

had, as its covering, the security of religion. The interest of the established church has been, and you intend shall again be your foundation for tumults, riots, &c. similar to those of 1780. Take care, my lord, hearken to my advice, desist from your late conduct; let every man go to Heaven his own way; his majesty has not more loyal or better subjects in his dominions than the catholics; they have committed no outrage, they have not disturbed the public peace, nor attempted to distress the government of this country when at war with many great powers? Forget the odious word papist, which you so frequently make use of, when speaking of the Roman catholics—but should it endeavour to force up, take a draught of warm water and force it down again.

"I had the honour of being a captain in a Scotch regiment in the French service; in it were men of different religions, yet we lived like friends, not suffering the difference of religion to create feuds and dissensions among us; lord Lewis Drummond commanded the regiment—it would have been fortunate for you had you passed a few years in it; it might have given you a more liberal way of thinking, and kept you out of a vast deal of trouble; it is not too late to mend; and when your lordship pleases to call on me, I shall be happy to enlarge on the subject with you; and perhaps if you are not predetermined, I may be able to convince you that you are wrong.

I have the honour to be,
Your lordship's most obedient
Humble servant,
O'ROURKE.

"P. S. I should be glad to know who this officer of the Irish brigade is, that you so pompously mention in your letter to Mr. Pitt: if he has quitted that brave corps with the approbation of his commanders, and with the character of a man of honour, and is so in reality, I am sure you can have no influence over him to make him join in your present schemes. I must also remark, that when you speak of the emperor, you should observe the respect due to so great a public, and so illustrious a private character."

Lord GEORGE GORDON's answer.

"SIR,
"YOUR letter, dated the 24th, was not delivered at my house till yesterday the 28th.—In reply to it, give me leave to inform you, that, as president of the protestant association, I am answerable to my constituents for my watchfulness and fidelity in discharging the important trust they have reposed in me; I am also accountable to government and the magistrats, if I, in any degree, transgress the laws of the land; but I am no way responsible for my public conduct to you or any other private individual. You will therefore excuse me for declining the offer you make me, of calling upon you to enlarge on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
G GORDON."

Welbeck-street, November 29, 1784.

Extra of a letter from Edinburgh, November 15.

"A scheme is proposed by some gentlemen in this city to apply to his majesty, who has been always the patron of literature, for a grant of the palace of Holyrood-house, to convert it into a college. The royal palace is of no use at present, and must go into decay, notwithstanding the expence government is at in keeping it up, which would be saved by the above scheme. If thirty or forty thousand pounds were raised by lottery, and laid out in repairing and fitting up Holyrood house, and in additional buildings, it would make a very elegant and complete college. The chief objection to this scheme seems to be its distance from the infirmary, and its not being so central as the present university."

BOSTON, February 3.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that the grand council of America, are carrying on their deliberations with dignity and vigour in that metropolis.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

We feel extreme concern in announcing the death of major Robert M'Clendon, formerly a merchant in Maryland; a bilious disorder has deprived the world of a most amiable ornament of society, the loss of whom is most sincerely regretted by a very extensive acquaintance in Europe and America. He died at Philadelphia.

Extra of a letter from London, December 1.

"The unhappy dispute between the emperor and the Dutch, I am apprehensive, will involve most of the powers of Europe in their difficulties, as the emperor is inflexible in his determination of opening the navigation of the Scheld. Wheat is now selling here at the enormous price of seven shillings sterling per bushel, in consequence of the expectancy of a war, and contractors from other powers buying up large quantities. I sincerely believe France is pacific, and would wish to heal the breach; but alas! I fear all in vain, and that nothing short of a bloody war must decide the dispute."

Feb. 15. By recent advices from the northward, we are informed, that the garrison of the British post at Niagara, are fortifying that place in the strongest manner possible. From this circumstance, the plan now in agitation in the British cabinet, of exchanging with Spain, Gibraltar for Florida, and the re-

monstrance lately made to the grand council of America by the Spanish agent, against our navigating the river Mississippi, seem to indicate something of a hostile nature to be not far distant.

Extra of a letter from London, December 2, 1784.

"The old king of Prussia is as busy in his military matters, as if at the eve of a war; and appears desirous to take an active part in the war between the emperor and the Dutch. His majesty is now very old, and it is thought it would be more to his interest to commence a spiritual warfare against the common enemy of mankind, than to assist the ambitious Joseph in cutting the throats of the industrious cheefemongers of Batavia."

Extra of a letter from Dublin, November 16.

"These are perilous times, my friend. The contest between the aristocracy and government, on the one side, and the volunteers and people on the other, has nearly arrived at that crisis, which will decide the future fate of poor Ireland.

"You are well acquainted with the headlong violence of the man, whose fiat regulates all the councils of our lord lieutenant. Relying on the number of troops in the kingdom, and the various leaders he has by bribery or other arts detached from the patriot cause, he incessantly echoes in Rutland's ear, to push matters to extremities, and to strike a terror into the minds of those who have set themselves in opposition to the plan of subjugation he has laid down."

Feb. 17. We are informed that a number of counterfeit French guineas are at present in circulation; they are very badly executed, and may be easily detected from their lightness.

The English news-papers have long continued in an error, touching the commander of the British troops in East India; on every occasion respecting that service, they mention lieutenant-general Matthew at the head of the army, instead of major-general Meadows, who, it will be found, is the identical person described in that line, to have undergone all the violent reveries of fortune, some weeks past intimated to us in the public accounts. Major-general Meadows acted in this country, under generals Howe and Clinton, and was well known to, and highly respected by, all the military, British and American, during several years of the late contest. A more valiant officer,

"Never let a squadron in the field"

Lieutenant-general Edward Matthew, a native of the West-Indies, of great estate, and of most accomplished manners, is solely invested with the military power of each leeward island, as commander in chief there.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

Extra of a letter from London, December 2.

"The emperor has consented to a mediation, principally on the part of France. By that mediation the Scheldt will probably be opened. By suffering this bustle, France will have the means of rendering herself of consequence to Germany and Holland. If the preceding apprehension take place, it is well if Prussia and the stadholder are not equally paid with France and Germany, as the stronger are often led to compound their own quarrels at the expence of those who are weaker.

"The king, without solicitation, has made lord Shelburne marquis of Lansdown, as a reward for past services: He is come to town for a day to kiss hands."

Feb. 21. Francis Hughes, mariner, was yesterday committed to gaol by his honour the judge of the admiralty, being charged with piracy in running away with the schooner Free Maton and her cargo, the property of Mr. Charles Travers, on her late voyage from Philadelphia to Hispaniola.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Louisville, (Falls of the Ohio) to his friend in Frederick-town, dated October 19, 1785.

"The people in this part are still settled in stations which will afford harbours to a number of rascals, who support their families by hunting and stealing; but as the farmers are moving out to farms this fall, those gentry will have no shelter, and our lands will be cultivated so as to yield a support for emigrants, which this part does by no means at present; and unless the emigrants of this fall and next spring take care to come well stocked, there will be a famine next summer on the frontier. Flour has been not less than six dollars per hundred since July, and a month it was as high as ten; corn currently at a dollar per bushel, and has started the present crop at three shillings Virginia currency, though the produce is from ten to twelve barrels per acre. In the upper counties, where the settlements are thick, it may be bought for one shilling and six-pence, though the current price there has been the late summer from three to four shillings. The Monongahalia, however, will produce a sufficiency, if the people are provident to bring it down; and the stoppage of the exportation to New-Orleans will put it amply in their power.

"You would laugh at my ideas of continuing here, perhaps, if the cabins of Louisville could be presented to your fight, at this moment, with the complicated scenes of wretchedness amongst the inhabitants. The small-pox attacked in the spring—the intermittent and bilious fevers succeeded—then the measles and hooping-cough came on, and swept off whole families of children, in want of every ne-

cessary comfort. Not a pound of sugar, or a drop of wine to be had; nay some, I believe, wanted the coarsest food.—In short, my friend, except in the year 1776, the distress of our poor sick soldiers hardly exceeded the miseries of this place. The expence of living here is enormous. In the midst of the war, I could have lived at the fountain-head of luxury at Philadelphia and kept my horses and servant at nearly as small an expence as I could here the last summer, and only drank a comfortable quantity of grog."

ANNAPOLIS, March 10.

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

An act to authorize the delegates of this state in congress to consent to an alteration in the eighth of the articles of confederation, and in its place to subscribe and ratify another.

So much of the eighth article of confederation as is contained in the following words: "All charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence, or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint"—shall be revoked and made void, so far as it extends to this state; and the delegates in congress from this state are to subscribe and ratify the following, in the place of the part revoked—"That all charges of war, and all other expences that have been or shall be incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, except so far as shall be otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each state"—which alteration shall be as valid as the part before revoked.

An act concerning fugitive criminals.

The governor may, on demand of the executive of the state from which any person charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanors, in any state, and who has fled from justice, and shall be found and arrested in this state, deliver up such offender; and the sheriff, &c. are to give due obedience to the commands of the governor in the execution of said power and authority.

Governor, judge, or justice, may issue warrant to arrest such offenders, and commit or bail them; but if such offender be charged by a private citizen, the informant must be on oath, and the evidence such as afford grounds to believe the charge is true.

If circumstances require such offender to be bailed, governor, &c. may take recognizance, with sufficient security, the condition of which shall be as follows: "The condition of the above obligation and recognizance such, that if the said — shall make his personal appearance before the governor, at the city of Annapolis, on the — day of — and not depart from thence without his leave or permission, then the above obligation and recognizance shall be void."

When such offender shall be arrested by any judge or justice, and committed or bailed, such judge, &c. shall forward a transcript of such proceeding, with the recognizance, to the governor, who shall give information to the offended state, and if no demand be made within a reasonable time, after such communication, the party arrested may be discharged.

If such offender shall forfeit his recognizance, the governor shall deliver the same to the clerk of the general court, who shall issue such process against the offender and his sureties as the law for recovery of forfeited recognizances directs.

President of council, in absence of the governor, may exercise all power and authority hereby given to the governor.

[To be continued.]

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE houses and lot belonging to the late James Dick, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store. The day following will be exposed to sale, at Newington rope walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty acres of land, laid out in acre lots; likewise the houses and utensils belonging to the said rope walk. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or by applying to the subscribers,

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH,
executors of James Dick.

February 28, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEAT CHARIOT, with harness complete for two horses. Enquire of the printers bereof.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Steuart, are requested to bring them in that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to

CHARLES STEUART, administrator.

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