

particularly in the tendons of his fingers, his symptoms have kept continually increasing, and they are now grown to such a height, that the unhappy gentleman, when the fit is on him, is in the most deplorable condition imaginable. His eyes seem ready to start from his head; his body is convulsed, and feels the most excruciating pangs; he foams at the mouth, raves, and screams in the most shocking terms. In this miserable condition he continues till his strength is entirely exhausted, and his tongue can no longer articulate, when he is carried off to his bed, where he remains for some hours, before he is slowly recovered to go about again. In his moments he fancies himself the friend and patron of widows and orphans; by which strange delusion it evidently appears, that his understanding is disordered full as much as his body. Every imaginable remedy hath been tried, to relieve him from this dreadful situation, but all proved ineffectual, till mere accident discovered one, which gave him immediate and complete relief. A gentleman who happened to be present, when he was seized in the manner above related, observing that he was almost suffocated by the pressure of his collar, in the hurry of getting his neck out of his pocket, to free him from the oppression to his respiration, by accident drew out of his pocket, which contained some guineas, and other gold; the found of these, as they fell on the floor, did the business effectually; the patient instantly recovered, his countenance cleared up, and his members performed their functions in a composed and orderly manner. His physician was immediately informed of the whole affair, and in consequence of it, I understand has given orders to have a small hollow machine procured, which is to enclose some pieces of gold wire, that whenever there is an appearance of a return of his fit, this instrument may be ready at hand to be shaken at one of his ears; from the constitution and temper of his patient, he has reason to believe this remedy will ever prove effectual. But to make the cure as sure and permanent as possible, he has also given orders, that no continental money shall ever be brought into his sight, or even the name of it mentioned in his presence; by this means his spirits will be more easy and composed, and of consequence he will be less liable to such dreadful strokes of frenzy. If the above remedies should fail of the expected success, it is more than probable, that the poor gentleman will for the rest of his days, be doomed to the cold bath, thin diet, and close confinement.—As these facts are curious, and known to very few, I have thought proper to request you to give them a place in your paper. Perhaps some person, who has a turn to inquiries of this sort, may be induced by this to search into the cause of so strange an effect, and thereby the world may be benefited with a new and useful discovery. For my own part I confess I am totally at a loss how to account for it, but this difficulty you will perhaps say is easily accounted for in

A PLAIN PLANTER.

Bladenburg, October 23.

WHEN treasons and conspiracies are daily detected and exposed to view, when traitors dare mark themselves in our C—, and audaciously hint, that the spring of their actions is the subversion of the liberties and independence of America; to be silent is to partake in the guilt, and severity will look back with detestation on our crimes, and execrate the remembrance of authors, whose pusillanimity prevented their embracing the most favourable opportunity of reflecting, securing, and handing down to them unimpaired, the inalienable rights of freemen, and common privileges of mankind. The time has not yet elapsed, the fleeting moment pierced with the cries of expiring whiggism, hovers over us, and entreats an early embrace; and shall Americans shily that virtue, and patriotism, which so eminently distinguished them in baffling the infernal machinations of tyranny and oppression, by agonizing in the woe of disaffection? No, the dreary fields, and ruined mansions, of the once opulent farmer, the widow's tears bewailing the loss of her tender and indulgent partner, the piercing cries of hellets infancy torn from the arms of ease and independency to beggary and want, reprobate the thought, and loudly call for reparation and revenge. Let us then no longer amuse ourselves with hopes of satisfaction, and the many advantages which would result from it, nor lament our misfortune for not having done it at an earlier and more eligible season, when the benefit arising from it to the state, would have been far greater: those who oppose the measure must see its expediency, and can only use it as a shield to protect from the demands of justice the property of their nonjuring and tory friends; but level our resentment at

toryism, and drive it from our C— and our country.

A WHIG.

LONDON, May 20. GEORGE R.

An additional instruction to ships of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque against the French king, or the king of Spain, their vassals or subjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories or dominions or against any other enemies, or rebellious subjects of the crown of Great-Britain. Given at our court of St. James's the 19th day of April, in the twentieth year of our reign.

WHEREAS, by order in council bearing date the 7th of this instant, April 1780, the several treaties, whereby peculiar privileges are granted to the subjects of the states general of the United provinces respecting their trade and navigation in time of war, are suspended, and the subjects of the states general are to be considered upon the same footing with the subjects of other neutral states not privileged by treaty, until their pleasure to the contrary be formally signified. The commanders of our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, are hereby authorized and required to seize and detain all such ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the states general as they shall meet, having any goods belonging to his majesty's enemy's on board, or goods which are deemed contraband by the general law of nations.

By his majesty's command, STORMONT.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

Yesterday arrived the brig Fanny, captain Tanner, from St. Eustatia, by which we have the important intelligence contained in the following extract:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 19.

"In the line of news our attention is engaged just now with a report brought to St. Kitts three days ago, by the southampton frigate coming out express, but was in company with the East and West-India fleets, consisting of fifty-four sail, (five of the former) under convoy of the Romulus, when they fell in with a fleet which he supposes was Spanish, to the southward of Cape Faintre, who captured all the East-India-men and near the whole of the others, four of the convoy only escaping, to his knowledge."

Colonel Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, (who so greatly distinguished himself in several actions previous to the capture of general Burgoyne's army at Saratoga,) has joined the southern army, and is promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

It is said that a party of the enemy's cavalry have penetrated to Charlotte in North-Carolina, where they had a skirmish with a party of militia, who were worsted.

The public must have been some time since apprized of an expedition undertaken by a considerable British force at Jamaica against the Spanish settlements on the main, which was attended in the execution by a very rapid success, (particularly in taking a strong fortress called St. Juan) so as even to threaten almost the total subducion of the country: but by accounts from Jamaica, as late as Sept. 4, we are happy to find that their success was followed by a train of evils which not only prevented them from pursuing the advantages already gained, but incapacitated them from resisting the Spanish forces, who in turn made an easy conquest of St. Juan.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 27.

A sufficient number of delegates to compose a house not yet attending, and matters of the greatest importance requiring a meeting of the general assembly, expresses are sent to the absent members requesting their immediate attendance.

The following gentlemen are returned delegates to serve in general assembly:

For Cecil county, Messieurs John Ward, Peter Lawton, Archibald Job, and Timothy Kirk.

For Kent county, Messieurs William Stevenson, junior, Peregrine Lethbrury, J. L. Wilmer, and J. Cadwallader.

For Queen-Anne's county, Messieurs William Bruff, James Kent, Robert Wright, and Samuel Earle.

For Dorchester county, Messieurs John Henry, T. F. Eccleston, Guitavus Scott, and David Sullivan.

For Somerset county, Messieurs John Winder, Thomas Maddux, Henry Jackson, and John Done.

By a gentleman from Richmond we learn, that the enemy have landed at Portsmouth; their force is said to be seven or eight ships of the line,

and fifty transports, and between three and four thousand men.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix dated August 16.

"On the 9th instant, at three in the morning, the squadron under the command of admiral Cordova; consisting of 36 ships (22 Spanish and 14 French) of the line, and some frigates, cruising 70 leagues N. W. of Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a fleet of between 50 and 70 sail of English merchantmen and transports, under convoy of the Ramilies and two frigates, destined for Madeira and Jamaica, having on board a large quantity of stores, provisions, and dry goods, and 1000 Highland troops. Three of these vessels, prizes to a French frigate of the squadron, have already arrived here, and by the prize master and prisoners we learn, that most of the others had struck before they were out of sight, particularly 5 Indianmen, in which were embarked the troops, and that the rest being closely pursued, they think very few or none have been able to escape, except possibly the ships of war, which being fast sailers, and abandoning the convoy as soon as they discovered their danger, made off with all the sail they could. Some of the swiftest French frigates were dispatched after them, but with what success is yet doubtful. Governor Dalling was on board the fleet with all his family, but we do not know what vessel, most probably the Ramilies; his coach and six horses are in one of the prizes now in this bay; we look for others every moment. The little squadron under the orders of M. Barcelo, stationed off Gibraltar, has also within these few days past taken five or six ships, attempting to get into that place with provisions, where they are much wanted, and chased a sloop of war on shore on the coast of Barbary. Thirty sail of French merchantmen, which left St. Domingo in June, escorted by two frigates, have all safe arrived here; in short every thing seems to go well at present except with you, where I hope a favourable turn may also soon take place."

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY'S command,

T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow, about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

J. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from William Watson's on the 13th day of September instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, with a large white tail, has two saddle spots upon the fore part of his back, is rough shod all round, one foot lock trimmed, the other three not, paces only when rode. Whoever delivers the said horse to William Watson or Beale Hammond in Baltimore county, shall receive one hundred dollars reward.