fusion; sales for nothing, owing to the communication being cut off by land and water, that the general and his party might receive no supplies. An embargo was laid on vessels, and it was uncertain when it would be taken off; and cargoes were perishing on board.—I insisted on not anchoring, paid the guard and sent them on shore, expecting to make my escape. In the evening I was taken out myself by two armed boats, put on shore, and there detained as a security for the schooner's not departing. The next morning my boat came ashore, and informed me no guard was on board; when I went to the American consul, and told him I intended to attempt to make my escape. He advised me to wait the answer of the municipality to a remonstrance he had that morning sent them. However, considering delays dangerous, I went on board, set the people at work repairing my ties, &c. and by that means drifted out of the reach of the guns—made sail, and steered to the westward. Off the west point of Martinique, an armed Virginia built pilot boat fired two shot into me, and chased me seven hours, but at length gave over, I having gained two leagues of her.

"The evening I was taken out of my vessel at Martinique, a brig arrived from Baltimore, another from Portsmouth, a schooner from Portland, and a schooner from Marblehead; all which had guards put on board.

"This place (Guadaloupe) is almost deserted, the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique."

BOSTON, *November* 12.

Captain Stoddard, who arrived on Wednesday last, in 32 days from Martinique, informs that the disturbances in that island still continued—and that the inveteracy between the Patriots and Royalists was not abated. The account received some days since of the action between the Patriots and Royalists was exaggerated—there was no cane patch burnt, and the number of slain on the side of the Patriot's party did not exceed 150.

Herschell's amazing *Telescope*, which promises to shew us the man in the moon, is perhaps the largest machine ever erected in any country. This famous astronomer is assisted in his observations by his daughter, who has an apartment so situated under the stage upon which he stands to view the reflected planets in his mirror, that she can hear the report of what she sees through a tube, and enters it in her book.

DANBURY, *November* 9.

A few days ago a son of Mr. William Dobbs, of this town, about six years old, in attempting to cut a piece of leather with a shoe-knife, accidentally thrust the knife into his belly, by which means a large quantity of his caul came out. It was two hours before a surgeon could be obtained, who immediately replaced the part that was alive, taking away a piece about two inches and an half square. The wound was then carefully dressed, and we have the pleasure to add, that the lad is in a fair way of recovery.

This unfortunate accident it is hoped will serve as a warning to parents against permitting their children to amuse themselves with edge tools, an indulgence often attended with fatal consequences.

NEW-YORK, *November* 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, (via London) dated June 24.

"An American whaler from the South seas, bound to Philadelphia, put in here in distress on the 21st instant, having met with a severe gale in lat. 38, 6. S. long. 5, 7, E. She had been very successful, having 190 tuns of spermaceti oil. On her passage she fell in with a vessel from Botany-Bay bound to London, which was in distress for want of provisons. The American would have relieved her wants, but found it impossible, from the extreme badness of the weather, which prevented the possibility of a boat being hoisted out; and they soon after parted with her in a violent gale. They previously learnt, however, that at the time of her leaving it the settlement at Botany-Bay was almost in the last stage of human distress; that the officers and soldiers would not do any kind of duty, their times being out; that the government intended to embark for England the first opportunity, and leave the convicts to their fate, most of whom (that had been transported for life) had petitioned to be sent home and hanged, by the first opportunity, rather than remain in that wretched country, where, with their utmost endeavours, they had only yet been able to raise twenty acres of wheat, which had been their whole dependence for some time past, and a few fish, but not a sufficiency for every body. The felons whose times had expired, were very mutinous for going home, and every body was sick of the expedition."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Port-Royal, Jamaica, to his friend in Hudson.

"My friend, though I have not been favoured with an opportunity of conveying intelligence from these islands for some months past—I now truly feel the greatest satisfaction in having the hinderance removed, and shall present you with a piece of intelligence, which cannot fail to meet the most cordial reception at your hands, as well as at the hand of every friend to the United States.

"You mentioned in your last the disposition of the states, to lessen the importation of the produce of our islands; this though perhaps hardly yet perceivable among yourselves, is most severely felt by us.—I am creditably informed that many of the houses who have for many years flourished on the productions of the *Still*, have entirely thrown up business, and, it is to be feared many will become bankrupts.

"We seem to suspect you have devised some new method of manufacturing sugars, as we find the sale of that commodity daily decreasing—If my fears are founded on reality, Heaven only knows what's to become of us."

YORK, (Pennsylvania) *November* 10.

From Wright's ferry, we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as a boat was coming from the east side, a most tremendous storm arose when she was about half way over, by means of which she was soon filled with water, and sunk. There were six passengers and the boatmen in her, (besides a small light waggon and three horses) viz. a clergyman, the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children; when the storm came on, the woman and children took shelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with such violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got loose from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated some distance, till its progress was stopped by a rock; the husband viewing the melancholy situation of his wife and children, resolved to relieve or perish with them, and quitting the boat, swam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the west side; by this time the ferry-boat had entirely disappeared; the clergyman, just as he found the boat sinking, mounted his horse, one of the boatmen mounted on one of the waggon horses, and by that means preserved themselves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boatman of the name of Tim Sullivan, depending on his skill in swimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not since been heard of; the boat was found in the Falls, and one of the waggon horses that had been given up for lost, was found next day some distance below the Falls, with all his gears on, and does not appear to have received the least injury.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23.

By recent accounts from Holland we are informed, that owing to the great decline of the Dutch commerce, the agio of the Bank of Amsterdam has fallen to less than one per cent. above par.

The average of the agio or advance on bank-money has commonly been three per cent. and it has frequently been up to five per cent. The price of silver had also greatly risen, dollars were at 53 stivers. This extraordinary event is accounted for on different principles—the general idea is, that it originated in the great demand for specie to ship to the United States.

Some time since, a fact was related in our papers, to prove the longevity of the land tortoise—the following is an additional proof:—

"In the garden of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, a tortoise was introduced in 1633, which lived till the year 1753, the time of archbishop Herring, and possibly might have lived till the present, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener."

A RECEIPT to make an excellent American wine, communicated to the Burlington society for promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures, by Joseph Cooper, Esq; of Gloucester county, New-Jersey—read before the society November 6, 1790, and ordered to be published.

I PUT a quantity of the comb from which the honey had been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the press; this mixture was well stirred and left to soak for one night. It was then strained before a fermentation took place, and honey was added until the strength of the liquor was sufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel, and after the fermentation commenced the cask was filled every day for three or four days, that the filth might work out of the bung-hole. When the fermentation moderated I put the bung in loosely, lest stopping it tight might cause the cask to burst—At the end of five or six weeks the liquor was drawn off into a tub, and the whites of eight eggs well beaten up with a pint of clean sand, was put into it: I then added a gallon of cyder spirit, and after mixing the whole well together I returned it into the cask which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper situation for racking off when fine.—In the month of April following I drew it off into kegs for use, and found it equal, in my opinion, to almost any foreign wine—in the opinion of many good judges it was superior.——

This success has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years, and I am persuaded that by using the clean honey instead of the comb as above described, such an improvement might be made as would enable the citizens of the United States to supply themselves with a truly federal and wholesome wine, which would not cost one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market prices, and would have this peculiar advantage over every other wine hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture whatever, but is made from ingredients produced on our own farms.

By order of the society,
WILLIAM COXE, Jun. secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 2.

The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, is re-elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A REPLY to the signature A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION, in the last.

YOU have left my arguments entirely unanswered. I am pleased at finding myself so mildly attacked; and think it my duty to reply in defence of my principles of liberty. In so doing, hope I shall adhere to "*virtuous intentions*," and an amicable disposition. Nothing contrary to friendship should subsist between A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION, and A FREEMAN.

'Tis time I think to be *a great stickler for liberty*," since 'tis candidly acknowledged by you that slavery *has been a curse on the states, and likely to be entailed on them for some time to come.*" I hope you blame no man for wishing the removal of a "*curse*" from a free and independent people, to whom you are *a true friend*.—— Every *friend to the union* should desire the *entailment* of any curse whatever to be cut soon as possible. If this cannot, with propriety, be effected immediately, and yet necessary to be effected at all, as you don't deny, then the sooner entered upon the better. For this very reason there should be no delay in laying hold of every occasion and opportunity of casting down this *goddess* of *avarice*, which has stood so long to the disgrace of a *free country*, so called. If this be a work of time, let us hasten upon it, and evince our desire and intention, to extirpate the evil soon as possibly we can, consistent with the good policy of the union in general, or of this state in particular: wherein her laws are not connected with those of other states. But there are professed friends to liberty, who, nevertheless, wish no one to speak, write, or use their efforts in any way whatever to hasten the desirable day when the galling chains of slavery shall be knocked off from human kind.—— You and I, to be consistent, so far from opposing any measures of this nature, should "*applaud*" them as "*virtuous intentions*" to remove a "*curse*" under which not only "*the states*," but thousands of our fellow-creatures groan, both day and night feeling the iron rod of oppression.

I see no justice or equitable propriety in "*supporting and educating daughters*" by fraud, or the unjust custom of inflicting slavery on our fellow-creatures. Education is excellent, but not to be put in competition with liberty--much more that one should be educated at the expence of another's freedom. O hard! who will speak a word for the poor and helpless? Let not partiality or prejudice influence your judgment here; but equity between man and man. Gentlemen may divide their landed or other property between their sons and daughters for their education and support. If there is no such property, every family may, by industry and frugality, get their support and education equally with others in like circumstances. I am sorry you should think slaves are the only "*support*" against poverty, or becoming "*beggars*." A plea of this nature will not do to atone for an arbitrary usurpation, against the law of God, in nature, over the rights and liberties of men. Never advance it again! Britain herself would reject it.

'Tis true I did not live "*at the time of the first importation of those people*;" but rejoice that I live to see the *flag of liberty fly to the glory of America*, and the *Americans* prudently and wisely reforming from ancient customs of injustice, established by men of monarchical principles. If "*industry and eloquence*" could then "*have prevented the evil*," we may reasonably hope that they may now be used to the abolition of it. Let you and I try it. If "*pecuniary advantage among merchants, and conveniency among planters*," formerly introduced cruelty and oppression—this is no shadow of reason why *we* should continue *their* custom, or even *laws*, like those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, unalterable.

I grant the mode of effecting the laudable and much desired abolition is an important point. Nevertheless think if "*Lycurgus*," that celebrated law-giver in *Lacedemon*, about 884 years before the christian *æra*, lived in our enlightened age and country, it would not, as you suppose, be a very hard task for him to frame an eligible law of equity, for this purpose. Nay! you have given us a proposition yourself, which, with an improvement, might answer. An improvement I could propose—but choose to forbear.

I hope to see the repeal of all laws which empower tyrants to treat human creatures like horses or dogs, which is frequently seen for an inconsiderable offence, or mercenary desire of gain. Indelible is the stain.— Such may properly be viewed, of what "*denomination*" soever, as "*out of the pale of christianity*"—Men who pay no regard to the law of equity and humanity, written in the heart, should be bound by civil laws, to treat the human species as *men*; nor as *beasts*. Shall I speak out? O spare a little!—*A merciful man is merciful to his beast*—I also hope to see every man have liberty to free his slaves at any time he pleases, even by last will and testament: than which, nothing can be more reasonable.

I would not presume to dictate; we have a body of respectable characters in this city, at present, who have it in their power, as our freely chosen representatives, to repeal all laws of injustice, and enact good and wholesome ones for the distribution of equity, in support of our civil and religious rights and privileges. To them I look. 'Tis true, some *masters* have humanity, and christian tenderness enough to render their "*black folks in many instances happy*," so far as the nature of the case will admit happiness. Such *masters* or *mistresses* do themselves much hounour, they shew humane compassion. I applaud them for it. I wish this was general through the *state*, to the credit of slave holders, and honour of *Maryland*. But still, *freedom* has a felicity in it, which no circumstances, under slavery can render.

I believe also numbers would abuse their freedom, and render themselves more miserable than they are in bondage. So, many white men, for themselves and others, had better be bound or in prison all their days. But we have no right to confine them till they first break the laws which inflict confinement or other torture, as a just punishment for their crime.

Again, if I hold a man's property (instance his purse of money, or his liberty) it is no reason I should not deliver his right, because I fear he will abuse it. Give him his due, that is his own—then *he*, and not *I*, will be accountable for the use made of it. If he puts it in trade, and gains wealth, 'tis his—if wasted, 'tis his own loss.

Give me leave to assure you, many, who are "*advocates for manumission*" hold, or once held, a consider-