ſpectively for their ſervices, ſhall be allowed and paid by the collector out of the revenue, for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of ſalt or grain, eighteen cents; for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of coals, twenty-five cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, one cent; for the gauging of every caſk, ſix cents. There ſhall moreover be allowed to the collectors at each of the following ports, to wit: Boſton, Salem and Beverly, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk or Portſmouth, and Charleſton, one half a per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received and paid into the treaſury of the United States; and to the collector at each of the other ports by this act eſtabliſhed, one per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received and paid into the treaſury of the United States. Every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, ſhall cauſe to be affixed, and conſtantly kept in ſome public and conſpicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and in caſe of failure herein ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with coſts, in any court having cognizance thereof, to the uſe of the informer; and if any officer of the cuſtoms ſhall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compenſation or reward, for executing any duty or ſervice required of him by law, he ſhall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforeſaid, for the uſe of the party grieved.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS *Auguſt* 14.

ADVICES from the ſouthern provinces to the national-aſſembly, give the pleaſing aſſurance, that the generous reſolutions of the 4th of this month, had produced the inſtant effect of reſtoring order and tranquillity. Such noble ſacrifices, far beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of thoſe not in the ſecret, had thrown the people into a delirium of joy and tranſport. M. Rebeil, deputy from Alſace, read letters containing ſimilar accounts. Add to this, that never was there ſo great a harveſt in the memory of man, nor ſuch glorious weather to get it in; every body from all parts of France agreeing, without exaggerating, the wheat will produce nearly double of an ordinary crop.

In Alſace, previous to this news, one of the regiments had hung up their major.

The number of banditti in the neighbourhood of Paris, has been computed, on inquiry, at 17,000. The marquis de la Fayette being informed that many of them had more money than ſeemed conſiſtent with their ſituation, went himſelf to Montmartre, where he ſaw ſeveral of them playing at chuck-farthing with crowns and louis d'ors.

A conſiderable degree of fermentation ſtill prevails in the moſt of the diſtricts. Every one wants to command, and no one is willing to obey. The new military dignities are the ſource of much jealouſy. There is hardly one of the members of thoſe diſtricts who does not feel himſelf aggrieved if another be promoted in preference. Several diſtricts have already appointed officers, diſcharged them, choſen others in their room, and again diſcharged the ſecond ſet. In the diſtrict of the Cloiſter of St. James's Hoſpital they were on the point of coming to blows.

The diſtrict of the Cordeliers, without being hurried to the ſame extremity, has been obliged to break up its aſſembly without reſolving on any thing, on account of the tumult and confuſion that reigned in it.

The aſſembly of the diſtrict of the Abby Saint German-des-Pres, has alſo become very tumultuous, and after long conteſts has appointed M. de la Harpe, of the French academy, M. Collier, and M. de la Chapelle, knight of the order of St. Louis, to aſſiſt at the election of heads of the ward.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 12.

As the late inſurrections in France very naturally occupy all converſation, this ſhort ſketch of the royal family of that kingdom may not be unacceptable to the generality of the public.

LOUIS XVI. is now about thirty-three years of age; he aſcended the throne of his grand-father at about ſeventeen, and ſhortly afterwards married a ſiſter of the preſent emperor of Germany.

When he was firſt married, he was thin to a degree of particular obſervation; but being naturally of a mild, quieſcent temper, and indulging in the pleaſures of the table, he is now, perhaps, one of the fatteſt men in his dominions.

To counteract this in ſome degree, he riſes early, and almoſt daily takes the diverſion of the chace; but from dinner till bed-time indulges, with the intervention of hardly any other buſineſs than the ſigning of diſpatches, &c.

He has had four children, two of whom are dead. His preſent family conſiſts of the dauphin, a child of about ſix years old, and a princeſs.

The queen is nearly about the king's age, has much majeſty and vivacity in her port, and is, on the whole, reckoned one of the fineſt women in France.

Monſieur, the king's next brother, is nearly as fat as the ſovereign, and was in the beginning of the preſent troubles rather a favourite with the people.

The count d'Artois, the king's ſecond brother, is a tall, well moulded, elegant figure, with much vivacity and deciſion in his character. He rendered himſelf unpopular in the firſt meeting of the notables, and ſeems to have increaſed that unpopularity to a degree of proſcription.

The court party has for ſeveral years back been called the queen's, aided by the count d'Artois: theſe two were ſaid to have the moſt prevailing influence on the king in all his meaſures.

Sept. 1. Mr. Pitt is blamed by the oppoſition writers, for not having taken advantage of the preſent troubles in France, the reaſon they aſſign for his not having done ſo is that he is not a *war miniſter*.—If he is not, pray who is?—Is it lord North?—Is it Mr. Fox?—If Mr. Pitt ſhould never have another opportunity of ſhewing his talents as war miniſter, his conduct in the Dutch affairs, in the year 1787, will ſecure to him immortality as ſuch; in which, by an energy and boldneſs, uprecedented in any Britiſh miniſter, excepting his own father, he ſecured, without ſtriking a blow, all the honours, and advantages to be derived from a long, expenſive and bloody war.

That a dog poſſeſſes ſagacity ſuperior to any of the brute creation (the elephant excepted) no one will diſpute; ſome go ſo far as to ſay, that from a conſtant attendance on the human ſpecies they acquire a ſort of reaſoning faculty; this however, we will neither contradict nor ſupport, but juſt quote another inſtance of their attachment to mankind.—Monday laſt a little girl, about two years old, a child of Mr. G. near Finglasbridge, having ſtrayed from the houſe, fell into a river near the bottom of the garden; ſhe was attended by a large dog belonging to the family, who leaped into the water, brought her not only ſafe to ſhore, but took hold of her coat and led her to the houſe, to the aſtoniſhment of her parents.

HARTFORD, *October* 26.

ELECTRIC RODS.

The power of metallic rods to extract and conduct lightning into the earth, with ſafety to the buildings on which they are affixed, is now generally known. Theſe rods, as they are commonly made in the country, are not of ſufficient bigneſs to conduct ſuch diſcharges of electric fire as are ſometimes made from the clouds, and in ſuch caſes may attract the danger without a power to conduct it off. Every fact of this kind ought to be communicated for the public information. Thurſday the 16th inſtant an electric rod in this town was ſtruck by lightning from the clouds. One of the pointers was melted—a great blaze of fire for ſeveral inſtants appeared to involve the top of the rod—the rod thro' its whole length to the earth, emitted an immenſe number of large ſparks—part of the lightning deſcended by two chimnies, one contiguous to the rod, and the other thirty feet diſtance. This rod weighs more than one hundred pounds, and in diameter is an inch and one third, nearly a ſize larger than is commonly uſed. The expanſive blaze which for a very ſhort ſpace ſurrounded the top of the rod aroſe from its incapacity inſtantly to receive and conduct ſo great a charge—the emiſſion of ſparks and the deſcent of lightning by the chimnies are evidence of the ſame fact. A ſmall rod which attracts the lightning and is inſufficient to conduct it into the earth, may in ſome inſtances increaſe the danger. An inch and half diameter is the ſmalleſt ſize which ought to be uſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

The following have been lately preſented to Mr. Peale's Muſeum, the corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreet:—

A large tooth (grinder) of the non-deſcript American animal, which was found in a branch of Patuxent river, five miles from Bladenſburg, Maryland. Preſented by Mr. John Cramphin. It is exactly like one taken from the Salt-Lick, on the Ohio: and like another found in Mill creek, near Lancaſter town, Pennſylvania, belonging to ſaid Muſeum. Theſe teeth being found in ſuch different parts of America, is a proof that this tremendous animal has formally been over many parts of North-America.

A pair of the large and beautiful birds of South-America, called the poweeſe. They are alive. One preſented by Miſs Campbell, of Annapolis, Maryland; the other by the honourable Mr. Valck, conſul for Holland, in Maryland.

A Monack, or Ground-Hog. Preſented by Mr. W. P. Johnſton, New-Jerſey.

Annapolis, Nov. 12.

William Banckes, William Whitely, Charles Emory and Thomas Maſon, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent Caroline county in the general aſſembly of this ſtate.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated Oct. 14, 1789.

"For news I can only mention to you a report in town that the Indian treaty is broken off; this we do not doubt. The cauſes aſſigned, however, are various, and not to be depended on, ſome ſay it was on account of a requiſition made by Mr. M'Gillivray for a port in the river St. Mary's, ſubject to their juriſdiction; others ſay it was a demand made by him for ſome Oconie lands, as they are called. The fact is, there is no peace yet; a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is agreed on for a limited time, this is an important affair to us ſouthern people."

Charles county, November 3, 1789.

"On the 30th day of October laſt, departed this life, at his ſeat, in Charles county, the worthy, and much to be lamented, colonel JOSIAS HAWKINS, in the 54th year of his age, and has left behind him a diſconſolate widow, and a numerous family of children and domeſtics, to deplore his loſs; he was a moſt affectionate huſband, indulgent parent, an eaſy maſter, and a remarkable kind neighbour; he lived in the conſtant practice of all the moral and religious duties, a man of great humanity, integrity, hoſpitality, and benevolence, and was very much the poor man's friend.

Thoſe who implor'd his aid, he ne'er deny'd,
But by his bounty kindly were ſupply'd;
That drooping heart's unkown who e'er could ſay
It, from his houſe, went unrelieved away;
And ſure his righteous ſoul for ever will
The goodneſs which he ſhewed to others, feel."

*** *Advertiſements, &c. omitted this week, will be inſerted in our next.*

Annapolis, November 11, 1789.

Will be diſpoſed of at PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of December next,

THE LEASE of HILL's DELIGHT, whereon RALPH FORSTER, deceaſed, lately dwelt; alſo, ſeveral WORK HORSES, OXEN, PLANTATION UTENSILS, the CROP of CORN, TOBACCO, FODDER, &c. &c.

G. DIGGES, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to treat for the above plantation previous to the day of ſale may apply to the ſubſcriber at George Mann's.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 19th of this inſtant, November, at the late dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND,

AN elegant CHARIOT, with harneſs complete, twelve elegant mahogany CHAIRS and a SOPHA, a SULKEY, a CART and four OXEN, two KETTLES and ſundry HORSES, taken in execution and to be ſold to ſatisfy a debt due from Thomas Rutland to James G. Heron, and for taxes. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DAVID STEUART, late Sheriff.

November 10, 1789.

By virtue of ſeveral writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 19th inſt. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling plantation of the late THOMAS RUTLAND, deceaſed, near Annapolis,

SUNDRY valuable SLAVES, and among them a very good cook, a variety of elegant FURNITURE, conſiſting of a MAHOGANY SIDE-BOARD, MAHOGANY DESK and BOOK-CASE, a number of CHAIRS, TABLES, &c. a CLOCK, LOOKING-GLASSES, BEDS, CARPETS, CHINA, a parcel of very elegant GLASS WARE, a number of valuable BOOKS of the moſt approved AUTHORS, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention; forty-five head of valuable CATTLE, among which are ſome OXEN, ſome SHEEP and HOGS, and a variety of PLANTATION UTENSILS, about one hundred barrels of INDIAN CORN, partly ſtanding in the field and part at the fodder-houſe, and a conſiderable quantity of FODDER, HAY and STRAW, and ſome TOBACCO; taken as the property of Thomas Rutland, deceaſed, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

The above property will be ſold for ſpecie or ſpecie certificates funded by the ſtate of Maryland, to be paid on the day of ſale, or before the property is taken away, which muſt be on the day after the ſale. The ſale will continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Piſcataway, November 11, 1789.

By virtue of a deed of truſt to me made by WILLIAM JENKINS, the following real and perſonal property will be offered for SALE, at Piſcataway, on the 7th day of December next, to wit:

ONE tract of land called OXMON-TOWN, containing 51 acres, one other tract called STRIFE containing 87 acres, one other tract called MAIDEN BRADLEY, containing 120 acres. The above three tracts lay adjoining each other, and within three miles of Piſcataway, eight acres of land adjoining Piſcataway, and two lots, with the improvements thereon lying in ſaid town, ten HORSES, fourteen head of BLACK CATTLE, thirty-eight HOGS and two FEATHER BEDS. Credit will be given for twelve months on the purchaſer giving bond with ſecurity.

HENRY HARDY, Truſtee.

Annapolis, November 11, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, from captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN to the ſubſcriber, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 28th inſtant the following PROPERTY, that is to ſay:

THAT valuable and well ſituated LOT and IMPROVEMENTS in this city, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS PRICE, and where Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS formerly lived. This lot, and the improvements, with its advantageous ſituation, are to generally known to need a particular deſcription.

Alſo a TRACT of fertile and valuable LAND being part of MONOCACY MANOR, in Frederick county, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres.

Alſo FOUR LOTS of LAND, containing fifty acres each, all adjoining, to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland, in Waſhington county.

Alſo the INTEREST of captain TRUEMAN in the LOT whereon the THEATRE ſtands, and one other LOT where Mrs. CLARKE lately lived.

Alſo a TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, in Virginia, ſituate near James River, containing nearly ſix hundred acres.

The ſale to be at the houſe firſt above-mentioned and on CREDIT, the extent of which will be made known on the day of ſale. SPECIE CERTIFICATES and FINALS will be received at a rate to be agreed on.

G. DUVALL.

The ſubſcriber has juſt received an ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING of faſhionable coloured firſt and ſecond Broad Clothes, with ſuitable Trimmings, Milled Drabs, German Serge, Kerſeys, blue Plains, Baize Coatings, Fearnoughts, Kendale Cotton, Fine Sheeting and Red Flannels, Roſe and Duffil Blankets, Fine Iriſh Linens, Ruſſia Sheeting, Mens and Boys Worſted Hoſe, Shawls, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blue and Green Moreens, &c. with a General Aſſortment of Faſhionable Queen's Ware. The above will be ſold low for Caſh, by

STEPHEN CLARK.