Cook arrived there—and the silver spoons mentioned by the latter to have been seen there, were pilfered from Don Martinez by the natives.

American ship registers, we are told, are in great demand in England—where they command great prices.

NEW-YORK, *August* 28.

The gazettes of the several states of the month of June last, informed the public, that a man, who called himself Archibald Ross, and passed through Petersburg, in Virginia, gave out that about five years ago, being on board a ship, called the Julius Cæsar, commanded by captain Squires, belonging to Philadelphia, and on her way from Charleston to Cadiz, the said ship was taken off the Western Island by two Algerine vessels, and carried to Algiers; that himself and 21 others, his companions, whose names he pretended to recite, were condemned to slavery, of whom himself and six others, at length escaped to Gibraltar; that from some port of Spain, he, the said Archibald Ross, and an Archibald Deacon, got a passage to Boston, where he left the said Deacon, and was proceeding through Petersburg to Charleston, where he said his friends resided. He pretended also to have seen a Mr. Henry Whiting in slavery among the Algerines.—Government being in possession of evidence that there are no other American captives in the Barbary states but 15, who are of those taken in the year 1785, in the ship Dauphin, Obrian, and schooner Maria, Stephens, immediately took measures for inquiring into such of the facts stated by Archibald Ross, as were within their reach. They are informed from Philadelphia, on an official examination of the enteries for six years back, that no such ship as the Julius Cæsar, commanded by captain Squires, has belonged to that port within that period; from Charleston, on an examination of eight years, that no such ship has cleared out there within that period—and from Boston, that but one vessel has arrived there which had sailed from any port of Spain within the period of the pretended escape of Ross, the master of which, on examination, declared, that while in Spain, he heard nothing of this matter, and that no such passenger as Archibald Deacon came with him. The information from Charleston is further, that the pretended Archibald Ross has not made his appearance there.

Attention was paid to this impostor, because he furnished matter for his own detection; and because repeated instances give reason to apprehend that it is becoming habitual with vagrant adventurers, to subsist themselves on good and unguarded citizens, by persuading them that their brothers, children, or husbands, long since lost at sea, are now living in Algiers, where they pretended to have seen them in captivity; thus nourishing their own profligacy in the sluices of distress which they cruelly re-open in breasts where time had closed them. A humane people will certainly discourage this flagitious abuse of their best passions, by treating as swindlers and divulgers of false news, those who shall be found dealing out tales as improbable as they are cruel.

☞ *The Printers of the several Gazettes in different parts of the United States are desired to insert the above.*

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1.

It is said that the murderers of the friendly Indians who were killed last June, on Pine Creek, Northumberland county, are taken and lodged in the gaol of Sunbury.

From the MADRID Gazette.

MADRID, *June* 22, 1790.

On the 18th June, in the morning, his excellency count Florida Blanca, first secretary of state, was assaulted by a wretch in the king's palace, and wounded in both shoulders with a species of poignard, and would have received a third, and probably more fatal stroke, if, upon being laid hold of by one of his excellency's attendants, he had not fallen to the ground, and in his fall wounded himself, either intentionally or by accident.—It is to be remarked, that this man, a foreigner, and who passed for an applicant, had no business at all with the count.

The king, justly indignant at such an attrocious attempt, gave immediate orders to have the affair examined into with the utmost dispatch,—and his majesty, conceiving from the manner in which himself, his royal consort, and all his court, have been affected by this attempt, that all his subjects would feel a lively interest in preserving the days of so good a minister, has thought proper to give this public notice, with assurances that his wounds are not dangerous, and that he will happily recover.

Extract from LINDSAY'S HOTEL DIARY.

NORFOLK, *August* 18.

This morning arrived the sloop Portsmouth, W. Truck, master, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, consigned to Mr. George Lynham, who gives the following intelligence:—That about two o'clock in the morning of the 30th of July, a party of the militia fell in with a small detachment of the king's troops, near the centre of the town—the militia immediately fired on the regulars, who returned it, which alarmed the main guard, and they joining their detachment, obliged the militia to retreat.—The king's troops had seven men killed, and the militia four.—The occasion of this quarrel had arose from a new commander being appointed, who had acted in that arbitary style which alarmed the militia for their liberties.

The next day the commodore of the Leopard, a 74 gun ship, had orders from government to put to sea immediately, the crew unmoored the ship but refused to get her under way; on this the commodore went ashore to inform government of the mutiny:—the boatswain took command of the ship—clapped springs on their cables, and brought their guns to bear on the town—they continued in that position, ready to attack the forts or government had they offered to annoy them—the crew were in favour of the people against the troops.—That night the Leopard put to sea, leaving the commodore ashore.

On the 2d of August, captain Truck fell in with the Leopard, lying to six leagues off St. Mark's—and from the general conversation at Port-au-Prince, it was believed she was waiting there to take off the militia of St. Mark's to join those of Port-au-Prince against the king's troops.

Every thing in that island seemed in the greatest confusion. Several vessels had arrived from Philadelphia, but did not choose to trust their cargoes on shore.—Flour was from 9 to 10 dollars.

On the 10th lat. 33, long. 74, 10, fell in with 4 sail of Spanish merchantmen, under convoy of a 40 gun ship—one ship appeared equal in size to a 74, which captain Truck believes to be a registered ship from Vera Cruiz for Old Spain.

The following is copied from the ST. EUSTATIUS GAZETTE, dated August 7, 1790, received last evening:

From the *St. Christopher's Royal Gazette*, dated the 4th August.

WEDNESDAY, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Just as this paper was going to press, a gentleman, whose veracity may be depended on, gave us the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE of a NAVAL ENGAGEMENT between the FLEETS of ENGLAND and SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this island, dated in July, (via Barbadoes.)

"We have just received intelligence of a most obstinate and well fought action having taken place on the 28th of last month, between the fleets of England and Spain, off Cape St. Vincent—the former commanded in chief by earl Howe, and the latter by Don Sollerado, vice-admiral of Spain and a grandee of that kingdom, by birth of the first class. The English fleet consisted of 17 ships of the line, with 4 fifties, and 3 forty-fours, which were several times during the engagement drawn into the line of battle. The Spanish squadron consisted of 18 line of battle ships, the smallest of which did not carry less than 84 guns, with metal of an enormous weight, 6 sixty-fours, and 8 fifties, besides frigates, xebecs, &c. The engagement began at 10 A. M. and continued till the setting sun.

"The flying reports, as they are in circulation are as follow: That lord Howe immediately upon perceiving the enemy, threw out a signal for a general chace, which was obeyed with the utmost alacrity by our fleet; and by ten we came up with the Dons, who on their part shewed no disinclination to the conflict—The order of battle was a cable's length asunder.—The Bellona to lead the van, and the Bellerophon to bring up the rear.—After the battle had continued about eight hours, during which time the greatest gallantry, and the utmost proficiency in naval tactics, was displayed, the British fleet at last came off victorious, having sunk two of their ships, taken two, and so crippled four others, that it is supposed they will not be able to reach the port of Cadiz, for which we left them steering. The Dons, in imitation of their ally the French, made dreadful havock among our rigging, insomuch as to disable us from pursuing them—which it is evident they had a *presentiment* of, and provided accordingly. I am sorry to add, that towards the close of the day we lost two of our most experienced commanders, with a great many brave tars. But further particulars, and the name of the captains who fell, you shall have in my next."

GEORGE-TOWN, *August* 31.

On Friday last arrived here, the ship Patowmack Planter, captain Buchanan, who left Lisbon, the 1st of July; the day before captain Buchanan sailed, he spoke with captain Wood, an English merchantman, who had fell in with the Spanish fleet, consisting of 16 sail of the line, and 7 frigates; cruising off Cape St. Mary's; they never attempted to board him—but an English frigate, the Hebe of 40 guns, which lay watching the fleet, came up with him and spoke him. The captain of the Hebe informed the master of the English vessel, that he and two other frigates lay round the Spanish fleet, watching their motions, this fleet was from Cadiz—he said there were near 30 sail of the line fitting out there, beside what were on their passage from Ferrol—but very sickly. Captain Buchanan spoke with the master of an English smuggling cutter at Lisbon, which left Portsmouth the 13th June, informing him the English fleet consisting of 57 sail of the line lay at Spithead, under the three famed admirals, Howe, Hood, and Barrington. The duke of Clarence, (prince William Henry) commanded a small squadron in Plymouth Sound, destined for foreign service.

A few days before captain Buchanan sailed, certain accounts had arrived that the marquis del Florida Blanca, was assassinated by a Frenchman.

Extract from the Harlaem Gazette, June 5.

Stockholmn, May 21.—Shortly before the departure of the post, an express was dispatched the 15th of May, from the road of Fredericksburgh, which brings the important news, that the king, after having taken command of the fleet on the 9th ult. attacked the Russian fleet, and after an action of three hours did them great damage; 2 frigates 1 galley and 28 half galleys were taken, and 10 armed sloops sunk; among the vessels of war taken, is the galley lost last year near the Swenskesund; 50 transports and 40 armed boats were also burnt in the ship-yard, the Swedish galleys then cannonaded the town. Our officers and mariners have shewn much courage in this action, in which the king gave the greatest proofs of courage."

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 9.

On Sunday the 5th instant, as Mr. Robert Goldsborough, jun. of Cambridge, was crossing the bay from Kent-Island to this place, the boat was unfortunately overset by a violent gale of wind, off Tally's Point, and he, with a Mr. Eaton, a gentleman from Ireland, perished in the waves: The two boatmen, by clinging to the masts, escaped the dreadful fate the others met with.——Mr. Goldsborough was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, a young fellow of whom very flattering expectations were entertained. The benevolence and sincerity of his heart were unbounded; indeed, he was every way an amiable character, and all who knew him must heave a sigh of regret at his untimely death.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, viz.

ON the 28th day of September, inst. at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Lane, in Anne-Arundel county, near Mount Pleasant ferry, one negro woman, and four children, late the property of Gabriel Lane, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due John Rogers and others.

On Friday the first day of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, viz. one undivided third part of 1942 acres of land called Andover; one undivided moiety of a tract of land called Huntington Quarter, containing 343 acres; one undivided third part of Walker's Inheritance, containing 1350 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Littleworth, containing 100 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Young's Chance, containing 85 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 105 acres; one undivided third part of two tracts of land lying on Magothy river, where Richard Jacobs formerly lived, containing 400 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Scott's Folly, containing 134 acres; and one undivided third part of a tract of land called Bucks Luck, containing 105 acres.

On the day following will be exposed to sale, at Richard Ridgely, Esquire's, dwelling plantation, on Elk-Ridge, 50 head of black cattle, 25 head of horses, 50 head of hogs, and 35 head of sheep, late the property of Richard Ridgely, Esquire, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due the state, for the use of William Russel.

And, on Friday the 8th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, at the plantation of John Mackall, in Anne-Arundel county, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, late the property of the said Mackall, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Forrest and Stoddert. The above property to be sold for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 7, 1790.

September 4, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Friday the 17th inst. on the north side of Severn river,

ONE tract or parcel of LAND, CLARK's PURCHASE, containing 70 acres, and Gnall's Adventure, containing 100 acres of land, taken as the property of Alexander Furnival, and Samuel Gerock, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William West and William Haxall, for ready cash, by

DAVID STEUART, late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hoskins Hanson, Esq; late collector of Charles county.

September 1, 1790. FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourth day of October, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county the ensuing year in the general assembly——At the same time and place an election will be held for six representatives to congress.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 13, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, to

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.