

in large and frightful quantities, to the great terror of the poor peasants.

The ancient severity of the inquisition is greatly relaxed in the catholic countries in Europe. An event that lately took place at Bologna is a proof of this: A man of 60 years of age; by trade a potter, who had been convicted before that tribunal of witchcraft and holding converse with the devil, was paraded through the streets sitting on an ass, with a label affixed to his breast, signifying his crime, and after being carried through the principal parts of the town, he was set at liberty without any other punishment. He had been in the prisons of the inquisition only three months, during which time he had not been put to the torture ordinary and extraordinary above once a month.

The associations in Scotland are truly alarming, yet we hear of no measure being taken to satisfy the minds of the people, or redress the grievances which they labour under. When the parliament meets, however, petitions will be crowding in from all parts of the kingdom, to the confusion of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who will then find how much the temper of the people is altered.

Monday morning early, the right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association, sent the following note to his excellency baron Van Lynden, the Dutch ambassador, who arrived on Friday from the Hague, at the hotel in Suffolk-street;

"Lord George Gordon presents his most sincere respects to the ambassador of the States General of the United Provinces, and congratulates his excellency on his arrival. Lord George Gordon wishes to have the honour of an interview, as he has it in his power to be of service to the States, and begs to be informed when he may have an opportunity of waiting upon his excellency. Lord George Gordon's heart cleaves to the States of Holland; he has no intelligence that he would keep secret from them, but wishes to communicate every thing that may tend to give them the advantage over all their enemies."

To this note the Dutch ambassador returned a most polite answer (by the bearer) appointing an immediate interview. In consequence of which conference, lord George Gordon had the honour of entering into a private conference with his excellency, which lasted above two hours. From all that transpires, we have reason to believe they were quite cordial together.

In consequence of the Dutch embassy being thus supplied, Sir James repairs to the Hague without delay.

It is remarkable enough, that among the numbers of our countrymen, who have chosen to stay in America since the conclusion of that execrable war, there are most of the individuals who had the management of the different contracts.

A treasury messenger was dispatched to the earl of Shelburne, and he has come to town. The result of his conference has not yet transpired; but it is imagined that in the present disorder and weakness of the cabinet, they have consented to the earl's terms.

The princess of Asturias was brought to bed on the 24th of October of a prince at the palace of St. Laurence at Madrid, the officers of the court, and all the foreign ministers were invited to the baptism, which took place the same day, his majesty stood sponsor, and held his young highness at the font, where he received the following names, Fernandez, Marie, Francis de Paul, Dominick, Vincent, Ferrer, Anthony, Joseph, Joachim, Paschal, Diego, John-Nepomucene, Janvier, Francis, Francis-Xavier, Raphael, Michael, Gabriel, Calixtus, Cajetan, Francis, Lewis, Raimond, Gregory, Laurence, Jeromus. The ceremony was performed by the patriarch of the Indies. The anthem of Te Deum was sung on that occasion, accompanied by the finest organ and band of music in the Castilian territories. His majesty has ordered public rejoicings and illuminations throughout his dominions, to continue three days.

Nov. 16. The united provinces, considering their small extent, and the indifferent quality of the soil, are very populous; which is attributed to their great trade, their many manufactories, and their fisheries, which procure employment and subsistence for a great number. The inhabitants are computed at two millions and one third, while Sussmilch and other political arithmeticians make them two millions and an half, reckoning above a million in the province of Holland alone, which thus contains nearly as many souls as all the other six together.

The causes of the above very extraordinary population in Holland are, the many large cities, and the flourishing state of their manufactures. Most of the first class of the inhabitants, the old nobility, are now extinct, and the vacancies not filled up, as the States General neither confer rank nor nobility. There are, however, some families, which have been made counts or barons, by the late emperor and other foreign powers, without any exception taken at their bearing such titles; but they are not admitted to the privileges belonging to ancient nobility of the country.

Extract of a letter from Oran, October 26.

"On Sunday the 26th, don Pedro Guelfi, commanding officer at this place, received advice, that the Moors had, about nine o'clock A. M. suddenly made their appearance in our garden ground. The drums instantly beat to arms, and only served as a signal to the enemy to make a precipitate retreat. They fled, carrying away what they had time to

plunder from the inhabitants, and cutting down the fruit-trees. We suppose their number to be full 8000. They were pursued, and as they entrenched themselves in the hollow roads, a firing took place. Don Andrea de Dafas bravely repulsed the enemy, who fell upon his troops in hopes of destroying them, but they were compelled to give way, carrying off a great number of their dead. Our loss was very trifling, one man of ours only being killed, and six wounded. The enemy, which was the whole of the Turkish force under the bey, joined him with five pair of colours on the heights, from whence he had been witness to the discomfiture of his friends, having remained there from six in the morning till one in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

From a late Dublin paper.

A few evenings since major Rogers, a major in the American service (who had the command of a small fort, in which one of the regiments now on duty here was prisoners during the war) went into Daly's chocolate-house; as soon as he came in he observed five of the officers belonging to that regiment in the room, from whom, on account of the exceeding good treatment he had given these gentlemen during their captivity, he expected every politeness; but alas! how soon do we forget our benefactors; the major with his wonted complaisance, saluted them; one, in a manner which would disgrace the gentleman, with an air of risible contempt, turned away his head, another smiled, and some began to whistle. The major stood amazed, and was for some minutes motionless; at last he sternly looked at him whose ingratitude bore most forcibly on his mind, and asked him, "Do you not recollect me?" the officer carelessly answering in the negative, the major (not to leave him or them in the smallest loop hole) told his name; one of the officers then came up, and, instead of thanking him for the kindness they so recently experienced, said—Sir, we suppose your business in this country is to draw that rebellious sword, which in your own you have but just sheathed. The major discovering the baseness of men to whom he had endeavoured to afford every pleasure the time and his situation would admit of to render their captivity light, scornfully replied, gentlemen, I see you are, one and all, the most ungrateful set of beings existing; I came here not for the purpose of rebellion, nor was my sword ever the sword of rebellion, but the sword of liberty, and I sheathed it on the completion of it; but, gentlemen, my sword was to you a sword of mercy and protection, and since you are forgetful of it, mark me; for I cannot refrain telling you this is my native country, and it should be my greatest bliss to see it rid of every enemy, foreign or domestic. At this one of the officers said—poh! poh! Sir, you mean to be insolent! Then the fire of indignation caught his aged breast; he laid his hand on his sword, and said, ye young scoundrels, your insolence is as unbounded as your impudence is conspicuous—in the tented field it would be my pride to inflict on you the punishment you deserve; or, as a man, I should teach you the respect due to age, and how to treat a benefactor; and if you are gentlemen, draw! The bucks slunk off.

ALEXANDRIA, February 10.

Some very useful discoveries have been made at Milan by the chevalier de Marco Barbaro, chamberlain to the court of Bavaria, on fermented grain, employed in sowing. Each grain has produced above 15 ears. Upwards of 600 farmers, whom he has supplied with grain thus prepared, to sow their lands, are lavish in their praises of it. The chevalier de Marco has repeated his experiments on different kinds of grain, and particularly on rice, which he has sown on dry land, where it thrives, after this preparation, as if it was in water. This last discovery, in particular, will become a great benefit to the world, as it is well known that the stagnation of the waters, necessary to the cultivation of rice, are hurtful to the salubrity of the air, and caused it to be excluded from many countries.

ANNAPOLIS, February 7.

"The third infant was married, the honourable JOHN F. MURDER, a delegate to Congress for the state of Virginia, to Miss SPRING, of this city."

ABSTRACTS from some of the public acts passed last session of assembly.

An act respecting the commerce of this state, to prevent frauds in the customs, to direct the duty of naval officers, and to regulate the conduct of masters and mariners of merchant vessels.

NO vessel shall be deemed belonging to this state, unless one half at least is the property of citizens, and registered agreeably to this act, such property to be proved before a naval officer, and a certificate granted on the back of the register.

Every vessel above 40 feet keel, one sixth whereof belongs to citizens, shall be registered.

If any owner of a vessel under 40 feet keel shall desire to have a register, the same may be granted.

Naval officer, on application, shall grant a register for any vessel, one sixth whereof is the property of citizens; which register shall be signed and sealed by the governor, and countersigned by the clerk of the council.

Naval officers shall make due entries of registers granted by them, and transmit lists thereof to the governor and council in June and December annually.

A duty of one shilling per ton shall be paid by the master or owner for every register, to the naval officer, to be by him paid into the treasury.

The tonnage of vessels to be ascertained as follows: For a double deck vessel. The length of the keel of every such vessel (strait rabbit); and the breadth to be taken within board by the middle beam from plank to plank, and half that breadth shall be accounted the depth of every such vessel; then multiply the length by the breadth, and the product thereof by the depth, and divide the whole by 95, and the quotient shall give the true contents of the tonnage for which such vessel shall pay duty; and for a single deck vessel, take the length of the keel as aforesaid, the breadth of the beam and depth of the hold, and multiply and divide as aforesaid.

All registers heretofore granted to be delivered up to some naval officer, and renewed, without any other charge except half the customary fees to the naval officer for recording and transmitting the same.

Any vessel lading goods for exportation, without obtaining a register and permit, shall be forfeited, with all her guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture; which may be seized by any naval officer, and condemned in the court of admiralty, one half to the naval officer and the other to the use of the state, and the master shall forfeit 100 pounds.

No vessel shall depart without a clearance, signed and sealed by a naval officer, under penalty of being forfeited, seized, and condemned, as aforesaid; and when any master shall apply for a clearance, he shall deliver a fair manifest, containing the marks, &c. of all hogsheads, &c. containing any goods, wares, or merchandise, and a full account of all articles, of the produce of this or any of the United States, on board or intended to be taken on board, and prove the same on oath; one of which manifests shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and the other remain in the naval office; and the master shall enter into bond, not to trade with any pirate, or subject of any state at war with this state, &c. but to conduct the said vessel, according to his best skill and knowledge, to her destined port; and thereupon the naval officer shall grant a clearance; and if any goods, &c. not included in the manifest, shall be found on board after clearance, the same shall be forfeited and seized.

Masters removing from one district to another, to unload goods, &c. or to take on board any cargo for exportation, shall produce a certificate of their entry, and shall not unlash any such goods, &c. or take on board any part of their cargo, without obtaining a permit from the naval officer; and in case of neglect, such cargo shall be forfeited; and all registered vessels carrying goods, &c. from this state to Virginia, or bringing them from thence, shall be entered and cleared; but vessels of or under 40 feet keel may sail to Virginia with a proper permit to be granted by a naval officer; and any vessel sailing without such permit shall be forfeited and seized, and the master forfeit 50 pounds.

Vessels under 40 feet keel shall be recorded, and have a permit under the hand and seal of a naval officer, in the following form:

Maryland to wit. Permission is hereby given for the vessel or boat called \_\_\_\_\_ the property of A. B. of this state, to sail from any port or place within this state, to any other port or place within the same, without being obliged to enter or clear, unless she shall have on board any article subject to duty; this permit to continue for one year and no longer. Given under my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17—

Small vessels sailing from one district to another without permit may be seized and forfeited; and all such vessels coming from any port out of this state to any place within the same shall enter and clear.

The name of any vessel shall not be changed without renewing the register and paying a duty upon her tonnage; and if the property of any registered vessel shall be transferred, or the master changed, such transfer or change shall be certified on the back of the register.

If any register shall be lost or mislaid, one of the owners thereof proving the same before the governor on oath, he may grant a certificate, and the naval officer shall grant a new register.

Every vessel arriving shall come as near the naval office as the conveniently can, and within 24 hours after the master shall make entry of the vessel and cargo, and deliver to the naval officer a clearance or permit from the place where she received her cargo, and the register, and two manifests, containing the marks, &c. and shall prove the same on oath; one of which manifests shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and the other remain with the naval officer; and if any master shall suffer any hoghead, &c. containing dutiable articles, to be opened on board and the goods therein embezzled, &c. he shall forfeit 100 pounds.

No vessel shall be entered before the master report the same; and in case of default to make such report and produce the register, and of breaking bulk, or disposing of any part of the cargo, without making entry, &c. the vessel shall be forfeited.

Master of vessel of or under 40 feet keel, having dutiable articles on board, shall report and make entry of the same, and shall be liable for the duties on her cargo, and may be seized until such duties be paid; but she shall be subject to no duty on tonnage, or any other charges, except five shillings to the naval officer for making entry and return thereof.

No vessel shall be entered at any port but that at which she shall arrive, &c. nor be cleared out at any naval office but at the district where she entered, and not before payment of all duties.

Any person convicted of making false entry shall pay 500 pounds.

The master or owner of vessels belonging to this state shall pay, at entrance or clearance, six-pence per ton; and on all other vessels one shilling; and on all vessels entering or clearing at Baltimore, a penny per ton to the wardens of said port; and the naval officers are to collect the same and pay them into the treasury on the 10th of June and December yearly, or within 21 days thereafter; and the naval officer shall be allowed 4 per cent. for collecting; and if any part of the duties shall remain unpaid at the periods on which they ought to be paid, the naval officer shall forfeit 40 per cent. on the sum unpaid, and be suspended till the sum be paid.

Any person convicted of counterfeiting a register, &c. shall be fined not exceeding 500 pounds; or imprisoned not exceeding 12 months; or suffer corporal punishment not exceeding thirty nine lashes; at the discretion of the court.

If any owner, or any vessel above 40 feet keel, shall be found without his knowledge, &c.

No owner shall be liable by reason of embezzlement for any goods put on board, without his knowledge, &c. and the vessel, &c. shall be liable.

If several freighters, the vessel, &c. shall be liable, they shall receive their losses, and such chancery for discovery the value of such vessel, &c. shall be provided, that if such owners, they shall not collude with the deputy thereupon ascertain of; provided also, that to impeach any remedy may take remedy before the making of the

Naval officers shall be liable for 500 pounds, and take of their duty.

Naval officers to more:

For signing and sealing

For recording and clearing

For entering or clearing

For entering or clearing

For every certificate of goods imported

For every bond taken

For proving and selling a bond

For every bill of lading

For every permit

For every oath administered

For a copy of a manifest

For a passport, in violation of the treaty

Majesty and the United States

If any naval officer shall forfeit 100 pounds

Documents, &c.

Christian Majesty, deputy, to be returned

the hand of the naval officer

and satisfied.

The first district from Piscataway

up Patowmack to the governor is requested

district.

No master of a vessel

May 1, carry any seal

greasing with him for writing, declaring

and the voyage for penalty of 20 pounds

Any seaman entered shall sign such agreement binding on all passengers

for

If any seaman, at the end of the voyage,

wages due; and any common sailor, there be kept to continue

shall absent himself 10 days pay for every day

the vessel without a certificate

he shall forfeit 100 pounds

The master shall give, if demanded, a receipt

shall be entered, or under penalty of 30

due to each person.

No seaman shall be recovery of wages

vessels, and in all cases the contract be produced

to the master or owner

If any master shall be in any place

bring them home, if forfeit 50 pounds, or in the discretion of the

All masters shall provisions and water

number of hands on count thereof to the

under the penalty of

If any master shall be before shipped by

and discharge such seaman shipped by a

self, he shall forfeit imprisonment, and be

No seaman, shipping on shore at Baltimore

break, without leaving shall entertain such

Nothing in this act shall be construed to

debar any seaman from vessel belonging to the

shall be forfeit the value of such merchant ship

in a desertion.

Nothing contained in this act shall lay a duty on the 1st session 1783.

To be deemed a pirate and till the end of the world.