port was current there of the British frigates having fired on our fish men employed in fishing on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland."

We are informed that a greater number of persons have taken shelter in the new gaol, in order to "*clear off their score*," by the benefit of the insolvent act, than have been ever before known in this city.

A letter from London, dated April 14, says, "A new sort of wheat has been discovered in the mountains of China, which, if introduced in Europe, would totally change the face of our agriculture. It is a shrub, perennial, hardy, and yields a great quantity of seed every year, which feed exactly resembles wheat to the eye, taste, and in its uses, that for time immemorial, an Indian tribe there has had no other subsistence. Each family has a certain number of these shrubs, which they know by experience to be sufficient to support them.—They are planted by slips or cuttings, five feet square, and the space between dug or hoed. Upon the discovery being made known at Madrid, the king was advised to refer a question to the academy of sciences; whether the cultivation should not be prohibited, lest it should reduce the value of land to nothing? The academy deliberated and replied, that the increasing the quantity of food would increase the quantity of men, and that if Spain could contrive (which would be impossible) to keep the wheat to herself, it would become the greatest nation in the world. The culture was, therefore, permitted. It is not known whether any of it has been brought into England

"Some time since Mr. Maynard, of Nevis, brought some mango seeds from India, and they were planted at Grenada and St. Vincent's, where a few trees have been raised to a very flourishing state, and fruit has been produced, equal to that delicious mango which has hitherto been confined to India. The tree in size and in its leaf resembles the Portugal laurel. The true bark, and many other valuable plants of medicinal qualities have been discovered on the mountains of Grenada."

June 20. We can assure the public, from the best authority, that, notwithstanding all the British publications to the contrary, no American vessel whatever has been captured by the Algerines or any of the other Barbary states. The emperor of Morocco indeed has made one prize only, viz. the brig Betsey, captain James Irwin, of this port. Our commissioners in Europe, it is said, have received letters from the emperor's minister of foreign affairs, and from his English interpreter, written by his order, intimating, that as soon as he heard that America had declared herself independent, he notified the powers of Europe, that he was ready to enter into friendship with us; that he likewise signified his amicable disposition to some of our commissioners some time ago; but having received no answer, he made but one single prize, viz. the vessel above mentioned; that he had not, however suffered the crew to be carried into slavery, nor confiscated the vessel and cargo; that he had ordered that no more of our vessels should be molested, until there should be time for him to hear from congress, or from their ministers in Europe; and that immediately on the conclusion of a treaty, he will deliver up the crew, vessel and cargo. The vessel, however, is thought incapable of going to sea again, and her cargo, which was chiefly salt, has been damaged since her capture. The most effectual measures are taking to prevent a repetition of hostilities from the emperor, as well as from the other predatory powers. In the mean time, no danger can be apprehended from them out of the streights of Gibraltar.

Dr. Pugh, in his Observations on the Climate of Naples, Rome, Nice, &c. lately published in England, makes the following remark, which naturally occurred to the doctor, while resident in a wine country: "In every part of Europe through which I have travelled, it has been my observation, that the peasants and common labourers, who have wine for their ordinary drink, are inferior both in size and strength to the English, Welch, Scotch, or Irish husbandmen, who drink nothing but milk, butter-milk, water, or even thin small beer. The longer I live, the more I am convinced that wine, and all other fermented liquors, are most pernicious to the human constitution; and that for the preservation of health, and exhilaration of spirits, there is no drink equal or comparable to pure, simple, good water. Let me not be deemed arrogant, if I venture to call myself a tolerable judge; as it has been my common drink between thirty and forty years; and I believe there are few men living, who, at my age, are blessed with better health and spirits than myself."

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled, June 7, 1785.

RESOLVED, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several states, to make provision for officers, soldiers, or seamen, who have been disabled in the service of the United States, in the following manner, viz.

1. A complete list shall be made out by such person or persons as each state shall direct, of all the officers, soldiers, or seamen, resident in their respective states, who have served in the army or navy of the United States, or in the militia in the service of the United States, and have been disabled in such service, so as to be incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. In this list shall be expressed the pay, age, and disability of each invalid, also the regiment, corps, or ship to which he belonged, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the office of the secretary at war, within one year after each state shall pass a law for this purpose; and a like descriptive list of the invalids resident in the respective states, shall from year to year be annually transmitted to the office of the secretary at war.

2. No officer, soldier, or seaman, shall be considered as an invalid, or entitled to pay, unless he can produce a certificate from the commanding officer or surgeon of the regiment, ship, corps or company in which he served, or from a physician or surgeon of a military hospital, or other good and sufficient testimony, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled in the service of the United States.

3. That all commissioned officers within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a yearly pension, equal to half of their pay respectively: and all commissioned officers as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed a yearly pension, which shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of an officer wholly disabled. That all non commissioned officers and privates within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military or garrison duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour, be allowed a sum not exceeding five dollars per month: and all non-commissioned officers and privates as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed such a sum as shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of a non-commissioned officer or private wholly disabled.

4. That each state appoint one or more persons of suitable abilities, to examine all claimants, and to report whether the person producing a certificate setting forth that he is an invalid, be such in fact, and if such, to what pay he is entitled; and, thereupon, the persons appointed to make such enquiry, shall give to the invalid a certificate, specifying to what pay he is entitled, and transmit a copy to the person who may be appointed by the state to receive and record the same.

5. That each state be authorised to pay to the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum, or sums, to which they shall be respectively entitled, agreeably to the before-mentioned certificate; the said payments to be deducted from the respective quotas of the states, for the year on which they shall be made. Provided that no officer who has accepted his commutation for half pay, shall be entered on the list of invalids, unless he shall have first returned his commutation.

6. That any state may form such invalids under the aforesaid description, as are citizens of the same, and are capable of garrison duty, into corps to be employed in guarding military stores, aiding the police, or otherwise, as the state may direct.

7. That when invalids shall be formed into corps, there be quarterly returns commanding the pay, age, disability, regiment, ship, or corps to which they severally belonged, made out and signed by their commanding officer, and transmitted to such person, or persons as the state shall direct, that their pay may be ordered according to said return.

8. That all invalids, as well those formed into corps, as those who are not, shall annually apply themselves to a magistrate of the county in which they reside or may be stationed, and taking the following oath, viz. A. B. came before me, one of the justices for the county of in the state and made oath that he was examined by appointed by the said state (or commonwealth) for that purpose, obtained a certificate, or had his certificate examined and countersigned, setting forth that he had served in that he was disabled by and that he now lives in the and in the county of

9. That the affidavits drawn according to the above form, and dated and attested by a magistrate, be sent by the said magistrate, to the person or persons appointed by the state to receive and record the same, and that a counter part of the affidavit, be preserved by the person taking it, to be exhibited to such persons as shall be appointed by the state to pay the invalids.

IN COUNCIL, June 23, 1785.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this board, that no claim against British debtors be allowed in order for payment, under the act, entitled, A supplement to the act for the liquidation and payment of debts, &c until proper satisfaction is given this board, that the British debtor has not debts due him in this state sufficient to discharge the said claims, agreeably to the act, entitled, An act to seize, confiscate and appropriate, all British property within this state.

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be published in the news-papers for the information of all such claimants as aforesaid. 8 w

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

June 22, 1785.

To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 16th of August next,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about four hundred acres of land, whereon the subscriber lately lived, situated and lying in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George town, and the same distance from the court-house in said county; the soil well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain, with a plenty of wood to support the plantation; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with good apple and peach orchards. One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one third in eighteen months, and the other one third in two years and a half from the day of sale, to be on bond with approved security.

w 7 10 15. SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1784.

LIKEWISE,

A REPLY to an ADDRESS to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the United States of America, by the Author of *A Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worcester.*

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1785.

ON the 6th ult. was held the anniversary commencement of the Pennsylvania university, for the conferring degrees in the arts and sciences, where the several following species of degrees were conferred in the presence of a very numerous and discerning audience, whose unaffected demonstrations of satisfaction at the exhibitions of the several graduates was a proof of the character and importance of that university, as well as the estimation of the graduates.

The graduates for the degree of bachelor in the arts and sciences were in number five, for the degree of master of arts five, for the degree of doctor of divinity three, for the degree of doctor of laws one, for the degree of bachelor in medicine, which the American states furnished to that college this year, (to the honour of that medical school) were in number nine, of which class that of Maryland has maintained its usual credit, having furnished two of the number, of which was Dr. Richard Hopkins, of this county, a gentleman who, with a very liberal education, has completed his studies under the tuition of one of the most respectable and eminent professors of the above college; the doctor is about returning, with some intention of serving his county in the character of practitioner of physic, a profession, when ornamented with the gentle virtues, and distributed with a generous hand, under the guidance of a philanthropic heart, does honour to human nature, as well as a blessing to society; how far the doctor may be found possessing these qualities must be left to the decision of the impartial public; his extensive knowledge in the several departments of his profession, and his character in the literary world, is a sufficient recommendation to the learned as well as those whom pain and disease would drive to seek relief from the hands of the sons of Esculapius.

100 11/3

Per order of the Pennsylvania university.

June 16, 1785.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber's plantation, with near four hundred acres of very valuable land, within one mile and a half of that flourishing town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county; the situation is extremely well situated for a gentleman's seat; the dwellings are of wood and tolerably convenient, with almost every necessary out house; there are three good tobacco houses, one 50 by 24; also an abundance of good wood lands on the premises, with fifteen acres of meadow, and many more may be very easily reclaimed. When the above lands are sold, will be offered a good grist mill, made new within a little more than two years, with a very good dwelling house, where Mr. Alexander Symmer now lives, with thirteen acres of land. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser, which may be known by applying to

Wm. L. Bowie ROBERT WHITAKER.

Annapolis, June 24, 1785.

THE late officers and soldiers of the Maryland line of the army, whose accounts with the United States remain unsettled, are hereby informed, that the office for adjusting their claims in this state will be closed the first day of next October; and those who neglect to apply before that period will be under the necessity of attending at the commissioners office for settling with the army, near congress, to obtain their arrears. The subscriber therefore requests all those concerned to make their demands before the above-mentioned period, after which no claim can be admitted

JOHN WHITE, commissioner.

The officers will take notice, that the account for arrears of subsistence after January 1782, is not included in the above, and that as soon as it can be ascertained proper notice will be given where to apply. 8 w J. W.

May 30, 1785.

I HAVE several lots in the city of Annapolis, which I will lease on ground rent, or sell, they lie in a public part of that city, adjoining two streets, one of which is called Market-street.

All those indebted to me are once more requested to pay or settle to my satisfaction before the middle of July; those who pay no regard to this or former friendly applications, I shall consider as deaf to the voice of reason and justice, and proceed accordingly without further notice. I design to attend every Friday at my office in Annapolis, if the weather be good, and am willing to receive wheat or tobacco, or good merchantable flour, and will allow the best price I can get for the same. w 6

J. HALL.

April 15, 1785.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Leesburg, on the second Monday in July,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 115 acres, situated within 25 miles of Dumfries, Colchester, or Alexandria, and on the road leading from either place to Leesburg. A great part of the plantation is fine tobacco land, and there is none but what is good for farming, and well timbered. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. The above land may be had at private sale. w 6

JOHN MONROE.