

finger of commerce they will deprive us of; their influence in our councils they will endeavour to establish; and then their hankering after the leeks and onions of Britain will be openly shown. Rouse then my fellow citizens;—demand of the fathers of the people, redress! Bid them point out the metro: which shall extirpate the leeches, and then unanimously put it in execution.

Feb. 26. We are informed that John Adams, Esq; is, by the honourable Congress of the United States, appointed to be ambassador from this empire, to the court of London.

March 4. The honourable the senate have passed a bill for investing the United States in Congress with powers to prohibit the importation or exportation of all goods or merchandises, for the term of fifteen years.

The bill for the manumission of the negro slaves in this state, has passed the senate; but we hear meets with great alteration in the assembly.

This bill states, that every male negro child born subsequent to its date, shall, when arrived at the age of twenty-five, be entitled to his freedom; and all females at twenty-two: They are to be educated in some degree liberally, and at the expiration of their servitude, to be entitled to a freedom suit and bible.

By authentic advices received by the last French packet, we have the pleasure of assuring the public that his Most Christian Majesty, ever disposed to render these United States every advantage in his power, has been pleased to establish free ports in the French West-Indies, where the American traders will have an opportunity of disposing of their cargoes to advantage. But which of these islands is to experience this very partial favour, was a matter not determined when our information was given.

March 5. Congress has been pleased to appoint colonel William Smith, late aid-de camp to his excellency general Washington, to be secretary to the embassy from the United States of America to the court of London—his appointment, we are told is 1200l per annum. This choice meets with universal approbation.

Accounts lately received from Quebec, mention that general Haldimand, who embarked last summer for London, went for Europe at his own request, and on his family affairs. The British ministers consented, but with great reluctance, to his departure, which was granted on condition only of his return to that country in the course of the current year.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

A correspondent says he is of opinion, the Spaniards have learned a bad precedent from the administration of Sir Robert Walpole in England. That minister, whose schemes of corruption and speculation, would be totally unhinged by war, suffered the Spaniards in the year 1728, to commit with impunity the most daring acts of outrage and piracy on the British merchant ships in the West-Indies while the Dons triumphed at the supineness of the British court. But these petty and lillibuller practices were entirely unknown while Mr. Pitt ruled the British cabinet. In conjunction with the United States, then British colonies, he humbled the haughtiness of Spain, and made the Dons repent of their proceedings. Surely, continues our correspondent, when we had citizens virtuous enough to despise, and brave enough to oppose and lay prostrate the power of Britain, at the utmost pitch of her greatness, we have patriots left from the ravages of war, to demand satisfaction for the insults our flag has received, in violation of treaty, in the Mississippi. If the court of Madrid does not afford proper satisfaction, there can arise no hesitation, respecting the steps America should take. If the wish is to be respected as an independent nation, let her adopt the motto—*Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 4, 1784.

"Your favour of the —, we duly received, wherein you desire to have an assortment of —, to the value of —, for which we are very much obliged to you; and sincerely wish the very great loss we have met with in America, had not acted so very powerfully upon us, as almost to root out the confidence we would wish to place in mankind: the great failures in this country, from American connections, make us act with still more caution than we otherwise should have done: therefore hope you will not entertain an unavourable opinion of us, nor not executing your order. There is a gentleman in Philadelphia, with whom we do business, who gives us the acceptance of a friend here, payable in three months: if those conditions would be agreeable to you, (or if three months longer) shall be happy to receive your commands.—We thank you for your candour, and do assure you, if the first house in America had sent us an order, we should have returned the same answer. We remain,

Sirs, your most humble servants.

March 3. It is said that the cause of Tippo Saib's deliberately murdering general Matthews and his party, while prisoners, is said to have arisen from the general's having allowed his troops, in the sunshine of prosperity, to massacre all the men they found in the fortresses of Onore, on the Malabar coast, which he took by storm a short time previous to his defeat. The women, in the scene of slaughter, were treated with the most horrid indecency; and the eldest of the Bramins, with two of his priests, destroyed by the fury of the soldiers. This venerable character was idolized by the natives for his numerous virtues; and the rajah of Ikkari insisted on Tippo's sacrificing general Matthews and his people, by way of retaliation.

A countryman from Lancaster county, brought some flour to market here, the beginning of last week, and shortly after his arrival sold it to a merchant, from whom he received a check on the bank, for fifty two dollars, the amount of his flour. Going to the bank

with the check in his hand, he was accosted by two sharpers, who had by some stratagem discovered the whole transaction, and the business he was going upon. They inquired if he was not from such a place, mentioning the town where he resided: he answering in the affirmative, they pretended an acquaintance with a Mr. Hoofnagle, in that neighbourhood, and invited the countryman to a tavern, until they should write their pretended correspondent a letter, which they requested the countryman would deliver. He, unsuspectingly, consented, and they adjourned to a tavern, where, while one of them was writing, the other pulled out a copper, with which he began to play tricks; he threw it on the table, and desired the countryman to cry head or tail; the poor countryman laid, head, the sharper swore it was tail; and snatching the check out of his hand, ran off. The countryman pursued him; but finding it in vain, he went to the merchant from whom he had received the check, to whom he told how he had been gulled. The merchant immediately sent his clerk to the bank, with a second check, and orders to stop payment of the first: but unfortunately, it had been paid a few minutes before, to a woman. The person in the bank, who had paid the money, ran to the door, and the woman being still in view, he showed her to the countryman and the clerk, who immediately secured and brought her before a justice of the peace, by whom she was sent to the work house, after she had discovered on the sharpers. During one of them, was shortly after apprehended, and committed to gaol, and it is hoped that Thompson, the other, will meet a like reward for his villany.

March 7. We are informed that Williamsburgh in Virginia, has been fixed upon as the place for holding the federal court instituted for settling the controversy at present depending between the States of New York and Massachusetts. The honourable Robert Hanson Harrison, and Thomas Johnson, Esquires of the State of Maryland; the honourable John Kutledge, Esq; of the State of North Carolina; the honourable George Wythe, William Grayson and James Munro, Esquires, of the State of Virginia; the honourable George Read, Esq; of the State of Delaware; and the honourable Isaac Smith, and William Patterson, Esquires of the State of Jersey, are appointed judges for determining the said dispute.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, to a gentleman in New-York, dated December 20, 1784.

"The packet boat, Courier de New York, was stopped by order of the court, as she was going out of port, by an officer who came express from Paris. Opinions are divided with regard to her being stopped, but I think I can assure she was stopped to send to India, to carry the news of a war which appears inevitable. All Europe has put on a face of war, with the expectancy of being involved in this unhappy dispute. The English have declared openly to the emperor, that he may depend upon their alliance; and they are arming their fleet with the greatest activity, which confirms my conjectures."

Extract of a letter from Caen in Normandy, to a gentleman in New-York, dated December 20.

"There is a new circumstance which bids fair to embarrass trade. War is certainly declared by the emperor against the Hollanders. Hostilities commenced the 6th instant. The imperial forces attacked several of the Dutch forts, which induced them to open their sluices, and cause a most direful inundation, which has drowned a great part of the imperial Low Countries. The mediation of France has been rejected by the emperor, and there is great reason to fear that this unlucky quarrel will set all Europe in flames."

ANNAPOLIS, March 17.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, February 23, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the quartermaster general, commissary of purchases, commissary of issues, commissary of forage, and all the late heads of departments, or their successors or agents, be required without delay, to forward to the board of treasury or to the comptroller, a list of their respective deputies who have been duly authorized to issue certificates. That the heads of departments aforesaid, and each of their deputies who have not settled their accounts, and all other persons who have issued certificates of debts due by the United States, loan-office certificates, and certificates of final settlement excepted, be required forthwith to deliver to the board of treasury, or to some commissioner of accounts in the State where such persons reside, a fair abstract of all the certificates which they have issued, and they shall specify those certificates for which they have taken receipts as for cash paid, and a copy of those abstracts shall be transmitted by the board of treasury to the several commissioners of accounts, to whom they may be of use in detecting frauds.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in the gazettes or public newspapers of the several States, and that if any person or persons so required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect for the space of two months from such publication, to deliver a full and just account of the certificates, he or they have issued, the board of treasury, or in case it is not at the time organized, the comptroller, shall take proper steps for causing him or them to be prosecuted according to law.

RESOLVED, That the commissioners of accounts be instructed, to be careful how they admit charges against the United States, on certificates which are not duly supported by the authority of congress, and the accounts of the officers who have issued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

March 15, 1785.

To be SOLD, for ready cash, on Monday the 4th of April next, at the house of Robert Johnson, deceased, near Thomas's-point, and about four miles from the city of Annapolis.

THE personal property of the said Robert Johnson, consisting of some valuable negroes, stock of various kinds, household furniture, and plantation utensils, &c.

MACHEL JOHNSON, executor.

George-town, Patowmack river, March 7, 1785. Will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

SEVERAL valuable lots in this town, on one of which is a very commodious house, calculated for a store, and the reception of a small family. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

BERNARD O'NEILL, WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-town, Patowmack river, March 8, 1785. Will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A NUMBER of valuable lots in the late addition to this town, pleasantly situated, convenient to the river, and well worth the attention of new adventurers.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Frederick county, March 12, 1785. To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Friday the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, agreeable to contract between the subscriber and Elijah Beatty,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on Linganore creek, in the county aforesaid, about 5 miles from Frederick-town, 47 from Baltimore town, and 40 from George-town, called the Refurvey on part of Middle Plantation, containing 800 acres; that excellent stream of water, the Laganore, runs through the land for a considerable distance, and affords an excellent mill seat or two. Some of the land is very well timbered, and plenty of excellent meadow may be made with little expense; there is a small mill erected on the land, on a part of the creek where a fall may be had sufficient for mills, and water plenty the year round for two or three water wheels; the upland is not quite so good as on Morocacy, but will produce good grain; it will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers, from 50 to 200 acres; 200 acres will be laid off and sold with the mill; one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the other four fifths to be paid in four yearly payments, the last payment to become due the 15th of April 1789; an indisputable title will be given for the land, by

THOMAS BEATTY.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale the following lands, which he will sell for current money, a specie certificates of this State, signed either by the State treasurer or auditor-general, viz: Eve of peace, 64 acres, on Bennett's creek; the Olive Branch, 40 acres, on the road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and about 8 miles from the former; First and Second Neglect, 506 acres, lying near the Olive Branch. For further particulars inquire of my son Thomas Beatty, or the subscriber hereof. All those indebted for the estate of John Waters, son of John late of Frederick county, deceased, are desired to settle the same speedily, either by cash, bond, or note, with approved security if required, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law; and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in speedily, that they may be adjusted by

100/15 of said Waters.

Montgomery county, Maryland, March 2, 1785. To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the

subscriber's plantation, on the 30th instant, A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the head of Rock creek, within sixteen miles of George-town, containing 520 acres, about 150 of which are cleared; the improvements are, a dwelling house, negro quarter, and tobacco house, all in good repair; 40 bushels of grain are sown on the land; there is a good orchard, consisting of apple and other fruit-trees; there are about 6 or 8 acres in grass and 20 or 30 more may be made; its situation and water is equal to any in the State, and is adapted for tobacco, wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c. The terms are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in August next, and the remaining two thirds annually, with interest, and if the terms are not complied with, the purchaser shall be liable to be sued for the whole.

100/14 EDWARD O. WILLIAMS.

N. B. Another tract of land, containing 160 acres, and a valuable mill seat, will be sold on the same day, and on the above terms.

B. D. W.

Montgomery, February 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the next general assembly, for a title to confirm my right to part of a tract of land called Beall's Good-will, containing 261 1/2 acres, the property of the late Henry Hunter, deceased, who devised it to public sale, which was completed with the executor's decess before the execution of the deed makes this step necessary to be taken, by

100/16/10 THOMAS MORTON.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Lancelot Darley, in Anne-Arundel county, a black MARE, about seven years of age, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, her hind feet white above her footlocks, a small white spot above her nostril, a snip on her nose, has a brand, but not distinguishable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

100/7/6

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