

most atrocious and groundless charge, and inflict a punishment upon the conspirators proportioned to the enormity of the crime."

ANNAPOLIS, September 23.

Saturday last arrived in this port, the brig Fame, captain Richmond, from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, in ballast.

The ship Nontuch, captain Caulfield, from London, is arrived at Baltimore.

The ships Commerce, captain Truxtun, from London; Congress, captain Knox, from Londonderry; Three Brothers, Gillis, from Belfast; and Favourite John, Hughes, from Dublin; are arrived at Philadelphia. The three last mentioned vessels had near one thousand passengers on board.

The Nancy, Brice, from Virginia, is arrived at London; the Hannah, Smith, from New-York, off the Isle of Wight; and the De Keyser and Coopman, Thomas, from Philadelphia, in the Texel.

Extra from late London papers.

M A D R I D, June 16.

The time approaches for carrying into execution the new expedition against Algiers. Our force destined to attack that place, consists of 77 cannon and bomb-vessels of different calibers, in four ships of the line, viz. the Reggio of 80 guns, the Sebastian of 74, the St. Ferdinand of 74, and the Septentrion of 68; also six frigates, ten xebecs carrying from 30 to 36 pieces of cannon. The squadron of Malta consists of two ships of the line of 70 guns, and eight gun-boats: that of Naples, in the St. John and Jacob ships of the line, six frigates, two xebecs, and two brigantines. To this fleet will be joined five Portuguese men of war. We learn that the Algerines wait for us with 60 cannon barks, and that all their batteries are provided with a great number of pieces of cannon.

L O N D O N, July 14.

According to letters from Paris, Mont. de Suffrein, who lately commanded the French Squadron in India, is going to Stockholm, to preside at the head of the marine department, at the instance of his Swedish majesty, for the purpose of putting the maritime force of Sweden into a respectable situation. Several officers lately paid off, have also received his most Christian Majesty's permission to serve in the Swedish navy, and are to set out immediately for that kingdom.

A correspondent wishes to relieve from his fears the gentleman whose idea on the hat tax appeared in our paper of the 7th inst. and is happy to inform him that the tax on hats, whether felt or unfelt, does not affect the same feelings; for Mr. Pitt has expressly declared he means to fall on their ribbons and gauzes, and to lay an additional burthen on all their commodities inwards, which he will have all properly entered and divided according to their breadths and depths.—His tax too on printed and stained linens, when vigorously levied under his own inspection, will produce beyond conception; therefore, though Mr. Pitt means to strike, yet he does not mean to cut off the root of population.

The smuggling bills will certainly occasion the ruin of thousands, as it is well known that there are many most respectable houses which have subsisted for years, on a regular smuggling trade, particularly in the coasting towns.

A very common method of smuggling practised by the fair sex, is by assuming the appearance of far advanced pregnancy, although the bawling proves generally to be fisks and faces.—A lady well known in the circles of fashion, practised this trick with great success for many years, until being big with child five times in one year, the custom house officers began to be staggered by such prolific powers, and kindly lent a hand to deliver her of her burthen.

July 15. It appears from a convention agreed upon between the emperor and the pope, that the latter has parted with more than half his privileges and powers to the emperor.

It is rather surprising, that those of the public who are most injured by the new taxes, speak on all occasions with the highest respect for the minister. His popularity has certainly suffered very inconsiderably, as the people are convinced what hands they would fall into, should he leave the helm.

M. Cassini, the French mathematician, having presented a memorial, by the French ambassador in London, praying that some person would undertake to carry triangles from Greenwich to Dover, to meet the French at Caais, in order to determine the exact distance between the observatories of Paris and Greenwich, his majesty (who is ever ready to patronise useful schemes) immediately granted a thousand pounds for carrying it on, and general Roy was, by his own consent, fixed upon for the undertaking.

The following resolutions were entered into, in consequence of the answer of the lord lieutenant to the petition of the inhabitants of Dublin, presented the 6th instant:

Resolved unanimously, That the present imperfect representation and long duration of parliaments, are unconstitutional and intolerable grievances.

Resolved unanimously, That the voice of the commons of Ireland is no less necessary for every legislative purpose, than that of either the sovereign or the lords; therefore the people claim it as their just, inherent, and inalienable privilege, to correct abuses in the representation, whenever such abuses have so increased, as to deprive them of their constitutional share in their own government.

Resolved unanimously, That the people of Ireland have, and always had, a clear, inalienable, indefeasible right, to a frequency of election, as well as to an adequate and equal representation, founded upon stronger grounds than that of any act or acts of parliament; and that the attainment of those constitutional, important objects, is the most effectual expedient for restoring and securing the independence of parliament.

Resolved unanimously, That the present inadequate representation, and the long duration, of parliaments, destroy that balance, which, by our constitution, should subsist between the three estates of the legislature, render the members of the house of commons independent of the people, procure determined majorities in favour of every administration, and threaten either an absolute

mornarchy, or that still more odious government, a tyrannical aristocracy.

Resolved unanimously, That the majority of the house of commons is not chosen by the people, but returned by the mandates of peers of the realm, and others, either for indigent boroughs, where scarce any inhabitants reside, or for considerable cities and towns, where the elective power is vested in a few.

The friends of opposition are peculiarly happy in their choice of grounds for exciting popular clamour.—The entrance of an excise-man into a house is certainly against the grain, and the *vex populi* will be raised.

July 16. According to advices from Madrid, the day fixed for commencing the operations against Algiers is the 10th of August, being the day on which his catholic majesty ascended the Spanish throne.

An extraordinary manifesto was published in the Carnatic, in the month of March last, by Meer Mohud Cawn, purporting "that all the territorial possessions in Asia were held by Europeans, by virtue of grants from the great mogul, and dependent upon his crown, on condition of obeying orders from his court, and paying him annual tribute; that the French and Dutch had faithfully observed this original compact, while the English had disregarded every part of it, and, in defiance of law and justice, established an empire of their own." After a long recapitulation of grievances, the placart calls upon the nabobs "for their assistance, to chastise the English, and bring that turbulent nation to reason."

Meer mohud Cawn was the favourite general of Hyder Ally, and has the chief command of Lippo saib's troops in the Carnatic.

By letters from Amsterdam, dated July 4, we are assured, advices had been received from Batavia, that a great scarcity of grain had prevailed in the upper provinces in the neighbourhood of Goa; that the English garrisons at Carwar and Onore had suffered exceedingly, though every encouragement had been given to their going to Pegu, Siam, and other eastern ports, for the relief of that calamity.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, July 7.

"The answer to the memorial, which contained the emperor's claims upon this republic, has been conveyed to the states general, but the contents are not yet publicly known. The following, however, is part of the deductions by which his majesty's claims are answered:

"It is observed, that the engagements which were entered into with Charles II. of Spain, were of no farther concern either to the emperor or the state; the emperor having no hereditary claims on the Netherlands from the king of Spain, unless by any contentions which might follow the death of Charles III. That, as to the republic, the respective claims had been settled by the treaties of Nimes, Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle, by which all the possessions claimed by the emperor, were ceded to the republic, and guaranteed by France, and other powers of the first rank. The counter claims are not considerable, the drift of the answer being to invalidate the claims of the emperor. The language is respectful and most polite towards his majesty. A reply is expected from the court of Brussels, as it is said they have discovered in the treaty of Ryswick, an article favourable to their claims. However this may be, it is plain, that the emperor does not overlook the interest which France takes in the affairs of the republic. Although it were desirable to be able to contradict the report, that the emperor asserts a right in the principality of Liege, it appears by letters from Brabant, that it is true. The country of Loos is among the estates which he lays claim to."

However our nobility may lavish their splendid fortunes, it is a fact, that very little of their money circulates among useful trades.—The gaming-table and the turf divide the profits, while, in their houses, there is a shabby system of economy which inferior classes are incapable of practising, and which has banished true English hospitality and generosity.

A few days ago, at Ridlington, in Rutlandshire, Dr. Donly opened the body of a man, whose liver weighed 13lb. It had formed many diseased adhesions to the different abdominal viscera, and its colour was totally changed, putting on the appearance of the pancreas.

By his EXCELLENCY

W I L L I A M P A C A, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS I have been well informed, that Thomas Groves, late of St. Michael's, Talbot county, and two boys, John Brown and Thomas Brown, of the said county, were, on or about the 16th of August last, murdered, in a schooner on their way from Wye river to Baltimore town; AND WHEREAS I have very good reason to believe the above murder was committed by a person who called himself James Brown, a native of France, but speaks good English, has very little of the manners or address of a Frenchman, thick built, about five feet five inches high, fair complexion, and thick bushy hair; which said person went to the house of Groves on the 8th of August, where he remained until the 16th, when he took his passage on board the said schooner, and sailed for Baltimore; and which said person, there is reason to believe, after having committed the murder, robbed Groves of the following articles—Thirty pounds specie—a new superfine blue broad cloth coat, silver buttons cypher T. G.—Marcellus breeches and white jacket—a large silver watch, R. Stone, London, with a china face and silver cock—silver shoe buckles marked T. G.—gold sleeve buttons marked T. G.—For bringing to justice therefore the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, I have thought proper to publish this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of fifty pounds specie for apprehending and securing the said James Brown, or any person or persons who in any wise assisted in the commission of the said crime, to be paid on conviction.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

W I L L I A M P A C A.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
THO. JOHNSON, jun. secr.

G O D S A V E T H E S T A T E.

By his EXCELLENCY

W I L L I A M P A C A, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS there is reason to apprehend, that articles of quarter-masters and military stores, clothing, &c. the property of the United States, have accidentally fallen into the hands of private citizens, or remain in the possession of persons formerly, but not at present, in office, of which the heads of the several departments have no account;

I DO hereby, in pursuance of a late recommendation of Congress, call on such citizens of this state, who may have any such species of property in their hands, to make returns thereof to the executive of this state. And I do hereby request all citizens, who have any information of such property, to communicate the same, and to specify the names and places of residence of the persons in whose possession it is.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and ninth year of our Independence.

W I L L I A M P A C A.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
THO. JOHNSON, jun. secr.

BY PERMISSION.

T H E A T R E.

F O R T W O N I G H T S O N L Y.

T H E Public are respectfully informed, that Mr. HALLAM will, on Thursday the 30th inst.

EXHIBIT

A C O U R S E of L E C T U R E S,
Serious, Comic, and Satiric,

As will be expressed in the Bills for the Day.

Office for confiscated estates, Sept. 21, 1784.

A N U M B E R of the purchasers of confiscated British property having neglected, and, in some instances, refused, to give bonds for property purchased of the commissioners, they hereby give notice, That, for the convenience of the purchasers, most of whom live in Baltimore county, they will attend at M. Candler's tavern, in Baltimore town, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October next, for the purpose of finishing this necessary business. It is hoped that every purchaser will attend, and pay his bond, or otherwise comply with the terms of sale, or suits will be immediately commenced against every person who neglects the opportunity.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, } commissioners.
GABRIEL DUVAL, }

Anne-Arundel county, September 27, 1784.

A N election will be holden in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 4th day of October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the ensuing general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, jun. sheriff.

To be SOLD at VENDUE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

T H A T beautiful plantation in Charles county, known by the name of Middleton, formerly the property of Doctor Guitavus Richard Brown. It runs along a branch of Nanj-moy creek for about two miles, verged in most parts with a valuable and improvable marsh, and contains 1288 acres. The buildings are, a large dwelling house, with brick chimnies, four rooms below, with fire-places, and a large passage, and four rooms above, one of which has a fire-place; the house is in good repair, a part of the plaster excepted; a framed kitchen with brick chimney, good milk, meat and corn houses; a stable, two new tobacco houses, a new barn, and two quarters; an orchard of excellent fruit, and some trees of the best heart, May-duce, and carnation cherries. The soil produces well, wheat, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. A time for payment will be given, and made known on the day of sale; bond with approved security will be required, and possession given at Christmas.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

September 9, 1784.

A P P L I C A T I O N will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property or compensation for the same. J. A. Smith

September 10, 1784.

T H E warehouses at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been destroyed by the British privateers during the war, I intend to petition the next general assembly for a law, authorising me to rebuild warehouses at the place where the old ones stood.

JOHN C. JONES.

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.

S T O L E N,
A SILVER table spoon and a sauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are stamped with the London hall-mark, and the letters T N. Silversmiths or others to whom they may be offered for sale are requested to stop them and the party, and on giving notice to the subscriber, so that he may recover them, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

THOMAS RUTLAND.