it.
Jane and Thomas Contee	Ditto	Not sufficient evidence of the claim, nor any confiscated property of Samuel Hyde's to pay his debts.
Shields and Mattison	Dr. Henry Stevenson	Same.
George M. Candless	Ditto	The credits must be ascertained.
John Stevenson, deceased	Ditto	Same.
Jonathan Plowman's administrators	Dr. Henry Stevenson	Same.
		Wants the necessary credits for Dr. Stevenson's attendance as a physician.



Claimants.	Against whom.	Reasons why not passed.
Anthony Stewart	Anthony Stewart	The original bond must be produced.
Ditto	Rev. Jonathan Boucher	The original bond must be produced, and evidence that the debts due to Mr. Boucher are insufficient to satisfy the claims against him.
James Dick and Stewart	Anthony Stewart	Wants explanation, and the probate is defective and insufficient, not being made as prescribed by law.
Executors of James Dick	Ditto	Wants explanation, and also not admissible for want of vouchers and a probate.
Charles Stewart, security with Daniel Dulany, of Walter, for A. Stewart	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Wants explanation and proof, and the obligee ought to be paid and bond taken up, before the one security be satisfied out of the estate of the other, as such satisfaction would be no bar to the obligee's right to take his remedy against the other security.
Charles Stewart, security for A. Stewart	Anthony Stewart	Wants explanation and better proof, and the bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim can be admitted.
Bennett Neale	Alexander Lawton and Co.	Apply to A. Lawton and Co. for payment.
William Smith, security for Dr. Stevenson, to A. Hoops	Dr. H. Stevenson	The bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim is admissible.
George Fitzhugh	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Probate wanting by George Fitzhugh, that he has received no satisfaction from Daniel Dulany, or indemnification for the said claim.
Hambleton Davidson	Robert Christie, jun.	Wants explanation and information.
Clement Sewell	Robert Alexander	No probate that R. Alexander received the money; Mr. Sewell only makes a memorandum of his belief, not upon oath.
George M'Candlefs	Nottingham Company	This being a private account against Corbin Lee is inadmissible as a claim against the company.
Shields and Mattison	Ditto	Same.
Clement Sewell, administrator of Mrs. Smith	James Chalmers	It appears by Mr. Chalmers's books and other vouchers, that there will be nothing due the estate of Mrs. Smith on a settlement of their accounts.
Joseph Harris	Ditto	Same.
Barbara Harris	Ditto	Same.
Thomas Riche	Ditto	Same.
Sylvanus Prothero, assigned to Robert Anderson	Ditto	Same.
John Moore	Ditto	Same.
Gideon Haynes	Ditto	Same.

By order,

T. J O H N S O N, jun. clk.

October 26, 1785.  
To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 11th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A VALUABLE plantation, lying on the North Run, near the Head of South river, containing two hundred and two acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and other out-houses, two good meadows, and a good apple orchard.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.  
N. B. The conditions of the sale to be, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, the other half in two equal payments, one at the end of six months, the other at twelve. Bond with security will be required.

Maryland, October 8, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,  
A VALUABLE tract of land, called Refurvey on Locust Thicket; it lies in Montgomery county, and contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres; the soil is well adapted to corn, wheat, or tobacco, and is well watered and timbered; there are about forty acres cleared, and about fifteen acres which may be improved into valuable meadow; it lies within two miles and a half of Montgomery court-house. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to James Symphon, living at George-town, or to the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco.

PETER GREEN.

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.  
THE subscribers having become securities for Joseph Burroughs to the state of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the said Burroughs having absconded without leaving effects sufficient to discharge the said debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general assembly, for leave to sell the land purchased of the state by the said Burroughs.

JAMES CHAPPELEAR, THOMAS LOCK.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkin.

10th Oct. 1785. W. PACA.

September 20, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly of this state, to empower us to make sale of certain lands being in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Prince-George's, and Charles, the property of the heirs of Dr. Adam Thompson, deceased.

JOHN HAWKINS, LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Office for confiscated estate, Annapolis, October 21, 1785

On Monday the 21st of November next, will be sold, at Mr. M'Candlefs, in Baltimore-town, the undermentioned confiscated property, which belonged to the Nottingham and Principio companies, to wit:

THAT part of the White Marsh plantation which lies below the road, and was purchased at a former sale by John Hammond Cromwell, Lot No. 78, containing 219½ acres. No. 6, 66½ acres. No. 70, 212½ acres, in the neighbourhood of Baltimore town. Also 7 acres of valuable meadow adjoining Baltimore-town, which belonged to James Christie. And lot No. 76 of My Lady's Manor, containing 114½ acres.

At Frederick-town, on Saturday the 26th of November, will be sold, sundry lots of Monocacy Manor, to wit: Lot No. 29, 138 acres. No. 36, 252 acres. No. 63, 133 acres.

The property will be sold for current money, or any specie state certificates, payable on the first day of January 1790, with interest annually. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, GABRIEL DUVAL.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber, opposite Alexandria, on Monday the 28th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ALL the personal estate of George Frazier Hawkins, Esq; deceased, consisting of negroes of different ages and sexes, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, and a variety of household furniture. Six months credit, with bond and good security, will be given for all sums above twenty-five shillings.

All persons who have claims against the estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those who are indebted to the same, will, by discharging them, much oblige their humble servant.

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.

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

NATHAN HAMMOND.

September 2, 1785,  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to convey in fee simple, part of two tracts of land, St. Andrew's Cross and the Fork, lying in Kent county, late the property of William Haley, deceased, and now in part belonging to minors incapable of making a legal title.

October 10 1785.  
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm the right and title of all those lands in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past.

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Somerfet, September 1, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to lay out a new road beginning at Samuel Smith's, on the road leading from Back creek to Stevens's ferry, thence through the swamp between the lands of Samuel Smith and William Miles, Nehemiah King and William Mitchell, David Wilson and Jesse King, till it intersects the road leading from Miles's mill up the Pocofin's.

September 1, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law to empower the justices of Somerset county court, to extend the causeway through the marsh on the south side of Wicomico river, opposite the lower ferry, and to build a bridge across a small creek over which the road must pass, and also to build a wharf at the end of the said causeway.

London-town, May 25, 1785.  
RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to remedy the defect in a lease from Josias Shaw, late of Prince-George's county, to me, for the plantation where the said Shaw did live, the said lease not having been acknowledged and recorded in due time.

JAMES WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.

HENRY ADDISON.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, to the next general assembly, for a restitution of her property.

EDWARD FENWICK.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 17, 1785.

## ALGIERS, June 7.

THE bey of Constantine made his public entry into this place on the 14th of last month, and was confirmed in his dignity by the dey. The bey at the same time brought the tribute which he is obliged to pay our regency, which consisted of 300,000 piastres, and which were brought by 50 mules, besides which he distributed 15,000 chequins among the different officers of the government. The Venetians have also paid their annual tribute of 3,500 ducats, and they have at the same time liquidated the presents for the consulship, which remained due, and were valued at about the same sum. This will preserve peace between this regency and the Venetians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4. The new mufti has prohibited the reading of foreign gazettes and newspapers, in whatever language they may be written, under very severe penalties. A similar order was published under the administration of the grand vizier, who was lately deceased.

LISBON, Aug. 1. Two large Algerine frigates of 36 guns, and full of men, were seen within four leagues of this place cruising, and have stopped several ships which were not under English colours, and taken two large ships that bore American colours, and sent them up to Algiers. They have been out six weeks, and during that time made five valuable prizes without meeting with any resistance.

PARIS, Aug. 16. France has scarcely ever been visited with such a variety of storms, as in the last six weeks; the rain has fallen in torrents, the hail was very large and heavy, and the lightning tremendous, the thunder most awful, and the gulls of wind equal to winter gales in the worst seasons. The harvest is likely to suffer much. In many places most violent inundations have taken place, particularly in Picardy.

## LONDON, July 30.

The duc de Mallebois has, by well timed liberalities among the Dutch soldiery, found means to appease all the national indisposition to his command. He is becoming already rather popular.

To deliver this country immediately from the weight of taxes which press upon the very means of supplying the exigencies of the state, is beyond the power of wisdom, but to lessen them by every possible exertion, is the indispensable duty of any minister who lays claim to common honesty or humanity. The ordinary and extraordinary charge of government must be suited to the calamitous state of the commonwealth. The monopoly of American trade is lost. A great part of the local trade of the kingdom is about to be transferred to Ireland; and foreign commerce of every species is now turned into various channels. It follows, then, that every branch of the revenue ought to be strictly scrutinized, every account inspected, every balance called in, every useless office and superannuated officer should be suppressed, every article of parade and ostentation should be extinguished; the pomps and vanities of this insatiable, yet repenting island, should be renounced. No individual, however elevated by birth, or favoured by the smiles of royalty, should, by dint of an overgrown enormous salary, by holding a plurality of places, or a pension, have power to insult the community at large, by an ostentatious parade in contrast to their poverty.

A Caution. There has lately been brought into circulation, a great number of counterfeit half guineas, of George III. made of copper, gilt. They are easily known by weighing, being much lighter, and look freer than the real half guinea.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in London, March 6.

"I arrived in this state on the third of January, after a passage of six weeks, during which we had several very severe gales of wind, but sustained no injury either to ship or cargo; from the information I have received, since my arrival here, I am happy to inform you, that the cargo is very well adapted to this market, and from the offers already made me, have no doubt but our expectations will be fully accomplished. I have visited most of the commercial towns in the state, and have at length determined, for a variety of reasons, to become an inhabitant of Richmond, which is the capital of the state. The convenience of this situation to the tobacco trade, and the vast extent of back country which can only be supplied with necessities from this town, are two of the reasons which have induced me to enter into this determination; on this and other private subjects you shall be farther informed by next opportunity.

"This country, my friend, wants nothing but the hand of art to render it the most valuable of any belonging to the terrestrial globe. Nature has surely been uncommonly bountiful in her gifts here, every of her works seem to throw open to him who views it, a degree of perfection, peculiar to this alone.

"The hand of art seems hitherto to have been employed with feebleness and inactivity; but now the inhabitants are sensible of the advantages their country possesses, appear determined to render as perfect and refined as possible, those gifts which nature has thus liberally bestowed. Before my arrival in this country, I had formed an opinion of its inhabitants very different indeed, from that which I now possess; I was ever taught to believe, by the language of my country, that they were savages both in disposition and manner, but with surprise and astonishment, I found them very

conversant, in all those refined manners and politeness, which a London or a Paris themselves may possess. Humanity and benevolence are two principles, which seem to be riveted in the bosoms of every Virginian—the benefits of these principles, I have repeatedly experienced since my arrival here.

"The ladies in this country not only possess an uncommon share of beauty and elegance, but also a degree of modesty and virtue, rarely to be met with in other countries; the sweetness and liveliness of disposition, which they possess, together with the powers of their understanding, not only render them agreeable companions, but also instructing in all the arts of conversation itself.

"The commercial men in this country complain much of the injuries they have suffered, in consequence of the mode adopted in Europe for the public vending of their tobacco; many, it appears, have become bankrupts in consequence of that establishment."

Aug. 1. The dey of Algiers, who is one of the most enterprising men in the world, is forming artificial ports, the piers of which are to be shut up by gates, and fortified, by building on those piers redoubts and batteries, commanding an entrance into the harbours. The number of vessels launched to depredate on the Spanish trade, are incredible.

The last letters from the coast of Africa mention, that there has been a fever among the natives there, which has carried off thirty or forty in a day, but had partly stopped, owing to a gentleman from America, who had found out a remedy to cure it.

Aug. 9. The following instance of family longevity is, perhaps, as remarkable as any ever made known to the public: There is now living at Richmond, in Surry, a maiden lady, of the name of Eccles, who on the second of last May, completed her 103th year; she eats and drinks as heartily as at any period of her life, and has her faculties in as great perfection; she can read the smallest print without spectacles, and her employment now is, in finishing a fine curious piece of needle-work she has been some months about. Her father lived to the age of 137; her sister died about three years ago, aged 104; and there is no recollection of any relation she ever had, dying at a less age than 90.

Aug. 13. The Americans have made a contract with their good and great ally, the French king, to supply that power with all the spermaceri oil which they can procure; and to encourage the American fishery, we understand that Paris is to be in future lighted with American, instead of vegetable oil. This is the only article of American produce which we should have discouraged for the sake of our own fishery. The Americans, in consequence of this contract, have sent twenty-five ships to the southern whale fishery, and we have only sent seven.

Aug. 16. All the members of the cabinet are sent for to town, to attend the king in council to-morrow at St. James's, on affairs of importance.

Aug. 31. At a meeting of the Surry magistrates yesterday, it being the time of renewing licences, there was much conversation on the balloon business, and some thoughts of stopping the proofs of intrepidity among the clouds in the county of Surry. Their worthiness, however, did not come to any determination on the matter, though they expressed a strong desire to put an end to atmospheric travelling.

Sept. 3. A gentleman, we are informed, has long practised the use of hay soup for his horses with great success, and they have thriven much better upon it than on grains, and even preferring it to the finest spring water, upon repeated trials. This gentleman has lately made a discovery that may prove useful in husbandry; the unkind season for turneps last year, occasioned him to sow a field several times before he got any plant; what turneps were got, he led off by Christmas, and wheat was then planted on the same land, and it is apprehended that a considerable quantity of the turnep feed that did not vegetate in due time, was nursed and cherished through the winter, (severe as it was) there being now growing with the wheat a very fair crop of turneps, many of which weigh six or seven pounds a piece. Some little difficulty, it is supposed, will arise in cutting the wheat, to prevent damage to the leaves of the turneps, but it is believed, a particular kind of sickle, which he has invented, and caused to be made under his own direction, will answer the intended purpose of harvesting the wheat without in the least injuring the turnep tops; and it is expected, that this accidental discovery will prove so useful as to attract the notice of those who wish for improvements in agriculture.

## NEWBURY-PORT, October 19.

Last week an improvement was made by Mr. Mulliken of this town, on Mr. Willard's patent clock-jacks: he constructed one to run with a spring, instead of the weight, whereby that useful machine is rendered more portable, and will go a longer time without winding, than the common ones with a weight, and will carry round an equal quantity of meat.

## NEW-YORK, November 2.

We are informed, that about twenty of the episcopal clergy, joined by delegates of lay gentlemen from a number of the congregations in several of the southern states, lately assembled in convention at Christ Church, Philadelphia, revised the liturgy of the church of England (adapting it to the late revolution) expunged some of the creeds, reduced the thirty-nine articles to twenty

in number, and agreed on a letter, addressed to the archbishops and spiritual court in England, desiring they would be pleased to obviate any difficulties that might arise on application to them, for consecrating such respectable clergy as should be appointed and sent to London from their body; to act as bishops on the continent of America, where there is at present only one prelate dignified with episcopal powers, viz. the right reverend Dr. Samuel Seabury, bishop of the apostolical church in the state of Connecticut. Hitherto Mr. Pitt, the British minister has vehemently opposed all applications preferred for consecration to sees in America: this discouragement occasioned bishop Seabury to secure his consecration from three of the bishops in Scotland, which proves as perfectly valid and efficient, as though obtained from the hands of the right reverences of Canterbury, York, and London: and is incontestably proved by a list of the consecration and succession of Scots bishops since the revolution in 1688, under William the third. For the particulars of which, vide an address of the episcopal clergy to the right reverend bishop Seabury, published about a month ago.

The orig Betsey, Thompson, that sailed from this port on the 19th of July, arrived late at Cadiz the 24th of August. She was chased by an Algerine, but escaped by out-sailing her.

Last Sunday arrived in town from England, by way of Bolton, Mr. Ralph Earl, a native of Massachusetts; he has passed a number of years in London under those distinguished and most celebrated masters in painting, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. West, and Mr. Copley. This gentleman now proposes to enter upon his profession in this city, where a specimen of his abilities may be seen on calling at Mr. Rivington's, No. 1, Queen-street.

## PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

The ship Rambler, captain M'Comb, arrived at Beverly, N. E. the 22d ult. in 34 days from Cadiz. As he was going into the last mentioned port, on his outward bound passage from Beverly, he was met by two Algerine galleons, from one of which he was hailed, and asked where he was from, and what was his cargo? He answered, from Corke, and laden with Newfoundland fish. The Algerine then told him to show his colours, when, having English ones, he immediately hoisted them. This proving satisfactory to the pirates, they suffered him to proceed, without boarding him.

Extract of a letter (received by captain M'Comb) from a merchant in Cadiz, to a gentleman in Beverly, dated August 25 1785.

"You no doubt have heard of the havoc done upon our coasts, by the Algerines, since the truce between them and the Spaniards. A brig from Boston, to this place, laden with flour and lumber, has, I understand, been carried into Algiers; and a ship belonging to New-York, homeward bound from Lisbon, with salt, and taken off the Western Islands, has likewise been sent here, a prize to one of their cruisers. Captain M'Comb I hope may be fortunate enough in not falling in with any of them, particularly as he goes so far under the protection of a Portuguese man of war and a frigate, which have come here to convoy some of their ships, detained here."

We are informed that the New York ship, mentioned in the above extract, was drove ashore by the Algerines, on a small island, at the entrance of the straits, where they left her. She was afterwards taken possession of by a number of Spaniards, got off, and then carried into Cadiz. The information therefore, of her being sent into that port as a prize to an Algerine cruiser, is supposed to be a mistake.

An English vessel, carried into Algiers on suspicion of being an American, and there released, arrived at Cadiz the day before captain M'Comb sailed. The captain informed, that a schooner, captain Smith, from Bolton, and a brig from some other port on the continent; were carried into Algiers, and the crews sold at auction, before he sailed.

## Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, July 21.

"Some sailors belonging to a vessel arrived here from the North Sea, give an account that several leagues from land, they saw a strange appearance of something floating like a large quantity of sea-weed; in a little while it sunk, and caused a vast swell. Relating this affair to an intelligent seafaring gentleman here, he himself asserted, that near Stockholm he a few summers ago perceived a kind of floating island, which soon disappeared, but was afterwards seen further off, as it moved, a prodigious swell ensued. Mentioning the circumstance at Stockholm, he was informed that what he had seen was a sea animal, and that the fishermen, at the bearings of certain points, had seen him rise, and were obliged to row off, till they got into proper soundings. A gentleman being among some rocks, founding the coasts, beheld something rise in the sea, which appeared like an island, and then disappeared.

"Some people here give credit to this story of the sailors. It is certain that Lord Rodney went once in pursuit of an island, which vanished, and which was supposed by some learned men to be an animal mentioned in the natural history of Norway."

Nov. 7. The great variety of accounts from the different parts of the new settled country westward, 1784 a correspondent, demonstrate the many perils and dangers which the adventurers have and are continually experiencing. The savages seem not even to hint at a



declared opposition to the new settlers, but appear to be in general of a peaceful disposition; they are, however, as deceitful as barbarous, for the very party that professes the greatest friendship to-day, will burn your house and murder you to-morrow. It is thought upon the whole, that as their numbers increase, they will be able to defy the plundering parties; and by their laudable industry in cultivating the rich and fertile soil of the western hemisphere, will change its prospect from a savage wilderness, to a civilised field that shall blossom like the rose.

By a letter from Worcester in Massachusetts, of the 28th of October, we learn, that two vessels arrived at Boston from London. These vessels brought but few goods, which is a circumstance by no means to be regretted by the inhabitants of that commonwealth. For the fewer foreign debts we contract, the less money will be drawn from us to make payment; and not only that state, but the United States in general, are sufficiently drained of their circulating cash, which has gone to pay, in great part, for articles of luxury that this country would have done better to have been without. We have much land to cultivate—but a few articles for foreign exports. That people whose imports exceed their exports cannot grow rich, they must look for poverty and ruin, which will inevitably be the consequence.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, to a merchant in New-York, dated August 22, 1785.*

"Two American ships have been taken by the Algerines within this twelve or fourteen days. One of them a ship from St. Ubes for Boston, taken well to the westward; the other a ship from Boston for this port, captured on this coast. The former of which the Turks a few nights ago ran on shore, a few leagues from this place; the latter having three men that proved themselves to be British subjects, by having proper certificates, claimed the protection of the English consul, who procured their enlargement; the fate of the others are much to be pitied, more so than if they had fallen into the hands of the Moors, who are counted far more civilised."

### ANNAPOLIS, November 17.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the general assembly, viz.

For Worcester county, Peter Chaile, John Pope Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, and William Purnell, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Jeremiah Baker, John Oglevee, Samuel Miller, and Nathaniel Kamey, Esquires.

For Somerset county, John Gale, John Dashiell, William Adams, and Richard Waters, jun. Esquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Hughlett, William Whitely, Matthew Driver, and Henry Downes, Esquires.

*Messieurs printers,*

*A B and E O tables having lately been the subject of much conversation, you will oblige a number of your readers, by giving the following extracts from the European Magazine a place in your paper.*

Y. Z.

"IT is curious to observe the workings of an inexperienced heart, when it first ventures within the precincts of a gaming house. He treads the ground, as if it were in the days of enchantment, when a single step away might engulf him for ever; or as if he were in the forbidden enclosures of a miserable rich man, who sets up steel-traps and spring-guns, and breaks the legs of his neighbours for the sake of a cabbage. The young man conceives that every eye is directed upon him, and that the wits of all the group are at work to undo him. But he is gradually reconciled to his situation, by observing that instead of suspicion, all is mirth and indifference. He sees that it is a matter of perfect unconcern, whether he plays, or does not play; whether he wins, or loses; and that he might leave the room with an empty purse, or with an additional thousand guineas, without any creature taking the smallest observation of him, whatever might be their feelings on the loss. This it is that constitutes the fascination of E O. Cash circulates so freely, and with such rapidity, the stake is so suddenly determined, and the gold makes so quick a revolution from E to O, and from O to E, that is from the banker to the player, and from the player to the banker, that there is not leisure to observe that the guinea in every single transition drops a little of its value, until at last it sinks, and rests entire in the bank.

"There are many of my readers, I hope, who never did, and never will, see an E O table; my fair readers who have fineness of sentiment, and delicacy of manners, can never be seduced for a moment into such a scene; but even they may wish to know the nature of that fashionable machine, whose charms seem even to rival their own, by keeping their admirers from their feet.

"An E O table is a circular frame, with a turn-about or wheel in the middle; round this there are forty holes, marked alternately E and O. The table-keeper stands at the head of the table, and has a bank, from which he plays against the whole company. The manner of the play is this: The table-keeper turns round the wheel, and throws an ivory ball around the table, and while it revolves, the company place their stakes according to inclination, upon either one or other of the letters E or O. If the ball lodges in the letter E, the table-keeper sweeps into the bank all the money which is laid upon that letter, and pays all which is laid upon O. It frequently happens, that an equal sum is laid upon each letter, in which case the money goes from hand to hand, and the table-keeper neither wins nor loses; this being likely to happen in all cases, a contrivance is established for the benefit of the bank, which is said to be 25 per cent. but which in fact is 5 per cent. in favour of the table, and is full 75 against the player. It is, that out of the 40 holes, two shall be barred; and when the ball lodges in either of the two bar-holes, the bar E, or the bar O, the table-keeper receives the money staked on that letter, and pays none to the other side. Supposing then that the bars should come but twice in 40 times, which, according to the calculation, will likely be every five minutes, the advantage in favour of the table is 50 per cent. per hour, which is

certainly sufficient to deter men who have any discretion, from making a practice of playing at this game.

"But since the contention between the tables has arisen to such a height, some of them have condescended to play at half bars, by which it meant that they will pay one half the sum laid on the opposite letter, when a bar-hole comes: This certainly reduces the profits of the table; but still they are beyond all reasonable bounds; and it is curious to inquire how men should be seduced to venture their money against such odds. Curiosity may lead a man to an E O table, independent of any other motive; and seeing the profusion of the table—the rapid circulation of the gold—and the extreme indifference with which the players dash into the game, and pay or receive the stake. Seeing a heap of guineas lying before one gentleman now, and in a few minutes taking their flight around the table, and just lighting before other gentlemen, as it were to take breath, before they renew their circuit, he is powerfully invited to become an actor in the scene, and he is not deterred by the apprehension of the incessant drawback which there is upon every man that ventures, because the gradual gleanings of the bank are not easily perceived, until they are felt. But in general the commencement of gaming is necessity, as its prosecution is avarice. Having seen his neighbour or companion ascertain a large sum in a few minutes, a man remembers it in his distrets, and flies to the table with a little cash, in hopes of supplying an occasional event. If he succeeds, he is but too apt to set down the gaming-table as a common resource; and if he fails, he has the consolation to reflect that it is altogether a game of chance, and he must consider his loss as more the effect of his poverty, which prevented him from continuing his play, by which he might have retrieved his luck.

"How few men are there who sit down content with their winnings or who are deterred by their loss. The only two instances which ever came to my knowledge of the kind are, the celebrated Tom King of the fift, and a rich Cumberland baronet of the second. Mr. King won 3,500l. and was satisfied. The baronet lost 20,000l. and was fated. They each took an oath never to touch a dice box again. A young man having once found out the way, goes to the table as a matter of course; avarice creeps slowly into his mind—the gay manners and the easy life of a gamester make their impression, and he loves to associate with men who are so pleasant and polite. At last it becomes habitual to him; the love of play rises into a passion, and he arrives at that state of intoxication, in which neither loss nor gain have an effect upon the mind.

"How cautious then ought we to be, on our first approaches to a scene of so much delusion, and such fatal tendency! All who have been in this metropolis, have had opportunities of remarking the impression which the familiarity of this game has made upon the minds of men, and the disorders to which it has given rise."

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

Annapolis, November 17, 1785.

THE subscribers to the DANCING-ASSEMBLY are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's on Saturday evening next at six o'clock. J. Mann

### Lands for Private or Public Sale.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for private sale, two hundred and thirty-seven acres of well improved land, where he now lives, part of that valuable tract of land called White-Hall, which is equal to any in Anne-Arundel county, well watered and timbered, situated on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, nine of Queen-Anne, and twenty of Baltimore-town, and within four miles of seven miles. The purchase money to be paid in five equal payments, viz. the first payment to be made on the possession being given, the second one year after the first, and so on annually till the whole is paid. Possession will be given on giving bond on interest with approved security, by

ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th of this instant, November, an election will be held at Annapolis for Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, clk. of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, for cash, on Monday the 5th day of December next, J. D. Munn

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Ralph Basil, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

10/27/85 ZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

To be SOLD, on the 10th day of December 1785, on the plantation of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring-bay.

SOME negroes, stock, consisting of horses and cattle, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given on bond with good security. w3

10/27/85 THOMAS POWNALL, } executors.

Prince-George's county, November 8, 1785.

On Tuesday the 6th day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling house of captain Tobias Belt, late of said county, deceased,

A PARCEL of likely healthy country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, a variety of household furniture, plantation utensils, and stock of all kinds. Three months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security. w3

10/27/85 MARY BELT, administratrix.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Rigger, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan Rigger, for the payment of his debts.

Cecil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785.

WAS left on my shore, at the head of North East river, on the second day of October last,

a BOAT, supposed formerly to have been a ship's yawl; she is 15 feet keel, raised on one plank, decked, and schooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty-fives on board, some made use of as an anchor; she was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned since it is probable they stole her.

The man was a short chunky fellow, with a blue sailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and slopp-shouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Englishwoman; they had with them a black and white spotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to

10/27/85 BASIL WILLIAMS.

Mattapony, St. Mary's county, October 20, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 29th day of November next,

THE following parcels of very good level land, for which considerably less than the real value will be taken by the subscriber; one tract called Sewall's Discovery, containing 108 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and under a good fence, 7 or 8 acres of meadow ground thereon partly cleared; the buildings are, a new house 20 feet by 16, lately finished for an overseer, a negro quarter, and a tobacco house 40 feet by 20, with a 10 feet shed on each side, a few apple and peach trees thereon; also 100 or 150 acres of wood land adjoining thereto, convenient for fish and oysters, &c. &c. &c. All the said land is the same quality of and adjoining to the valuable tract called and well known by the name of Mattapony Sewall, on which the subscriber now resides, in the county aforesaid, on Patuxent river, within three miles of the mouth thereof. Credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, on giving bonds with interest and approved security for one, two, or three years, or perhaps double that number of years as the case may be. Any persons inclined to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to

10/27/85 NICHOLAS LEWIS SEWALL.

Tobacco, if the price can be agreed on, will be taken in payment.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Chew, of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on Monday the 21st of November 1785, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money.

PART of a tract of land called Birchhead's Lot, containing forty-nine acres, more or less, adjoining to his late dwelling plantation; also negroes, consisting of one man, two women, and two children, with the crop of tobacco.

SAMUEL CHEW, executor.

N. B. The creditors are requested to attend the sale, or the property will then be sold for what may be had for it.

2 X

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkin.

10th Oct. 1785. W. PACA.

October 25, 1785.

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

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**STOLEN** on the night of the first instant, from the subscriber, on Wye river, Talbot county, a white flea bitten GELDING, about 15 hands high, well formed and spirited, 9 or 10 years old, trots and canters, neither brand or mark, has a small hole in the hoof of one of his fore feet. Whoever secures the said horse within the limits of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall be paid six dollars, and if out of the state five pounds, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home, ten pounds will be paid on apprehending the thief so that he may be brought to justice.

RICHARD GRASON.

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

J. CRABB.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, Oct. 25, 1785.  
**ELOPED** from his master, near Piscataway, a certain WALTER RANKINS, about eighteen years of age, indentured to me by the court of said county till the age of twenty-one years; had on and took with him a sailor hat, white linen shirt, an osabrig ditto, a brown sheeting linen coat, speckled calico waistcoat, linen overalls, thread stockings, and new store shoes, with large pewter buckles double rim'd; he is gone in company with a certain Samuel Nevil, who says his friends live on the eastern shore of Maryland, and is noted for running about the country; the said Rankins is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a fair complexion, and has light hair tied behind. Whoever will take up said Rankins and bring him home, or secure him in any county gaol so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, paid by

SAMUEL COE.

**SIX DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Annapolis, November 1, 1785.  
RAN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth. he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, osabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any gaol so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

London-town, October 11, 1785.  
THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

EDWARD SEFTON.

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

**TAKEN** up as a stray, by William Hays, in Anne-Arundel county, a small black gelding, eight years old, about twelve hands high, has a snip on his nose, his off hind foot white, hanging mane and bob tail, and two wall eyes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

w 3

**TAKEN** up as a stray, by Michael Mackinsey, a bay horse, about six years old, thirteen and a half hands high, trots and goes before, has a star in his forehead, some white on his nose, his fore feet white to his fetlocks, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

w 3

**TAKEN** up as a stray, by Elly Orme, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARE, about ten years old, shod all round, has a white spot on her off jaw, one on her near shoulder, some white on her back occasioned by a sore, and no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

w 3

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

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

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	£.300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto 2 1/2	160
8 ditto ditto ditto 1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto 1/2	160
19 ditto ditto ditto 60	95
feet by 100	

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

Prince-George's county, November 7, 1785.  
TO be run for over the course at Queen Anne, on Thursday the 24th instant, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis jockey club; the best two in three heats, six times round to a heat, which will be between three and four miles.

And on the day following the entrance money of both days, with what more may be made up, supposed to be ten guineas, for four and three years old; four years old carrying ninety-eight, three years old a feather; the best two in three heats, three times round to each heat.

Each horse, &c starting the first day to pay thirty shillings, and those on the second fifteen.

To be entered the day preceding the race, with Marsh M. Duvall. Three horses to start each day or no race.

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.  
THE subscribers having become securities for Joseph Burroughs to the state of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the said Burroughs having absconded without leaving effects sufficient to discharge the aforesaid debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general assembly, for leave to sell the land purchased of the state by the aforesaid Burroughs.

JAMES CHAPPELEAR, THOMAS LOCK.

September 1, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law to empower the justices of Somerset county court, to extend the causeway through the marsh on the south side of Wicomico river, opposite the lower ferry, and to build a bridge across a small creek over which the road must pass, and also to build a wharf at the end of the said causeway.

Somerset, September 1, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to lay out a new road beginning at Samuel Smith's, on the road leading from Back creek to Stevens's ferry, thence through the swamp between the lands of Samuel Smith and William Miles, Nehemiah King and William Mitchell, David Wilton and Jesse King, till it intersects the road leading from Miles's mill up the Pocohans.

September 20, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend preferring a petition to the next general assembly of this state, to empower us to make use of certain lands being in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Prince-George's, and Charles, the property of the heirs of Dr. Adam Thompson, deceased.

JOHN HAWKINS, LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, October 21, 1785.

On Monday the 21st of November next, will be sold, at Mr. M'Candle's, in Baltimore-town, the undermentioned confiscated property, which belonged to the Nottingham and Principio companies, to wit:

THAT part of the White Marsh plantation which lies below the road, and was purchased at a former sale by John Hammond Cromwell. Lot No. 78, containing 219 1/2 acres. No. 6, 66 1/2 acres. No. 70, 212 1/2 acres, in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town. Also 7 acres of valuable meadow adjoining Baltimore-town, which belonged to James Christie. And lot No. 76 of My Lady's Manor, containing 114 1/2 acres.

At Frederick-town, on Saturday the 26th of November, will be sold, sundry lots of Monocacy Manor, to wit: Lot No. 29, 138 acres. No. 36, 252 acres. No. 63, 133 acres.

The property will be sold for current money, or any specie state certificates, payable on the first day of January 1790, with interest annually. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, GABRIEL DUVALL.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber, opposite Alexandria, on Monday the 28th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL the personal estate of George Frazier Hawkins, Esq; deceased, consisting of negroes of different ages and sexes, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, and a variety of household furniture. Six months credit, with bond and good security, will be given for all sums above twenty-five shillings.

All persons who have claims against the estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those who are indebted to the same, will, by discharging them, much oblige their humble servant, SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.  
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county.

NATHAN HAMMOND.

September 2, 1785.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to convey in fee simple, part of two tracts of land, St. Andrew's Cross and the Fork, lying in Kent county, late the property of William Haley, deceased, and now in part belonging to minors incapable of making a legal title.

October 10 1785.  
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm the right and title of all those lands in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past.

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.

HENRY ADDISON.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilton, to the next general assembly, for a restitution of her property.

EDWARD FENWICK.

Annapolis, September 27, 1785.  
THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm and make valid a certain instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father.

BEALE HAMMOND.

Piscataway, October 26, 1785.  
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day.

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, lying near Piscataway, containing one hundred and eight acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a small apple orchard, with sundry other fruit trees, and some few acres of good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond on interest with good security from the day of sale.

ELIZABETH WHEELER.

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



The subscriber has just imported a large and extensive assortment of books, stationary, jewelry, &c.

**A**MONG which are, books in history, biography, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medical philosophical, and political, with a great collection of novels, most of them in elegant bindings; folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; English and French prayer books; manuals, hymns, psalms, &c. large and small testaments; Dilworth's, Dyche's, Watts's, and Fisher's spelling books; Wettenhall's Latin and Greek grammars; Brightland's, Priestley's, Greenwood's, and other English grammars; Johnson's, Bailey's, and Dyche's, and other dictionaries; superfine thick and thin folio and quarto poet, thick and thin gilt and black edge ditto, foolscap, and pot writing paper; blue and demy blotting and brown paper; large royal broad folio, medium, demy, and foolscap ledgers, ruled and plain, with proper alphabets, bound in rough calf; long and broad folio, quarto, demy, and foolscap account books; common-place books, neatly bound and clasped; demy and foolscap, long and broad, ruled and plain, folio and quarto waste and day books, in marble covers; demy and foolscap red leather memorandum books, ruled and plain, interleaved, &c. large and small superfine message cards; demy and foolscap paper cases; large and small drawing and copy books; paste board files; marble palettes; lead note press's; round and flat rulers; paint shells and painting brushes; square and round pewter and lead ink stands; ivory and polished leather ink pots; large and best English and Dutch pens and quills; large and small slates, with slate pencils; a great variety of the most fashionable and superb large and small gentlemen and ladies etween cases, with silver edges and locks; demy and foolscap red Morocco and black Liverpool stropt pocket books; asses skin memorandum books of various sizes; gentlemen and ladies writing and shaving boxes; black leather pocket ditto; fine razors and razor strops; shaving boxes, with fine scented soap; black hair ribbon and pins; fine tortoiseshell and other large and small tooth combs; tooth-pick cases and brushes; fine enamelled with cut glass smelling bottles; nutmeg graters, and needle case ditto; elegant tortoiseshell and fine polished leather silver mounted snuff boxes; paper and japan'd ditto; a great variety of ladies set and paste shoe buckles; gentlemen's set knee ditto; paste breast pins; gold lockets, rings, and ear-rings; gold and silver vellum lace; elegant gold and silver spangled buttons; sleeve ditto; gilt and fine steel watch chains, and seals with elegant cyphers; cane strings; fine sliding silk purses; gentlemen's fine beaver gloves; plated shoe and knee buckles; metal and pinchbeck ditto; plated and steel spurs; fine ivory and black horn table knives and forks; sugar nippers; fine pen-knives with cases; scissars; teniple spectacles; cork-screws, &c. a great variety of childrens red and green Morocco pumps; little histories, &c. drawing instruments with surgeons lancets; German flutes and instructors for ditto; fowling pieces, and silver mounted pistols; elegant aquatintoes, mezzotintoes, and engraved prints, some of them executed in a masterly manner; charts of the Chesapeake bay, and maps of North America on cloth and framed; a great assortment of plays and farces; fine shining patent blacking cakes; buckle brushes; fishing hooks and lines; gentlemen's elastic hat bands; lawyers red tape; black lead pencils; superfine sealing wax and wafers; gold leaf, &c.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Binding in all its various branches, port folios of all sorts and sizes executed in a neat and elegant manner, and on the shortest notice, by S. C.

Talbot court-house, July 4, 1785.

To be LET, for a term of years.

**T**HE plantation of the subscriber, now in possession of Clement Hollyday, Esq; with six working negroes; it contains about three hundred and twelve acres; the soil good and situation healthy and pleasant, and convenient to one of the best markets for the seller in the United States; there will be a quantity of wheat sowed this fall. Possession will be given the first day of January next. No person need apply who will not give approved security for payment of the rents and performance of the covenants to be made, if required. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

**T**HE subscribers have imported, in the Essex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and some FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will dispose of the goods they have on hand, with those now imported, at wholesale, much to the advantage of the purchaser, as a considerable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment secured, and so far as is necessary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correspondents in London. The goods are all fresh and good in quality. Should the purchaser be desirous of carrying on business in Annapolis, the store now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

sw

THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

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

**H**ENRY ARMSTRONG, Salisbury town-ship; Mr. All, Mrs. Annis, Mr. Ashmead, Pe-regrine Aique, Annapolis.

Thomas Bourke, Cambridge; James Berry, Choptank; Basil Brown, Queen's-town; Alexander Bell, Lower Marlborough; Samuel Baldwin, Talbot; Monsieur le capitain Boyent, Jesse Bowlin, Stephen Bullock, Annapolis.

Rev. Mr. Cutting, Snow-hill; John Cowman, South river; Joseph Cowman, West river; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; Richard Bennet Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Chew, Herring-bay; Joshua Clarke, near Queen-Anne; Nicholas Carberry (2), Henry Carberry, St. Mary's county; John Callahan, Jeremiah T. Chale (2), Annapolis.

John Davidson, Anne Dowds, Lewis Devow, Annapolis.

James Elsey, jun. Somerset county; John Eversfield, near Nottingham.

Captain James Fenwick, St. Mary's county.

John George, sen. Kent county.

Robert Harrison, Cambridge; David Hart, Kent county; Thomas Hicks, Dorchester county; Hugh Hopkins, Talbot county; William Hamilton, Charles county; Philip Hall, John Hall, near Annapolis; James Harper, John Henry, Monsieur John Hall, hon. R. H. Harrison, Annapolis.

The Justices of St. Mary's county; Thomas Jordan, Talbot county; Edward Jones, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Johnson, Calvert county; John Johnston, Thomas Jennings, Mr. Ireland, Denton Jacques, Annapolis.

William Kirkpatrick, Charles county; John Kilty, John Kirkham, Annapolis.

J. Linley, Snow-hill; Robert Lamar, Queen-Anne; Robert Liburn, St. Mary's county; William Leigh, near Port-Tobacco; George Lewis, Annapolis.

John Booker Meek, Charles county; Dr. Charles Mayer, Queen-Anne's county; Austin Milburn, James Martin, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Manfon, Elizabeth Montague, Berian Maybury, Annapolis.

Alexander Ogg, Calvert county.

Mellicious N. and V. Peers (2), Port-Tobacco; James Priestley, Calvert county; Charles Philiphill, Salisbury. William Rofs, Vienna; Littleton Robins. John Purnell Robins, Sinnepuxent; Sarah Rencher, Charles county; Mary Rofs, Annapolis.

Henry Sumner, Queen's-town.

Alexander Trueman, Annapolis.

John Vofs, Caroline county.

William Wakely, Benedict; Levin Wails, Patuxent; Arnold Wilekens, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Wilson (2), Joseph Wilkinfon, Calvert county.

Parker Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

### Lands at Private Sale.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale, TWO very valuable tracts of land, situate and lying as follows, viz: one on the Head of South river, within three miles of navigable water on said river, and about the same distance from the river Patuxent, containing about 800 acres, well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and particularly the latter, it is well watered and timbered, and has a very good mill stream running through it; some meadow ground, and much more may be made; its improvements are, an exceeding good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, a kitchen and quarter, corn house, stable, tobacco house, two very fine apple orchards, together with a number of other very valuable fruit trees.

One other tract, containing nearly the same quantity of acres, lying within five miles of the above, situate in the fork of the river Patuxent, and commonly known by the name of the Fork Quarter, or Duvall's Range; several saw mills might be erected to great advantage, it being better wooded than any land within many miles; at least 200 acres of very excellent meadow may be made; its improvements are, a dwelling house, quarter, corn house, stable, tobacco house, also two apple orchards. No person need apply that cannot pay down at least two thirds of the purchase money for either of the above tracts of land; for the remaining third part twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

October 20, 1785.

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

No. 89,456—1573½ Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155½ Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

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

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

**R**AN away from Queen-Anne, on Monday the 10th instant, CHRISTOPHER SEAHORN, he is a well looking man, about 23 years of age, his cloathing not known, he is a young fellow who professes the dexterity of hand, and has been with a woman whom he calls his mother, and one Thompson, with Bailey's puppets; he took with him a young bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high, with a long tail, trots and gallops, and has no other gait. Whoever secures him and the mare shall be paid for their trouble four pounds ten shillings, or four dollars for the mare alone, he is a villain, and it is to be hoped every good person will do their best endeavours to secure him; he likewise stole a parcel of cloaths from his companion which I cannot describe.

3X

MARSH M. DUVALL.

### TO BE SOLD,

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

JAMES RINGGOLD.

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

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

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

MARY THOMAS.

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

M. T.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A** TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

July 5, 1785.

**R**AN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man named POMPEY, about five feet eight or ten inches high, twenty-five years of age, very black and smooth faced, flammers in his speech; had on when he went away, a white shirt and a pair of new striped holland trousers; it is probable he may change his name and dress, as he took with him other cloaths, and pass for a free man; it is likely he will either make for Annapolis or Baltimore town, and endeavour to get on board some vessel, as he has formerly been used to this bay. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds, paid by

ROBERT SANDERS.

Montgomery county, August 20, 1785.

**T**HERE is in the rev. Mr. Williamfon's enclosure, a fray red steer, with large a star in his forehead, has a swallow fork in the right and an under bit in the left ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALEXANDER ALLEN, manager.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 24, 1785.

L O N D O N, September 15.

HERE certainly is something going forward in France which ought not to escape our notice.—They are equipping their fleets, and augmenting their armies, and Spain is reinforcing Minorca, and brushing up the old fortifications. The dissensions in this country, and the determination of preserving an administration, against the will of the people, not one of which administration is capable of conducting a war, induce the Frenchmen to make preparations for a war. There is nothing so easy as for the natural enemy to pick a quarrel. Placedrus has finely delineated that truth in his beautiful fable of the wolf and the lamb.

A letter from Bengal, dated from the camp, in the Duab, December 18, 1784, says, "A great dearth has defoliated the upper provinces of this beautiful country. Hardly any grain has fallen during four years. In consequence, the crops have failed, and the poor starved. There was a scarcity also in Bengal; but its being under better government preserved it from monopolists and ruin. Thanks to the Almighty! a plentiful crop promises this year, plenty of rain having fallen. From my inquiries, I find, half the inhabitants of the Duab and Kobilund have perished. Every ditch, road, brook, and stream of these countries, was strewn with the dead bodies of men, women and children. As there is no police in this country, where the wretch expires, there he lies, till his flesh is stripped off by the dogs, which is generally done in two days. No one buries him: for who are friends to a starved wretch? Besides, the Hindoos do not bury their dead, but burn them, if they have money to buy fuel. We have been often obliged to shift our camp, on account of the stench arising from the putrefaction of so many bodies. When you reflect that the people of Hindostan are the most abstemious in the world; that their daily food is never flesh; hardly any thing else than about a seer (not quite two pounds weight) of wheat or barley made into cakes, and baked over a few lighted sticks; when you understand that such is their food, and simple water their drink, you may form some judgment of the rage of this famine, which could deprive them of even this little. Men and women, with their children in their hands, flocked to camp, offering themselves for sale, for a quart of corn.—Mothers sold their children for four annas each (or the fourth part of a rupee or half a crown.) I could have purchased a thousand children at this price, from four to ten years of age. I actually did purchase three very fine children between seven and eight years of age, for three rupees or half-crowns. I might have had them for a third of the sum, together with their mothers. I have them now. I had writings delivered with them, properly attested by the cutwal (or magistrate.) But as I shudder at the thought of one human creature being a slave to another, and fearing, should any accident happen to me, my executors might sell them, I have destroyed the writings, and declared them free. My sole motive for purchasing them, was, to preserve them from death."

Sept. 17. Letters from Holland say, that numbers of the mercantile people and citizens of that country are preparing to make settlements in Ireland.

A bill sent out to India has been found of no effect in preventing speculations. The restraint only goes, nor could it go further than to the servants of the company, and they evade the bill with ease by employing persons who are not servants.

Out of one draught of eleven hundred regulars sent out to India, six hundred died on the passage, and in the space of five years there were not five left.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, September 10.

"The following intelligence is from undoubted authority:—The captain of the Kitty and Polly (belonging to Mess. Brosler and Richardson, of Liverpool, which vessel arrived there on Wednesday last) saw off Cape Finistere, in lat. 42. 5. long. 16. 5. eleven sail of French vessels, five of which were of the line, and the frigates, one of them hailed him, and ordered him to make her flag. To which he replied, "that was what he could not possibly do; if they persist in having it struck, they must come and do it themselves."—He reports, that from their course there is no doubt they were bound for Cadix. We have this from a passenger in the above vessel, who arrived here yesterday."

Extract of a letter from Amiens, dated August 23.

"The arret which prohibits the importation of English goods into this country, except under very heavy duties, little sort of a total prohibition, is nearly as unpopular in France as it is in England; for as the people of this country cannot possibly equal the English in any manufacture which the latter have brought to perfection, the arret will deprive the French of many of the luxuries and even the necessities of life, which they imported hitherto from England, but above all it is unpopular among the numerous class of shop keepers, who got the principal part of their livelihood by selling English goods. I myself know one man in the neighbourhood of this city, who dealt in second-hand English carriages, of which he sold one year with another about four score, and on which he cleared near 4000l. a year. The arret cuts his trade up by the root, and will reduce him from opulence to distress. However, though a check may be given to a trade with England in articles of too great bulk to be smuggled, yet as long as free ports are suffered in France, you may be assured that your manufactures will, under the eye, and even in

spite of the most vigilant custom-house officers, one of whom told me how it might be done without any danger from the laws. He said that a great trade was carried on between England and Dunkirk, in new and old cloaths: as the latter is a free port, English cloaths will of course be landed there as heretofore. The difficulty will be to get them out of the town by land; but this will be easily removed by the people employed for that purpose, who dress themselves in the cloaths, and thus carry them out before the face of the officers, and sell them afterwards in the country. These men sometimes put on two or three waistcoats and as many coats, and when stopped at the gate, say that they are naturally chilly, and such a quantity of cloaths is absolutely necessary to preserve them from the cold. The arret, therefore, which has for its object to cut off the trade with England, is incomplete while free ports are suffered in France; till you hear, therefore, that the free ports are stripped of their privileges, you may look upon the arret as a *brutum fulmen*—it will make a noise, and no more."

The apparatus used by the water-walker who exhibited on Friday last, opposite Cumberland Gardens, was an ingenious contrivance of tin, which clasped in a circular form round his body just above the hip; and being hollow, became perfectly sufficient to bear up his weight, and carry him to any distance. The feet were supplied with a mechanical contrivance, to operate like those of a duck; as they drew up in the water they closed, as they were pressed down they opened and operated like an oar. The body up from the heart was a bottle of liquor and provisions. Small as the space allotted to the adventurer was, and surrounded and incommoded by boats, yet it was clearly evident that the invention has merit, and might be made extremely useful, but, until the inventor has, by private experiments, brought his invention to a more perfect state, than it is at present, he should not venture a second public exhibition.

I have write from Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, that a few days ago a poor man, as he was working in a lead mine near that town, found above a hundred pieces of Roman silver coin, being the *Roman Denarii*. The newest of these pieces must be above 1600 years old; the bust of the five first emperors of Rome, appear exceeding full and clear upon several of them, and the inscriptions very legible. There were the remains of a pot in which they were hid, but very much decayed.

A gentleman arrived from India, on whose veracity we can depend, assures that general Matthews and his officers suffered death as follows: They were ordered to swallow poison; but manfully refused to be accessory to their own deaths, upon which they were tied together two and two, by the arms and legs, and thrown in couples upon the ground, in which situation scalded oil was poured upon them till they died.

We are informed, that in a few days will be shipped on board an ordnance store vessel in the river, bound for Gibraltar, a large model of an ancient *catapult*, that has lately been executed by an eminent engine maker, according to directions given by lieutenant general Melville. It is thought that this machine, which was used by the old Greeks and Romans, for projecting darts and other missile weapons, in their attack and defence of places, will prove applicable to some particular services at Gibraltar, for which modern artillery is not well suited; and such trials cannot more usefully be made, than under the direction of the veteran commander, who baffled the hostile attempt ever made upon that fortress.

General Rawett is going to the Hague from whence he is to go to Hanover to inspect the muster and condition of the electoral army; from whence it is conjectured that the confederation of the princes of Germany against their chief, is to claim his attention.

The following are said to be the resolutions proposed for the counties and boroughs of Scotland, previous to the meeting of parliament:

Resolved,

I. That there is no good reason why Scotland should be treated with insolent contempt, while Ireland has a due deference paid to it.

II. That they who have advised with-holding for some time past from Scotland, one of the fifteen judges of the court of session, the number solemnly stipulated by the articles of union, have not a due regard for their country.

III. That with the calm but firm spirit of men determined to maintain their constitutional privileges, we will oppose the insidious attempt to infringe our agreement with England in 1707, by changing our supreme court of justice "as then constituted."

The late decision in Scotland, upon literary property, if confirmed in the house of lords, will be a security of copy-right, which will be of infinite consequence to authors, because it will establish that no considerable part of a work can be reprinted without the proprietor's consent. Thus the injuries daily committed by selecting the best of any book or pamphlet, consisting of detached pieces, or abstracting it when there is a whole, will be prevented. Magazine-mongers, and all of that class, will find themselves obliged to apply to proprietors for leave to select or abstract upon proper terms.

Lord Londale is now encamped in Ravenston Dale, Westmoreland, with sundry other gentlemen, where they have upwards of thirty fine tents, and take the diversion of killing moore-game on his extensive royalties there. Waggoners go weekly to his seat at Lowther-Hall for provisions, and the neighbouring tenants have a market at the camp for butter, milk, vegetables, &c. The daily resort to see an encampment in that remote country, for many miles round, is prodigious.

NASSAU, (in Providence, Bahama) September 10.

On Wednesday last was brought here by captain Watkins, in one of our wrecking vessels, thirty Spaniards, being the passengers and crew of the *Polacre Peregrino*, Pedro Molquera, master, from Havanna for Cadiz, lost about a fortnight since on the Martyrs, part of the cargo is saved.

On Thursday morning a small sail, having a signal of distress, was descried by Mr. Tod, from governor Moultrie's plantation at the south side of this island. Mr. Tod immediately set off in a boat to her assistance, and found her to be a small raft made of planks and spars lashed together, on which were no fewer than seventeen men, who were all then knee deep in water, and with difficulty could prevent themselves being washed away by the sea breaking over them. Mr. Tod got them all safe on shore; but they were so weak that he was under the necessity of having them carried to his house. The master and supercargo, by the help of broken English, informed Mr. Tod, that they were the crew of a French snow, bound from Cape Francois for Old France, laden with sugar and coffee; that they had left the Cape the 23d of last month; that four days after they sailed, they left their vessel in a heavy gale, at or near Ackland's Key; that having lost their long boat they had framed a raft, with which and the ship's yawl, they attempted to get to some inhabited place; that they lost their yawl on the 5th day; that one of their companions was drowned on the 10th day; and that they had been eleven days on the raft, five of them without fresh water or provisions, when Mr. Tod picked them up.

OB. The recent conduct of the Spaniards towards the Indians, is in the highest degree conciliatory and politic. They have gratified them in their wishes for English goods and English traders; and have shewn the strictest attention to the performance of their engagements and promise to the Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees; nations, whose strength renders them either valuable friends, or formidable enemies. An aged chief of the Creeks, whose youth had been almost entirely engaged in hostility against the Spaniards at a public meeting, when their offers of the Spanish governor were the subject of deliberation, delivered himself to the following effect:

"When our good friends and brothers the English, were in our neighbourhood, we had no cause to talk of such things as we now do. But those times are gone, nor can we hope ever to see such again in our days. When youthful vigour was allowed to me, I joyfully obeyed the summons to battle, and was ever amongst the foremost warriors of my nation. The scalp of many a Spaniard witnessed my actions in the fields of danger. Now, that we are deprived of our faithful friends, let us not by any intemperate folly, make enemies of the Spaniards, who again possess the Floridas. They wish to be friends with us, and it is our interest to be so with them. Do you not know that they dislike the Americans as much as we do; and that the Spanish king has as much to fear from them as we? Our country must be passed through, before they can get at the Spanish territory beyond the waters of Mississippi; and the same desire for gold and silver which induced the Spaniards to go there, will prompt the Americans to attempt to dispossess them. The Spaniards have lands enough of their own, they want none of ours. The Americans are every day attempting to take some from us. The Spaniards are rich, the Americans are poor. The Spaniards allow our old friends the English traders, to supply us with goods; the Americans are the enemies of our friends, and cannot supply us so well nor so cheap; nor can we ever have the same confidence in them. By being on good terms, with the Spaniards, we shall be the more formidable to the Americans. When the Americans find we wish to have neither talk nor trade with them, they will not trouble us. As we have nothing now to depend on, but our own strength and numbers, let us, by improving the time of peace, enable ourselves the more powerfully to meet the dangers of war, when any injury done to our country shall call upon us. And, while the Spaniards behave as they have done since they came back, let us forget old quarrels, let the hatchet continue buried, and let the peaceful smoke of the calumet ascend to the clouds with the approbation and good wishes of all the people who inhabit the same land."

DOVER, (New-Hampshire) October 24.

Yesterday we experienced the largest treshes ever known in this place, in the memory of man, the water rose about fifteen feet perpendicular above the usual flowing of the tide; and carried off several hundred thousand of lumber, besides timber and plank, from the landing: it destroyed a valuable store belonging to major Tibbets, containing more than a thousand bushels of salt, which was wholly lost; it also removed and almost ruined another store belonging to Mr. Horne, but fortunately the goods were mostly saved: seven



mills and two bridges in this town were carried away: in short, it exhibited such a scene of destruction as was never before known in this place. We hear the damage done at Berwick, and many other towns in the country, exceeds any thing of the nature ever known before; almost every bridge and mill being wholly destroyed.

BOSTON, November 2.

The refugees of Nova-Scotia are allowed provisions by the British king for two years longer; but these unhappy objects, have found by experience, the bare being allowed provisions, will not support nature, or satisfy the cravings of an empty stomach.

A correspondent who was present at several of the late assemblies and concerts, observes to the honour of the ladies, many of them have discharged that superfluous equipage, which used to incumber the persons of our fair ones—Dance nature now having a chance to display her charms above the reach of art.

A letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this town, mentions, that it was the current report there, that that island was to be made a free port for the admission of American vessels; and that they were in daily expectation of receiving a confirmation of this report.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

Yesterday being the anniversary of his most catholic majesty's name day, when the king entered into the 69th year of his age, was celebrated with a respect due to a monarch; under whose auspices the commerce of his subjects have remarkably flourished, and been vastly extended. In the morning the Spanish packet was elegantly dressed with a fine exhibition of colours, and fired many salutes; and his excellency Don Gardequi, minister from the court of Madrid, gave a very elegant entertainment to the first personages of this city. His majesty, formerly king of Naples, succeeded his half brother Ferdinand the VI. late king of Spain, on the 10th of April, 1759, and in 1739, was married to the princess Maria Amelia, of Saxony, by whom he had nine children, viz. Maria Louisa, grand duchess of Tuscany; Charles, prince of Asturias, presumptive heir to the crown of Spain; Ferdinand Antony, present king of Naples; Gabriel Antony; Antony Pascal, and four others which have died.

Nov. 9. Last Monday arrived the ship Triumph, captain Stout, in seven weeks from London. Letters brought by the above ship mention, that a dividend had been already made to a number of American loyalists now in London, and that one family had received £. 16,000 sterling at the rate of forty pounds per centum, upon the amount of its claim in American currency, as previously allowed and arranged by the commissioners to be due to the claimant.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

By the United States in Congress assembled, October 12, 1785.

ON motion of the delegates for Massachusetts, seconded by the delegates for the state of Virginia,

Resolved, That a grand committee be appointed to report what measures are proper for congress to adopt to prevent the ill consequences of a particular district in any state setting up, and claiming the right of independent governments, without the consent of said state and of the United States.

The island of Barbados sustained very little damage by the late hurricane; as appears by a letter from that island, of the 24th of August, dated at Bridgetown; of which the following is an extract.

"Yesterday morning the wind began to blow very hard from S. W. and between 7 and 8 o'clock, the schooner Sally, belonging to Messrs. Hill and Farney, ran on shore, and is entirely lost; between 11 and 12, the sloop Fly, belonging to Dominico, endeavouring to get into the Mole, ran on shore, is much damaged, and there are no hopes of getting her off; about 9 at night, the sloop Sally from Nova-Scotia, ran on shore, the is but little damaged, and it is hoped will be got off. At the same time that we condole with the sufferers in the loss of their property, we congratulate the planters in particular, and inhabitants in general, in the favourable seasons, which Providence has been pleased to bless us with."

Extra of a letter from Pittsburgh, October 18.

"About a month since four villains of Indians assembled, and went to the place where my goods were, and after killing one man, plundered my trading camp of every pennyworth of goods and furs, to a large amount, as likewise of another gentleman trading to this place. The man he had trading for him had been a prisoner amongst them during the war, and lived with them some time. Some of them knew him and saved his life. They carried their plunder to Sandusky, and I am informed the chiefs have secured it, and promised to deliver it to the owners. It is imagined the British traders from Detroit have bribed the Indians to do this, in order that they may have the trade undivided to themselves."

ANNAPOLIS, November 24.

On Thursday last the general assembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of the state, when the honourable William Smallwood, Esquire, was elected.

Jeremiah Townly Chase, James Brice, Gabriel Duvall, John Kilty, and Samuel Turbutt Wright, Esquires, were the day following chosen members of the honourable the council.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, November 21, 1785.

On motion, ORDERED, That the proceedings of this house, on the motion for leave to bring in a bill for the support of ministers of the gospel of all denominations or societies of christians within this state, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, be published in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

November 18, 1785.

The following motion being made, viz. That leave be given to bring in a bill for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all denominations or societies of christians within this state, agreeably to the constitu-

tion and form of government, Ordered, that the same be taken into consideration to-morrow morning.

November 19, 1785.

The following motion being made and seconded, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, that any law imposing a general tax for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all or any denomination, is unnecessary and impolitic, and that instead of promoting the cause of religion it would be an injury thereto? The question was put, That leave be given to withdraw the said motion? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dashiell appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Maxwell, Lethbury, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Jones, Turner, Stone, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Edmondson, Goldborough, Bracco, Waggaman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, F. Bowie, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Jackson, Beatty, Bayly, Norris, J. Bond, Wheeler, Whiteley, Driver, M'Mechen, Steret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Wootton, Beall.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Somervill, De Butts, Pearce, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Dent, Stevenson, Adams, Waters, R. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, John Seney, Chaille, Mitchell, Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Downes.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The house took into consideration the order of the day, and the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill for the support of ministers of the gospel of all denominations or societies of christians within this state, agreeably to the constitution and form of government? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Joshua Seney appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Somervill, De Butts, Pearce, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Adams, Wat 13, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Dashiell, Purnell, Wootton.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Maxwell, Lethbury, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Ridgely, Widgey of Wm. Stevenson, Edmondson, Goldborough, Bracco, Waggaman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Norris, J. Bond, Wheeler, Whiteley, Driver, Downes, M'Mechen, Steret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Beall.

So it was determined in the negative.

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

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

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by the printers hereof,

Two SERMONS,

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina.

The first, On the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By Charles H. Wharton, D. D. Price 9d.

The second, October 7th, 1785, On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the said Church, as altered and recommended to future Use by the Convention.—Price 1s.

By William Smith, D. D. Principal of Washington College, and Rector of Chester Parish, in the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 4, 1785.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

On Thursday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Tulip-hill, the residence of the late Samuel Galloway, at West river,

A NUMBER of horses, mares, colts, and fillies, among which are, a full blooded bay stallion named Silver-Tail, a full blooded black stallion named Comet, a two years old full blooded chestnut colt got by Chatham, a full blooded bay mare, in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipse, and several three quarters and seven eighths blooded mares, colts, and fillies. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchasers entering into bond with good security.

JOHN GALLOWAY, JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, November 19, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

A WHOLE lot of ground in this city, with a convenient tenement thereon, and a tan-yard, well situated on a good landing, and plenty of excellent water for the business of tanning, which is much wanted in this town. Any person that is qualified and desirous to enter into that business, may have the yard only, or the whole of the lot on reasonable terms, with all the utensils belonging to the business, and the yard put in good order with expedition, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. John's, or the Welles, Shore College, who reside in Baltimore-town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. William West, Daniel Bewly, and Thomas Yates, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the agents, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of one thousand pounds, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A second class will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD SPRIGG, JOHN STERET, } agents.

October 30, 1785.

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

Englishman, LANCET COOPER, RICHARD SPRIGG.

November 17, 1785.

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

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of the late Samuel Galloway, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN GALLOWAY, JAMES CHESTON, } executors.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

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

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th of this instant, November, an election will be held at Annapolis for sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, clk. of Anne-Arundel county.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

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

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, for cash, on Monday the 5th day of December next,

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Ralph Basil, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

ELIZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

To be SOLD, on the 10th day of December 1785, on the plantation of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring-bay,

SOME negroes, stock, consisting of horses and cattle, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given on bond with good security.

THOMAS POWNALL, JOSEPH DEALE, } executors.

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objections f

Lancelot Cooper  
James S. mervill  
James Brown at  
Ditto Bladen  
William and  
James Gordon a  
William Palmer  
William Mollen  
Ashburner and  
Anne C. Green  
William Sydebe  
Hugh Dean's b  
Thomas Cocke  
George Wells  
Lawrence One  
John Gardiner  
Samuel Handy  
Rachel Potting  
Nathan Hodges  
Samuel Higgin  
Robert Potting  
Edward Parkin  
Morice Miles  
John Gant  
Joseph Brashe  
Elizabeth Sim  
Benjamin Har  
Richard Duck  
Arnold Water  
John Sellman  
Sarah Harwoo  
Jeremiah Mag  
Joshua Clark  
Thomas Duck  
Jesse Simmon  
Jacob Green  
William Mear  
Anne Orme  
Mary Watkin  
George Gard  
Thomas Duck  
Lawrence On  
Samuel Han  
Richard Har  
Charles Gra  
Joseph Brow  
Thomas M  
Michael Jen  
Joshua Smith  
Archibald B  
Jenkins  
Edward Day  
Aquila Hall  
Gibson and  
Amos Davis  
Peter Hunter  
William Fy  
Hanson Brit  
John Gant  
Nathaniel C  
John Peter  
Richard Po  
Lawrence C  
George Cre  
George Co  
John Lowe  
Walter Wi  
James Will  
John Gant  
Christophe  
John Cadv  
Elizabeth  
Josiah Mit  
Col. Sharp  
William I  
Abram A  
Joseph St  
Andrew D

Jean Cald

James An

William

James Lo

James Di

Moses G

Robert C

Benjami

Sabina

Jane an

Shreds

George

John S

Jonath



IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 18, 1785.  
RESOLVED,

THAT the following claims, which have been exhibited to this board, to be approved and passed in order for payment, out of those funds appropriated by law for satisfaction of certain debts, and which this board is of opinion ought not to be satisfied out of the said funds, or passed, and allowed, for the reasons and objections stated, be published, with the said reasons and objections, for the information of the claimants.

Claimants.	Against whom.	Reasons why not p. f.
Lancelot Cooper	Richard Button	The claimant and debtor both being British subjects.
James Somerville	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Same.
James Brown and Co. Piscataway	The rev. Mr. Boucher	Same.
Ditto Bladenburg	Ditto	Same.
William and Robert Molleson	Robert Alexander	Same.
James Gordon and Co.	Lloyd Dulany	Same.
William Palmer	Robert Christie, jun.	Same.
William Molleson	Robert Alexander	Same.
Ashburner and Place	Ditto	Same.
Anne C. Green, deceased	James Christie	
William Sydebotham	The rev. Mr. Boucher	
Hugh Dean's bond	James and Robert Christie	
Thomas Cockey Deye	Ditto	
George Wells	James Christie	
Lawrence Oneal	John Glasford, and Co.	
John Gardiner	Gale, Fearon, and Co.	
Samuel Handy	Ditto	
Rachel Pottinger	Ditto	
Nathan Hodge	Ditto	
Samuel Higgins	Ditto	
Robert Pottinger	Ditto	
Edward Parkinson	Ditto	
Morice Miles	Ditto	
John Gant	Ditto	
Joseph Brashear	Ditto	
Elizabeth Simmons	Ditto	
Benjamin Harwood	Ditto	
Richard Duckett	Ditto	
Arnold Waters	Ditto	
John Sellman	Ditto	
Sarah Harwood	Ditto	
Jeremiah Magruder	Ditto	
Joshua Clark	Ditto	
Thomas Duckett	Ditto	
Jesse Simmons	Ditto	
Jacob Green	Ditto	
William Hears	Ditto	
Anne Orme	Ditto	
Mary Watkins	Ditto	
George Gardiner	Ditto	
Thomas Duckett and others	Ditto	
Lawrence Oneal	Mackie, Spiers, French, and Co.	
Samuel Handy	Ditto	No evidence that the debts due to their estate are insufficient to satisfy the claims against them.
Richard Harbert	Nottingham Company	
Charles Graham, deceased	Ditto	
Joseph Brownley	Ditto	
Thomas M'Lockland	Ditto	
Michael Jenkins	Ditto	
Joshua Smith	Ditto	
Archibald Buchanan and Co.	James Russell and Co.	
Jenkins	Ditto	
Edward Day & uxor	Ditto	
Aquila Hall, deceased	Ditto	
Gibson and Donaldson	Ditto	
Amos Davis	Ditto	
Peter Hunter, two accounts	Ditto	
William Evans	James Russell	
Hanson Briscoe	Ditto	
John Gant	Ditto	
Nathaniel Chapman's executors	Principio Company	
John Peter	Colin, Dunlop, and Co.	
Richard Ponsonby	Daniel Stephenfon	
Lawrence Oneal	Cunningham, Finley, and Co.	
George Cross	Daniel Stephenfon	
George Conn	Ditto	
John Lowe	Ditto	
Walter Williams, jun.	Ditto	
James Wilson	Daniel Stephenfon	
John Gant	Ditto	
Christopher Edelin	Henry Addison	
John Cadwalader, two accounts	Walter Dulany	
Elizabeth Humphries	The rev. Mr. Boucher	
Joshua Mitchell	Thomas French	
Col. Sharp	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	
William Inyard	Daniel Dulany, of Daniel	
Abram Andrews	Nottingham Company	
Joseph Stiles	James Christie	
Andrew Davidson	The rev. Mr. Edmiston	
Jean Caldeleugh	Anthony Stewart	The property of Mr. Edmiston, which was restored to Mrs. Edmiston, is liable for the debts. This debt was contracted after Mr. Stewart left the state. This debt originated since the revolution. No vouchers to support the claim. The agreement on which this account is founded must be produced. The probate by the executor defective and insufficient. The probate not sufficient. M. Galloway's certificate is defective, the person, in whose possession Mr. Christie's books are, must certify what the claim is. This account will not pass, as the sheriff is chargeable only on supposition there was an escape, and there is no evidence produced of it. Not sufficient evidence of the claim, nor any confiscated property of Samuel Hyde's to pay his debts. Same. The credits must be ascertained. Same. Same. Wants the necessary credits for Dr. Stevenson's attendance as a physician.
James Anderson and son	James Chalmers	
William Embleton	Lloyd Dulany	
James Long	Robert Christie	
James Dick and Stewart	Ditto	
Moses Galloway	Ditto	
Robert Crawford	Ditto	
Benjamin Griffith and Co.	Ditto	
Sabina Rumsey	Samuel Hyde	
James and Thomas Contee	Ditto	
Shields and Mattison	Dr. Henry Stevenson	
George M'Candlefs	Ditto	
John Stevenson, deceased	Ditto	
Jonathan Plowman's administrators	Dr. Henry Stevenson	



Claimants.	Against whom.	Reasons why not passed.
Anne Ogle Ditto	Anthony Stewart Rev. Jonathan Boucher	The original bond must be produced. The original bond must be produced, and evidence that the debt due to Mr. Boucher are insufficient to satisfy the claims against him.
James Dick and Stewart Executors of James Dick	Anthony Stewart Ditto	Wants explanation, and the probate is defective and insufficient, not being made as prescribed by law. Wants explanation, and also not admissible for want of vouchers and a probate.
Charles Stewart, security with Daniel Dulany, of Walter, for A. Stewart	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Wants explanation and proof, and the obligee ought to be paid and bond taken up, before the one security be satisfied out of the estate of the other, as such satisfaction would be no bar to the obligee's right to take his remedy against the other security.
Charles Stewart, security for A. Stewart	Anthony Stewart	Wants explanation and better proof, and the bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim can be admitted.
Bennett Neale William Smith; security for Dr. Stevenson, to A. Hoops George Fitzhugh	Alexander Lawton and Co. Dr. H. Stevenson Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Apply to A. Lawton and Co. for payment. The bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim is admissible. Probate wanting by George Fitzhugh, that he has received no satisfaction from Daniel Dulany, or indemnification for the said claim.
Hambleton Davidson Clement Sewell	Robert Christie, jun. Robert Alexander	Wants explanation and information. No probate that R. Alexander received the money; Mr. Sewell only makes a memorandum of his belief, not upon oath.
George M <sup>c</sup> Candlefs	Nottingham Company	This being a private account against Corbin Lee is inadmissible as a claim against the company. Same.
Shields and Mattison Clement Sewell, administrator of Mrs. Smith	Ditto James Chalmers	It appears by Mr. Chalmers's books and other vouchers, that there will be nothing due the estate of Mrs. Smith on a settlement of their accounts. Same. Same. Same. Same. Same.
Joseph Harris Barbara Harris Thomas Riche Sylvanus Prothero, assigned to Robert Anderson John Moore Gideon Haynes	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	By an account current exhibited by Mr. Chalmers, it appears that Mr. Haynes is indebted to him for rent after the expiration of his lease.
By order,		T. J O H N S O N, jun. clk.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.  
**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain Colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Annapolis county.  
w 8  
NATHAN HAMMOND.

September 2, 1785.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to convey in fee simple, part of two tracts of land, St. Andrew's Cross and the Fork, lying in Kent county, late the property of William Haley, deceased, and now in part belonging to minors incapable of making a legal title.  
w 7

October 10, 1785.  
**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm the right and title of all those lands in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past.  
w 8  
MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.  
**T**HE subscribers having become securities for Joseph Burroughs to the State of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the said Burroughs having absconded without leaving effects sufficient to discharge the aforesaid debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general assembly, for leave to fill the land purchased of the state by the aforesaid Burroughs.  
w 8  
JAMES CHAPPELEAR,  
THOMAS LOCK.

September 1, 1785.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to pass a law to empower the justices of Somerset county court, to extend the causeway through the marsh on the south side of Wicomico river, opposite the lower ferry, and to build a bridge across a small creek over which the road must pass, and also to build a wharf at the end of the said causeway.  
w 8

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.  
**A**LL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.  
w 4

Somerset, September 1, 1785.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, to lay out a new road beginning at Samuel Smith's, on the road leading from Back creek to Stevens's ferry, thence through the swamp between the lands of Samuel Smith and William Miles, Nehemiah King and William Mitchell, David Wilson and Jesse King, till it intersects the road leading from Miles's mill up the Pocahontas.  
w 8

Mattapony, St. Mary's county, October 20, 1785.  
**T**o be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 29th day of November next,

**T**HE following parcels of very good level land, for which considerably less than the real value will be taken by the subscriber; one tract called Sewall's Discovery, containing 108 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and under a good fence, 7 or 8 acres of meadow ground thereon partly cleared; the buildings are, a new house 20 feet by 16, lately finished for an overseer, a negro quarter, and a tobacco house 40 feet by 20, with a 10 feet shed on each side, a few apple and peach trees thereon; also 100 or 150 acres of wood land adjoining thereto, convenient for fish and oysters, &c. &c. &c. All the said land is the same quality of and adjoining to the valuable tract called and well known by the name of Mattapony Sewall, on which the subscriber now resides, in the county aforesaid, on Patuxent river, within three miles of the mouth thereof. Credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, on giving bonds with interest and approved security for one, two, or three years, or perhaps double that number of years as the case may be. Any persons inclined to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to  
w 3  
NICHOLAS LEWIS SEWALL.

Tobacco, if the price can be agreed on, will be taken in payment.  
w 3

**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkin.  
10th Oct. 1785.  
w 7  
W. PACA.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by Elly Orme, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARE, about ten years old, shod all round, has a white spot on her off jaw, one on her near shoulder, some white on her back occasioned by a sore, and no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.  
w 8

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.  
w 5  
HENRY ADDISON.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, Oct. 25, 1785.  
**E**LOPED from his master, near Piscataway, a certain WALTER RANKINS, about eighteen years of age, indentured to me by the court of said county till the age of twenty-one years; had on and took with him a calico hat, white linen shirt, an osabrig ditto, a brown sheeing linen coat, speckled calico waistcoat, linen overalls, thread stockings, and new store shoes, with large pewter buckles double rim'd; he is gone in company with a certain Samuel Nevil, who says his friends live on the eastern shore of Maryland, and is noted for running about the country; the said Rankins is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a fair complexion, and has light hair tied behind. Whoever will take up said Rankins and bring him home, or secure him in any county gaol to that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, paid by  
w 3  
SAMUEL COE.

**SIX DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Annapolis, November 1, 1785.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth. he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, osabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any gaol so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by  
w 3  
JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

London-town, October 11, 1785.  
**T**HE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.  
w 8  
EDWARD SEFTON.

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

October 25, 1785.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.  
w 3