

soners during the recess of parliament, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty to nominate and appoint such person or persons as he may think proper to supply such vacancy or vacancies; and that every person so nominated and appointed shall be held and considered to be invested with all the same powers as are delegated to the commissioners appointed by this act.

XI. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for two years from the passing of this act, and no longer.

DUBLIN, July 19.

A person high in the confidence of government being asked, yesterday, at the custom house, what steps had been taken, or enquiry made, concerning the detention and refusal to entry of the American vessels at Corke? replied, that, in his opinion, the fact either did not exist, or was grossly misrepresented, as the chamber of commerce had not made any application on that head, to the lord lieutenant, as, if there had, the business would have been immediately attended to.

BOSTON, September 23.

Extract of a letter from Port-Royal.

"I find the refugees here to be the most miserable set of beings that it is possible to conceive of. The king finds them provision at present, otherwise they could not subsist. They live in huts and tents about the woods, and appear to be the most dejected set of people that ever I beheld: it is not possible for any person to conceive of their situation that has not seen it: their looks plainly disclose their feelings, and would almost incline the humane to pity them, were it not that they can still make use of their tongues in the old language of rebels and traitors, which must induce every person of sense to despise them, and incline them to think that they deserve their punishment; which, however, I believe the most sanguine would think insufficient were they to see it. There is, I am informed, about sixteen thousand people at this place, but I believe there is not so many; there may be ten or twelve thousand, very few of whom are able to support themselves until fall without drawing the king's allowance, which is all they can depend upon. I here is likewise another fleet arrived here with some more of the same animals since I have been here, but they have not landed yet; and I believe that many of them will not land in this place; they have laid out the land on both sides of the harbour in 36 acre lots; and at the town, each one has 75 feet by 25 for house lots, which they are clearing, levelling, and getting up huts to live in the ensuing winter, which I believe the most wretched will not envy them. The governor of Halifax is here endeavouring to make peace, there being great uneasiness among the poor wretches; however, I believe that the best times that they are ever like to see are while their king lends them provision, for as soon as that fails, they must inevitably starve, unless Providence should feed them in a miraculous manner, which I can scarce believe will ever be, although he is represented as gracious and merciful to the unthankful and evil, yet I have not faith to think that he will ever work a miracle in favour of such an ungrateful set of beings; however, his hand is not shortened that it cannot leave the worst part of his creation; but of all the human race I think that a refugee is the most miserable, despicable being on earth, and the least worthy of trust or notice. They curse both king and congress, and almost their God; however, I believe that their days are numbered and almost finished, that should they be weighed, they would be found wanting; so shall leave them to the stings of their envy and guilt."

Four persons are in the provost at New-York, under sentence of death, for robbery.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of good intelligence in Europe, dated May 27, 1783.

"The definitive treaty of peace and that of commerce are going on; but when you consider the numerous claims to be adjusted between so many powers that have been contending, and the nice points to be settled in so complicated and extensive a commerce as these powers possess, you cannot wonder that a final decision should require time. The spirit of commerce seems to pervade the nations of Europe, and to form the complexion of the present age. Happily for mankind, this spirit, by opening a friendly intercourse between distant nations, and rendering them reciprocally dependent, enlarges and polishes the human mind, checks ferocity, abates bigotry, softens the rage of war, makes us citizens of the world, and surprisingly changes that self interest from which it springs, into the means of promoting the benevolent affections, and the pleasures of human society. Many are now convinced that trade has been loaded with too many restrictions, and that in a time of war it has suffered more than it ought to have done. The powers that formed the armed neutrality appear to have adapted this idea, and are supposed to be desirous of making it part of the basis of a new general system. America, without doubt, wishes to trade with all the world upon the most liberal and extensive plan, and every nation would be glad to have as large a share as may be in the trade of America. But the sovereign independent United States are a new object, very different from what they were in their former mode of existence as British colonies, which must necessarily create a new influence, and occasion new points to be discussed, respecting the general system of commerce. And when the separate interest of each nation, and the objects and modes of its present finance are closely considered, a plan for an extensive enlargement of the freedom of trade is, I can assure you, attended with more real difficulties than one would at first imagine. If some special indulgences are proposed for America, from any nation, the other European powers in commercial alliance with that nation, immediately expect similar indulgences for themselves and their dependences abroad. At the time of signing the preliminaries, the court of London appeared disposed to grant the United States the most liberal terms of commerce, and a trade to the British islands with every former privilege of freight, &c. For which purpose a bill was brought into parliament, but it met with objections of various kinds, principally from the supposed injury such a measure might produce to the interest of the British merchants, and to the revenues of the kingdom; and the subject was referred to commercial treaty, where the same objections are not for-

gotten. And yet it behooves no nation more to court the good will and commerce of the United States than that of Britain.

"With respect to France, a nation that has so essentially supported our independence, has given us every pledge of friendship, and whose interest it is, as a rival of Britain, to cultivate a commerce with us as far as possible, the difficulties attending a free trade from America to her islands are still stronger. The records of her revenues prove to a demonstration, that her West-India islands occasion an annual importation of money into the kingdom of France, to the amount of 80 millions of livres tournois. This you must allow is an important object: The merchants of France stand ready to evidence that a free trade from America to those islands would not only essentially injure their own private interest, but greatly diminish in various ways this importation of money; and that should the present regulations and duties cease, the public revenue could never in any other way be brought near to the amount at which it now stands. I am moreover assured, that according to the treaties which France has entered into with other nations, an admission of the Americans to such a free trade, would necessitate her to grant the same admission to those nations. How impossible this must be, you may easily perceive. These, and others I have not mentioned, are the obstructions that lie in the way to an object which, if attained, might prove advantageous not only to America but to the inhabitants of the West-India islands. Indeed, by a special favour, his Most Christian Majesty has given his consent to the admission of American flour in his islands upon French bottoms. Even this indulgence has been considered by many as unfriendly to the trade of France, and has occasioned particular complaints from the merchants of Bourdeaux. The king, however, persists in the measure, and will not revoke the concession."

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) September 25.

A few days since Mr. Warren and his son, of Sturbridge, were in a wood in that town hunting bees; and upon hearing their dog bark they went to see what was the occasion, and discovered at some distance from the dog, six large old rattle-snakes, with forty-four young ones, all huddled together in a bunch; Mr. Warren and his son destroyed the whole of them.

NEW-LONDON, September 19.

Monday night arrived captain Tyler in a schooner belonging to New-Haven, from the West-Indies. He was in company with captain Brintnell, and both vessels struck on the rock at the same time, but captain Tyler's fortunately went over. These vessels sailed the same day on their outward bound passage; parted at Montague-Point, went to different islands, had each just 36 days passage, sailed the same day from the West-Indies, and met again at Montague-Point.

CHATHAM, October 1.

Monday night some nocturnal incendiaries made a third attempt to destroy the city of New-York by fire. Six of the villains, we hear, are taken.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

On Sunday morning last, a fleet for Nova-Scotia, with royal refugees from New-York, put to sea with a fair wind.

The August packet arrived at New-York last Sunday night from Falmouth. She sailed about the same time as the Commerce, captain Truxtun, from London.

Oct. 7. Saturday last the honourable major general Greene arrived here by land from South-Carolina, and yesterday morning set out for Princeton. We are informed the general will return in a few days, and spend some time in this city.

Wednesday evening last the schooner Favourite, captain—, arrived here in distress. She was bound from Baltimore to Hispaniola, but was dismasted in a gale of wind on the 15th ult. in the latitude of Bermuda. After the gale abated, she saw a large ship, supposed to be American built, with a white bottom, yellow sides, and figured head, with only her foremast standing. She also saw another ship with her yards and topmasts struck, but did not speak with either of them.

We are informed that captain Collins, in the brig Hetty, who sailed about three weeks ago, from this port from Jamaica, and one of his men, were unfortunately washed overboard and drowned, in the above-mentioned gale. The vessel having received considerable injury, the mate was obliged to bear away for Charles-town.

ANNAPOLIS, October 16.

A vessel is arrived at Philadelphia from Amsterdam after 13 weeks passage. She sailed with the vessel in which M. Van Berkel embarked, and it is said has part of his excellency's baggage on board.

The city of New-York has lately been much infested by robbers; in some of them were at one time last week taken up—Notwithstanding this, scarcely a night passes without a robbery. The inhabitants have formed associations for a nightly watch.

From a late London paper.

The following true and affecting instance of generous humanity and heroism deserves to be celebrated and repeated in every part of the habitable globe. The hero who performed the act here alluded to was a native of Holland, who had lived from his early youth a rural life, in the Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

"He happened to be on horseback on the coast at the very point of time that a vessel was shipwrecked by a dreadful tempest; the greatest part of the crew perished in the waves; the remainder were struggling with death on the shattered planks that still floated on the surface of the water: no boat could be sent out in such a dreadful storm for the deliverance of these poor people; the humane and intrepid Hollander undertakes to save them; he blows brandy into the nostrils of his horse, and fixing himself firmly in his stirrups, he plunges into the sea, and gaining the wreck, brings back to the shore two men of the crew, each of whom held by one of his boots. In this manner he went and returned seven times, and thus saved 14 of the passengers. But the eighth time (and here the generous heart will almost fail) on his return, a rapid and im-

mense surge overset his horse—the heroic rider lost seat, and was swallowed up with the two unfortunate victims he was endeavouring to snatch from death. What exit could be more glorious than that of this noble man? We celebrate the chiefs who expire in the field of battle among the victims they had been sacrificing; and if their motives were just and spirited let them have their glory! But we cannot but contemplate with a more pleasing kind of admiration this intrepid man, dying in an attempt to save his low creatures from destruction. The story is true: man's name, which our author does not mention, Altemade; and if we are not mistaken, the Dutch East-India company paid a just tribute of veneration to memory."

September 6, 1783.

BY virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the sessions, empowering the heir at law, and the administratrix and administrator of Mr. Charles Greenberry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, to dispose of sundry tracts or parcels of land, all adjoining together, lying situate in the county aforesaid, on the back of Elk-Ridge; there fore, on Monday the 20th of October next, will be exposed to sale, the three following tracts or parcels of land, to the highest bidder, viz. Part of Site the Skinner, containing 280 acres of land, more or less; Part of Hobson's Choice, containing 62 acres, more or less, and Hamutel's Choice, containing 5 acres &c. The above lands will be sold all together or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. One third of the purchase money is to be paid in three months from the day of sale; one third in twelve months from the first day of payment; and the remaining other third in two years from the said first payment, on giving bond, on interest, with approved security. Possession to be given the purchasers on the first day of December next.

Also, on the same day on the above premises, will be offered to sale, to the highest bidder, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils, by CHARLES GREENBERRY RIDGELY, admr. SARAH RIDGELY, jun. admr.

N. B. On the above lands there is a valuable plantation, well adapted to the produce of Indian corn, wheat, or tobacco, with necessary buildings, about 70 or 80 acres cleared, the other in thriving young wood land, with a large proportion of rich marsh, which might be readily converted into good timothy meadows.

Charles county, October 10, 1783.

On the second day of November court, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, in Port-Tobacco,

THAT valuable lot and part of lots lying on the west side of the road that leads through the said town, occupied by Mr. John Halkerton; whereon is an exceeding good dwelling house 36 by 20, fronting the south side of the court-house, hip roofed, with three rooms and a fire place to each on the lower, and the same number of rooms and fire places on the upper floor, with a slip partition for the purpose of a ball-room; a large dry cellar, a kitchen 20 by 16; between which and the mansion is a passage 16 by 14; a corn house 16 by 14; a framed stable 20 by 16, with a shed 20 by 12, and an addition to one end 16 by 12. The whole of the ground is paved in, with several partitions for the several conveniences following, to wit: yard, garden, and horse yards; the horse yard in which the stable stands is 160 by 100 feet, with a partition between the yard and garden; the yard is of a convenient size, extending to the garden, in which stands a large and beautiful spreading elm, which renders the house cool and pleasant in the summer; the garden is 230 feet square, the soil of which, and indeed of the whole lots, is equal to any on the continent. On one side of the other horse yard is a well and pump that affords excellent water. It will be necessary to observe, that it rents for one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, which it will be under till the seventh day of December 1784; but should it be sold, the tenant will give immediate possession. The title is indisputable.

Also at same time and place will be offered for sale, two likely negro women, with a young child each, both of whom are very good house wenches; a likely negro man, who is a very good ostler and waiter; two valuable half blooded mares with foal by Young Yorick, and two mare colts, the one by the Arabian and the other by Selim. The whole for cash, one half to be paid in six and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale. Bond on interest, with good security, will be required of the purchasers.

I have a plantation about five miles from Port-Tobacco, containing 180 acres, now occupied by John Chattam, whereon are a tolerable dwelling house, tobacco house, and a number of peach and apple trees, which I will rent on good terms.

CHARLES MANKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.