

the public service, to the clerk of the house of delegates, and shall, within five days thereafter, under the penalty of fifty pounds on each commissioner, deliver the same to the sheriff of their county, to be by him forwarded as public letters, and under the like penalty; and the clerk of the house of delegates shall enter the said summary account in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep the original in his office, and on the second day of the next meeting of the general assembly, he shall lay the same before the house of delegates, for the inspection of the members.

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, September 4.

A FEW days since the city of Litchfield was honoured with a most extraordinary visit. A person from London, lately a chimney sweeper, arrived in a post chaise and four, and took possession of a very considerable property left him by an old aunt, amounting as is generally supposed, to 18000*l.* and a farm about a mile from the city, of about 250 acres freehold. The old lady had always lived in the most parsimonious manner, and during her life would never assist her nephew, on account of his having offended her in his younger days: However, being taken very ill, about a month before her death she sent for a minister, who, upon finding her very bad, advised her to settle her affairs, and hinted, that he thought her nearest of blood ought to enjoy what she left; agreeable to which advice, she at last settled her estate as above mentioned. The procession of the burgesses to meet the fortunate sweep, had a pretty effect; and he was likewise attended by a numerous body of the fraternity of the foot bag. He has behaved exceedingly liberal in every respect; has given 50*l.* to the hospital, 200 to the poor, and has undertaken to furnish the church with a new set of bells.

During the thunder storm on Sunday night, four or five men came to the house of the late Dr. Hunter, in Windmill street, seemingly labouring under a heavy load: they told the house keeper they had brought a corpse according to order, and desired admittance. The maid told them she had no orders about it from her master, and she should not open the door at that time. They pressed hard to have the doors opened, but in vain. They swore then they must throw it into the area. This making no impression on the resolution of the servant, they at last threw down their load, which lay there for some time; but by and by, when the watchmen came up to examine the body, the dead man took to his heels.

On Wednesday last a journeyman tailor for a trifling wager, eat, at a public house in the borough, two pounds of bacon in rashers, and eighteen eggs, together with eight two penny cheese-cakes; he was allowed an hour, but completed his wager in fifty minutes.

Sept. 30. The manner of recruiting the army in Russia, is the most singularly arbitrary of any in the whole world perhaps, and is done as follows. When any regiment wants recruiting, or when new levies are to be raised, the officers who are appointed to that business, go into the chief towns and villages of the several provinces, where a herald by sound of trumpet summons all the inhabitants together, at which meeting a day at no great distance is appointed for all the men from 18 to 40 years of age, to meet at a particular place; when the day is arrived, the officer looks over the men, who stand in ranks for the purpose, and such as he likes he marks just as a butcher at Smithfield marks such cattle as he chooses to buy. When he has procured as many as he chooses, the rest go to their respective homes, while the recruits are immediately marched to some distant place, without being permitted to take leave of their friends, or to go back again. When they arrive at the place of destination, they are clothed and put in discipline, and after a month spent in schooling them thus, they are sent to join the armies, which are on real service. Should a man desert, his own relations are obliged to find him; if caught, he is knouted; if not, the family must supply two men in his place.

Sept. 24. Some late letters from Madras mention a strong report having for several days prevailed in Tip-po Saib's camp, of his death. It is said that the nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn, had received advice of this event, but not such as he could put absolute confidence in.

Lord Rodney's secretary is said to have acquired at least 45,000*l.* during his lordship's command in the West-Indies, by his share on the sale of prizes, the passing of commissions, &c.

The article inserted in a morning paper, relative to the ship Hyder Ally being burnt is without foundation; some cobwebs caught fire, but were immediately extinguished without doing any material damage.

Sept. 26. Sir Guy Carleton is talked of for an appointment to the East Indies, in case he chooses to accept it.

The King of France has issued an edict, forbidding without exception, burials within side of churches and chapels throughout his dominions. We are in hopes that our government will adopt this measure, which must certainly contribute to the salubrity of the air, especially in this metropolis. Voltaire very humorously observed on this subject, that *les morts font guerre aux vivants*—that is, the dead wage war with the living.

The policy of the French cabinet must appear in a superior point of view, when the effects of it, during the last seven years, are considered with a proper degree of attention. By the secret overtures made to the Americans, at the beginning of the war, the French ministry effectually supported the contest, which must otherwise have been crushed at the outset. By their subsequent assistance, and open declaration in their favour, they almost exhausted the blood and treasure of this country; and by their influence in procuring American independence, they have severed us from a tract of dominions, more than ten times as large as our original seat of empire; and what is still worse, deprived us of more than three-fourths of that trade, on which the present salvation and future welfare of the country must depend. Add to this, they have improved the strength and discipline of their navy, to an higher degree than it had reached in the reign of Louis the fourteenth; and in spite of the defeat and disgrace they sustained on the 17th of April, they have finished the war with such a force, as added to that of Spain, left the house of Bour-

bon a decided superiority over every other naval power in Europe. If we consider their conduct respecting the Dutch, we shall find they have found means to separate us from an ancient ally, who was concerned with us in supporting the protestant interest of Europe; have found occasion to create a malignant enmity in that quarter, and induced them to put their marine on so formidable a footing, as to excite constant jealousies and alarms in this country. In the East-Indies they have supported Hyder Ally and the Mahrattas, to the great injury of the company and the country at large; and in Africa have deprived us of our most valuable possessions. If we add to all this, the concessions they have obtained from us by the articles of the treaty, we shall be obliged to confess, that they knew how to take advantage from the misconduct of men, who were wantonly sacrificing the interest of this country, and were too wise to mistake any opportunities of triumph that were offered them.

In a garden of Mr. Kempson's, at Hill Ridware, a grain of barley was sown which produced 90 straws, 80 whereof had ears, containing from 30 to 36 grains each. The root with its produce, is preserved entire, for the inspection of the curious.

The Duke of Rutland has settled all his father's (the late marquis of Granby) debts, amounting to fifty thousand pounds; a phenomenon infinitely more surprising and uncommon than the ball of fire that appeared last Monday.

The present peace is, unfortunately for this country, the most humiliating, the most expensive, and the most jealous one that ever was made; it is however, seriously to be hoped, that it will be a lasting one, in which case we may one day see a restoration of its long recorded dignity and honour.

Mr. Laurens, and some others of the American commissioners, are expected shortly to return to the New States, as the object of their stay in Europe is now completely accomplished.

B O S T O N, December 13.

Yesterday arrived in Nantasket-road, the ship Empress of Russia, in 90 days from Peterburgh. In her came passengers, the honourable Francis Dana, Esq; minister from these United States to that court; and Mr. Jeremiah Allen, of this town, merchant.

Dec. 15. An extract of a late letter from St. John, (Newfoundland) says, "The collector has orders from England not to admit any Americans to an entry, not even to such as their port charges."

The entire dissolution of the American army, except 100 men of the artillery, and 4 companies of infantry, we hear, took place the 10th instant.

Saturday last arrived here the ship captain Atkins, from Halifax; also a ship from Port-Royal, and a brig from the West-Indies.

Yesterday arrived here, captain Barker, in a brig from St. Martin's, after a passage of 41 days.

N E W - Y O R K, December 24.

Saturday last arrived at Sandy-Hook, after a passage of nine weeks, from England, his Britannic majesty's ship Assistance, of 50 guns, with the Hermione of 32; Sir Charles Douglas, with a broad pendant, his suite and family are on board; his destination was for Halifax, on which station he is appointed to command. The lady of Benning Wentworth, Esq; late governor of New-Hampshire, is safely landed here from the Assistance, on her passage to that Eastern State. Sir Charles commanded the Formidable, of 90 guns, in the action with the compe de Grasse, he is a gentleman of great professional knowledge, and pronounced one of the most respectable officers in his sovereign's service.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 30.

Extract of a letter from a house in London, to a merchant in Boston, dated September 15, 1783.

"In justice to our unfortunate countrymen, who have been established in France since the war, we send you an extract of a letter, received from a gentleman in a respectable character at Paris, which we beg you will cause to be published in all the different newspapers in New England.

"Dear Sir, Paris August 20, 1783. It is with the greatest anxiety; that I contemplate the distress in which the merchants in most of the European ports, are so generally involved, in consequence of the sudden event of peace, and the unexpected effects it has had in almost every branch of trade. The repeated failures, in every part of Europe, have involved several of the most eminent bankers in this city in their fall, and induced the remaining ones to withdraw their credit from the merchants. A circumstance of this nature is doubly injurious to them in this critical moment, when they stand most in need of a temporary support. Almost every post brings us intelligence of the continual failures of respectable houses at Bourdeaux; and it is with regret I find, that no class of merchants have been more materially hurt by the peace, than our own countrymen; several of whom have formed establishments in the different ports upon the bay of Biscay, in a very respectable and lucrative line. At the return of peace, many of them were in the most flourishing situations, and near the summit of their ambition, and in possession of the fullest confidence of the people; but alas! since that period, what a fatal reverse, almost totally shut out from every commercial communication with America, they have been at once deprived of their usual resources of consignments; and what is still more distressing, of their own funds, laying in different parts of America.

"In consequence of so many complicated and distressing circumstances, some of our first American houses have been under the unavoidable necessity of claiming from government a suspension from one, to two years; which has been granted. Those who shall still keep their ground, and stand upon the brink of the same precipice, and without immediate relief, must necessarily have recourse to the same alternative. I am however happy in observing, that a temporary inconvenience will be the only consequence, as you well know that suspensions in this country are never granted except when the merchant can fully prove by his books that he possesses sufficient property to pay all his creditors twenty shillings in the pound; fortunately this is the case with every American house, that was well established, and indeed most of them have realized so much beyond it, that they will be eventually enabled

to revive their houses, and return again to the same respectable line, when affairs are better regulated, and their funds come in.

"They will, I dare say, in America (and very naturally) suppose that a suspension and failure are synonymous terms, and produce the same effects, but this is far from being the case. The distress has been so general, and the state of their books so fair, that government has not hesitated totally to protect them, until they can receive their funds; when this is the case they will enjoy the confidence of the people, in the same degree, as if no suspension had ever taken place."

We are well informed, that the public demonstrations of joy, by authority of the state, on the definitive treaty, will be exhibited in this city, about the 20th of January, soon after the meeting of the honourable general assembly.

It is expected that this exhibition will be the most magnificent that has ever been made in America. It will consist of a triumphal arch, 50 feet wide and 40 high, exactly in the stile of the triumphal arches among the Romans. It is to be built in Market-street, between sixth and seventh streets, as the most convenient place for its being viewed.

The appearance of this kind of building is extremely noble; but that now to be erected will be rendered uncommonly grand and beautiful, by its being illuminated. It will also be enriched with a number of emblems and inscriptions suitable to the occasion, disposed in the frize, pannels, ballustrade, and pediments—the parts usually thus ornamented in the ancient arches before mentioned.

The ingenious captain Peale, is now preparing the paintings; and those figures that are finished have afforded the highest satisfaction to all persons who have seen them. Among them is a striking likeness of our justly beloved commander in chief. As the illumination will continue for many hours, the spectators will have an opportunity of examining the whole work at leisure.

From the ballustrade will be thrown up a constant succession of fine fire-works.

The ship Hope, captain Aroe, arrived at Corke the 30th of October, from this port, after 29 days passage.

The ship Favourite, captain Vallance, is arrived in our river, in seven weeks, from Corke; she brings an account of the meeting of the parliament of Ireland, on the 27th of October, when Sir Edward Newenham said, That though not perfectly recovered in his health, he came to attend his duty that day, in order to lay before parliament information of the greatest national importance, and therefore requested the attention of the house for a few moments; his information was contained in a letter from a nobleman of exalted rank in France, dated the 2d of October, 1783; an extract of which he read as follows:

"Notwithstanding your friends have spoken about including Ireland in the commercial treaty now pending between Great-Britain and the United States of North-America, the British commissioner has not done it; I am inclined to think the question was asked him, and he (Mr. Hartley) wrote home for instructions, but none have arrived; therefore you have no time to lose in taking proper and speedy measures to have Ireland included by name; otherwise there will arise numberless doubts, delays, and misunderstandings between the two countries, and which may prove equally detrimental to both; the treaty is now open, and may possibly be soon resumed; I am confident that the American ministers, Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay, will most cordially agree to include Ireland, and give her every possible equal commercial advantage, but it cannot be done unless Ireland is included in that or some other treaty."

He had, he said, thought it his duty to lay the above information before the house, but he did not intend to embarrass government by tendering any motions or resolutions at present; he only solicited justice for his country, and requested that those whose duty it is, would take these matters into immediate consideration; the treaty continued open on the 4th of this month; no time, not even one post ought to be lost; the treaty might be signed, and Ireland left out; if that should happen, this nation will experience greater difficulties, than we suffer by the omission of Ireland in the treaty with Portugal; this house will then be forced to take it up in the warmest manner, and send commissioners to Paris; for the present he should leave it in the hands of those who have power and abilities to do us justice, and trusted they were desirous of preventing future jealousies.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 21th day of February, 1782.

Received December 4, 1783,	Dollars, 90th.
18,	10,651 50
	4158 58
	14,810 18

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office, [Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.]

A
R E P L Y
TO A
P A M P H L E T,
ENTITLED,
C O N S I D E R A T I O N S
ON THE
S O C I E T Y O R O R D E R
O F
C I N C I N N A T I, &c.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Haspel, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, near Spurrier's tavern, a bay horse, about 13 hands high, has a switch tail, hanging mane, no perceivable brand, appears to be old, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.