

REWARD.
July 18, 1785.
er, the 14th instant,
SAM, alias SAMUEL
y passed under the
uel Perkins, by the
in Baltimore, under
Sam is about 23
of a yellowish com-
look, is pitted with
arkable cut with an
ay not yet be well;
old pair of trousers,
at the elbows, an old
and an old hat; he
he eastern shore, and
Baltimore, where he
time of the war, was
after making several
has been latterly fea-
made his escape for-
apprehended, and is
for that place, and it
pays by many other
several, since gone,
that he has a master-
e to inform him of his
carrying him a parcel
the above negro, and
the above reward, by
GRINE THORN.

REWARD.
July 27, 1785.
om the 14th inst.
elegant, forre, riding,
and about fourteen
stair in his forehead,
tail; this horse is very
ly rough, has lately
marks of which slightly
ken one of his fore shoes
aken away. Whoever
id horse so that I get
above reward, and ex-
penses, paid by
FRASER BOWIE.

July 12, 1785.
four years credit,
ill improved plantation
ow lives, within nine
of Bladenburg, twen-
of Baltimore-town, and
al good grist and saw
red and fifteen acres of
tion, is remarkably well
reams running through
rings; there are about
meadow ground; the
l under good fences, in
; great part of the re-
The improvements are,
life thirty two by
r the whole, a kitchen
brick chimney, a negro
sixteen with a stone
out-houses and stables,
es; all these buildings
are two other dwelling
former; one is twenty-
k chimney, three rooms
of several out-houses;
small plantations
ads both in quantity and
dred and fifty cherry
year ten thousand gal-
lity can be made; the
e young and thriving,
ther or divided into lots
or purchasers, and if
before the twenty-fifth
them on that day be sold
remises. Bond will be
quired, bearing inter-
ber next, when possi-
5 W
CHARD HIGGINS.

June 22, 1785.
iffs, to the high, it
ch of August next,
ation, containing about
land, whereon the sub-
and lying in Montgo-
mies from Bladenburg,
town, and the same dis-
in said county; the soil
rn, fine tobacco, and
of wood to support the
sters are, a good dwelling
ters, two good tobacco
d peach orchards. One
y to be paid in six
teen months, and the
and a half from the day
approved security.
MUEL HARWOOD.

Last week a sow belonging to Mr. George Hall,
rdner, in Bur Street, Norwich, littered 27 pigs, all
which were cast alive, and likely to live, had the
been able to have supported them. Nineteen
them are now ~~...~~, and in a thriving condi-
e, Charles ~~...~~

(XLth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2015.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 25, 1785.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.

ALL the effects of the late pacha of Belgrade have been confiscated. They are estimated at half a million of piastres. This governor has almost literally been stripped naked, nothing being left him but some old coats, and money enough to subsist him on his way to Servia. It is said he had concealed two large diamonds, valued at 200,000 florins; but the rapacious pacha made him be stripped without mercy, and took from him what he had saved as his last resource in his disgrace. The prince of Servia, in compassion to his misery, has made him a considerable present.

BERLIN, May 20. The interesting speech made by the baron de Heisterberg, minister of state at the last assembly of the academy, relative to population in general, and that of Prussian estates in particular, has been published; by which it appears that he calculates the present population of the Prussian estates at six millions of souls, two millions of whom form the population of Silesia, Prussia and East-Friesland. Before the accession of his present majesty the estates under the Prussian domination contained only two millions of inhabitants; the increase of population is owing to the paternal care of the king, who has used his utmost to encourage agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

MADEIRA, May 30. Orders have been dispatched provisionally to the generals and commanders of the regiment in the service of the republic to hold themselves ready for marching on the first notice. The reason for this sudden change is not publicly known.

The advantages gained by the East-India company in the peninsula of Malacca are of too great importance to be omitted: The following is an extract of a letter from Malacca, dated July 6, 1784:

"We had no opportunity of landing our troops till the 10th of June, at three in the morning, when we began to land a body of 734 men, of whom 402 were Europeans, and the rest Indians. Such silence was observed, that the enemy had no the least notice of our approach. The Batavier and the Patriot cutter were appointed to cover the landing, which we began to effect about six o'clock. The enemy were by this time alarmed, when we played our artillery, which was on the coast and prevented them from assembling. About half after seven our troops were formed in order of battle, notwithstanding a brisk fire from the enemy, and marched up to the spot where Rajah Hadje's standard was displayed. A fierce engagement now took place, and the victory was long doubtful; however, at last declared for us;—the Indians were forced in their equipments, and almost entirely cut in pieces; Rajah Hadje the commander in chief, and three of his sons, together with the flower of his officers, are in the number of the slain. Our loss is very inconsiderable. M. de Vau, captain of the Juno, and lieutenant Faber, are severely wounded."

PARIS, May 26. The 20th instant, died here the late Cherin, historiographer to the French king, in consequence of the cold he contracted by his coach being overturned near Versailles on Easter-day. He died possessed of eighty thousand livres per annum.

MAY 1. The queen made her public entry here on the 14th, amidst the acclamations of the people. Her majesty was accompanied by Madame, Madame Comtesse de Paris, Madame Elizabeth of France, the dutchess de Chartres, and the duchess of Bourbon, and went directly to the cathedral church of Notre Dame, to render thanks for the birth of his royal highness the duke of Normandy. In coming out of the church her majesty went to Genevieve, to join in the public prayers for obtaining an end of the drought that has so long prevailed. She afterwards dined at the castle of the Invalides, and in the evening the city was illuminated; at midnight a firework was played off before the hotel of the count d'Aranda, the Spanish ambassador.

MAY 19. An epidemical distemper has broke out in the diocese of Coutance in Lower Normandy, which goes with such fury that government has thought proper to station a line of troops, in order to prevent the inhabitants of that diocese from having any communication with their neighbours.

BRNO, (in Moravia) May 4. Thomas Kaspruck, a lawyer, lately died at Hellestau, in the 118th year of age. He was never afflicted with illness, and till a few hours before his death had the perfect use of all his faculties. He constantly worked at his business till the last four years.

L O N D O N, May 30.

We are assured, that in consequence of the hostile proceeding of the Spaniards against the British subjects in the West-India the strongest remonstrances have been made from the court of Great-Britain to that of Madrid; and that the reply in extenuation of such proceedings, was, that the Spanish viceroys had transmitted several complaints of the operations made in their possessions by the English; and had upon some occasions acted without any authority from his catholic majesty.

Last week a sow belonging to Mr. George Hall, rdner, in Bur Street, Norwich, littered 27 pigs, all which were cast alive, and likely to live, had the been able to have supported them. Nineteen of them are now ~~...~~, and in a thriving condition.

Extract of a letter from Bath, May 24.

"A French lady of genteel appearance has been for some time in an unhappy situation among us. She will not tell her name, nor her connexions; but she is a well-bred woman, and her conduct in all respects irreproachable; however I have good reason to believe her history to be as follows: That she is the daughter of a French merchant, and so captivated the heart of a young French nobleman, that he married her, and consequently highly disoblige his family. Her husband died soon after, and her own relations, to appease the resentment of the noble family, to which she was connected by marriage, urged her to retire to a convent; to avoid which, she has retired into his kingdom, and is, I fear, at this time friendless and penniless. When Dubarre was killed here, by count Rice, all the world was opening their purses to Madame Dubarre; but this unfortunate stranger (who is a much more worthy object) seems to be in danger of wanting bread. What a pity that some noble family of our nation does not show her that countenance which the foolish pride of our neighbours denied her, because her father was a merchant. She would be an excellent tutress for young ladies of fashion."

A letter from Vienna, dated April 30, says, that his imperial majesty has lately passed a decree which is much talked of for its singularity, as well as the strangeness of the request to which it is an answer. A petition was presented by an Ex-Jesuit, named Wandhart, formerly a professor of mathematics, praying that he might obtain a decree of expectancy, permitting his body after death to be interred in the burying ground of his brethren, the Jesuits, rather than the secular priests. To this his majesty answered, "I at the expiring of such a decree of expectancy being unusual and unprecedented, the petitioner has to appear at the time when the decree can be put in execution, that such right may be considered as reason may then require." It is probable that the Jesuit when stretched in his coffin will scarcely think of presenting himself at the time prescribed by this decree.

It is said that M. de Beaumarchais's account for goods furnished to the Americans on the security of the French government, having been settled at 2,600,000 livres, M. de Calonne has caused that sum to be remitted to him, with 200,000 livres for the damaged effects, as also for his ships employed in the royal navy, or as transports, &c.

JUNE 1. According to the Dutch letters, great exertions are to be made in their dock yards as soon as peace is concluded; and their manue is to be regulated in such a way as shall enable them to equip a respectable fleet at a very short notice.

The French have four first rates upon the stocks, one of which is very nearly the dimensions of the Ville de Paris.

Count de Grasse has not recovered the smallest degree of popularity among his countrymen, every 12th of April operates upon their feelings, as the worst of the twenty-seventh of July affects the minds of men in this country.

The following are the two incendiary and threatening letters, now under the consideration of Mr. Pitt and the king's cabinet:

To the right honourable Lord George Gordon, London.

Infernal Scoundrel!
Your assurance to protect the Roman catholics, in your letter to Mr. Pitt, shall be punished by me as soon as I arrive in London. I well know where your home is. By the sacred God, if you ever attempt a similar instance of bigotry, your head shall be severed from your body.

I am, bloodily bigoted Gordon,
(or will be) Your destruction.

Ireland, Dublin, Parliament street.

To Lord George Gordon, Westock street, London.

You are going on disturbing the peace and tranquillity of our gracious sovereign; and, by —, the next attempt, I will come Felton over the prince of Wales, you, and Charles Fox; if I do not, I will be damned. His majesty has poor but honest friends that will see him righted, to take it right and be advised by

His majesty's friend,
A damned determined Fellow.

If you are wif, take this caution from a poor but honest man; if not, by —, you will feel me soon stabbing your heart through and through.

N E W - Y O R K, August 6.

A gentleman who landed last Tuesday from Jamaica, mentions that three American vessels had arrived at Port-Royal, which, although refused to dispose of their cargoes, were indulged with every other grace and attention; being allowed to remain a sufficient time to refit, victual and water;—not so at certain West-India islands, owned by other nations, where American vessels are not permitted even to enter their harbours.

AUGUST 8. A correspondent, who has been lately in Philadelphia, assures us, that there is a very ingenious gentleman there, perfectly acquainted with all the branches of coinage, as carried on in Europe. Besides his being possessed of the necessary apparatus, he is the only person on the North-American continent capable of cutting the dies—his superior abilities have received the applause of almost every person of judgment and taste in Philadelphia, and his ingenuity is not unknown to some conspicuous members of Congress.—From

a conversation I have had with the above artist (continues our correspondent) I find the esta lishment of a mint at this present time, is a matter of very great importance to the United States: The coinage of copper alone would bring into the national treasury, ten thousand pounds per annum for a number of years; that of silver and gold would be more lucrative, by adopting the following mode: Let dollars and crowns pass at their present rate, and no higher: Then suppose Congress to establish a mint, and a silver coinage, with some local emblem, to show that their coin belonged to the United States of North-America; now, let these supposed pieces of continental silver pass for eight pence, out at the same time contain one-eighth less intrinsic value than the present dollar, which would be about 15 per cent. advance on the present circulating money. This would be a sufficient inducement for holders thereof to have it received, it would be a sufficient stimulus for foreigners to bring it here for the same purpose, and it would be the most effectual mode of lowering the price of labour, and keeping the money in the country.—Nor would this any more than an emission of paper money, alter the course of exchange with Europe, for the present dollar would still pass at its usual price. These few hints I conceive to be the outlines of a most important scheme of policy, and requires nothing but wisdom in the government to carry it into execution, for the benefits it would produce to every individual, supported the slender ties of national virtue, which to the eternal shame of humanity, are almost as often despised as enforced.

AUGUST 10. A few days ago arrived in this city, via Jamaica and Philadelphia, the honourable George Luttrell, son of the right honourable lord viscount Luttrell, and brother to her royal highness the duchess of Cumberland. This gentleman will make in a few days for Europe. He is the third of the noble viscount's sons who has visited our continent.

We are informed that the readings from the principal poets and authors, imitatively performed for the instruction and amusement of the nobility and gentry in London, by that venerable tutor in the English language, Thomas Sheridan, Esq; in conjunction with the celebrated comedian Mr. Henderson, are now carried to such eminent perfection, that their last performance was exhibited to an audience of about eight hundred ladies and gentlemen, at half a guinea each; and we are informed that Mr. Henry, lately arrived from Jamaica, with the American company, who has been some time a pupil of Mr. Sheridan's, and well qualified for such an undertaking, will tender his best abilities to the public in this useful and much wanted branch of science and entertainment, after the date the theatre in Maryland is opened, which will be ready for performance in about a month. At Bath, Mr. Pratt, a gentleman well known under the signature of Count y Melmouth, Esq; has gained much reputation and large receipts of cash by his excellent readings, which have effected vast improvement, especially among the youth in that part of the country.—Argal, why not adopt institutions of this kind in every principal city of our continent?

It is somewhat remarkable, that almost all the capital portrait and historical painters, now in England, are North-Americans by birth! And what is still more extraordinary, the greatest astronomer perhaps in Europe, is one Dorrough, from this country, a great and first-taught mathematician. We are authorized to add to the preceding article: That Mr. Evers, a native of Massachusetts, student of Yale college, and a scholar of the celebrated Mr. West in London, lately arrived at Boston, on his way to this city, where it is not doubted he will be honoured with the patronage of our principal ladies and gentlemen; as from the excellent specimen of his abilities, which has already been received and greatly approved here, he is pronounced justly entitled to as much encouragement in the exercise of this elegant art, as any gentleman of the profession that has preceded him.

From Jamaica we are informed, that his excellency, general Alured Clarke, having so highly recommended himself by a gracious and amiable administration, to the confidence and affection of the inhabitants of that very flourishing and important island, the principal gentlemen, with the two houses of the legislature sent home an address to their royal sovereign, entreating his majesty to continue him in that important station, they having entertained apprehensions of a noble lord's being proposed by the ministry to supersede him; to which application his majesty most kindly declared his consent.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 16.

Last Thursday there happened a fracas of a most disagreeable nature, at the Old Ferry Wharf, between the crew of the ship Friendship, captain Davis, belonging to Hartford, in Connecticut, but last from Fustatia, and the crew of a French schooner, the Maria Victoire, captain Gardin, of —. At about half after two in the afternoon, the Maria Victoire arrived at the above wharf, where there was a brig just ready to sail. Captain Gardin agreed with the captain of the brig, to take his place on his departure; and accordingly brought to along side. Just as the brig was getting out, arrived the Friendship, the mate [— Burke] and crew of which insisted on taking possession of the wharf, now becoming for a moment vacant. The French insisted on it as their right. On this altercation en-