

sentiments will meet with the success which our reciprocal friendship deserves, and which hath never been interrupted.

CATHARINE.

Some account of the great mechanic, the emperor has lately brought into note.

This person, who was a Bohemian peasant, and whose name he chose the ears of the emperor, has since been employed by him in forming machines of different kinds, all of which he has executed in the most accurate and most satisfactory manner. The greatest difficulty he has yet overcome, was that of inventing a machine for reaping of corn. A nobleman at the court of Vienna, asserted, in the emperor's hearing, that the ancients had such a machine in common use, but that it was never known in modern times. His majesty said his Bohemian should try his skill at one; he accordingly spoke to him. The mechanic at once saw the extreme difficulty of executing it; but, after a week's thought, he called for paper and pencils, and began to design in his rough way. He pleased himself, and when he had finished, he went to work with his blacksmith and wheelwright to execute his ideas. The machine was presently finished, and wrought last harvest; one man, one boy, and two horses, cut down twelve acres of wheat in eight hours. The draws of the corn are taken hold of and bent on a board, and then chopped off half way to the ground, and laid in very nice little heaps, from which they are easily gathered.

When the emperor first patronised this extraordinary person, he asked him in what way he wished most to be provided for. He answered that he wished to be fixed in the midst of a set of workmen, who should have no other business but to execute his ideas. This was one for him, and a pension of 1000 English a year given him. He has since invented a great many most useful and extraordinary machines, which are coming into common use every day about Vienna.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) February 12.

Extract of a letter from Moskitoshore, dated February 6.

"I have a peculiar satisfaction in announcing the safe arrival of the brig with arms, ammunition, &c. to these nations. The late determinations of these children of freedom and unconquered inhabitants of their native lands, excite every thing that's manly in the human breast, to do more than admire—to aid, to support them. No man who wishes to eat, drink, sleep, or be like a man, is their enemy; no minister, capable of considering the importance our intercourse with this country carries to arts, manufactures and commerce will give it up. Thus every argument of humanity and policy speaks loudly for them to a British ear; for them who call us brothers from approved congeniality of sentiment. The resolution finally taken at their last war council, where every one of their chiefs assented, was as follows:—To take every measure for their defence, and the destruction of their enemy; to give each other unbounded support herein; and, if they found that Heaven threw in no shield between the tyrant's arm and its victims, then to destroy their women and children, and mark the magnanimity, heroism, and principles of catholic councils, by a bloody but defeating extinction.

"They are in number three thousand fighting Indians, and one thousand negroes, well armed, and furnished with stores. What it may cost the Dons, in time, blood and money to extirpate them—as they will not be subdued—in all probability will hereafter be told by successful revolters."

By the schooner Sally, in 12 days from the Moskito shore, we hear that the inhabitants there continue to be apprehensive of a visit from the Spaniards, which the latter, it seems, had threatened would take place very speedily. It may however be retarded by the arrival of his majesty's ships Iphigenia and Ariadne, with their convoy.

Late yesterday afternoon an express boat arrived from Cape Gracias a Dios, on the Spanish Main, with dispatches from major Lowrey, to his honour the commander in chief; which, it is said, contain the most pressing solicitations for immediate succour to be sent to the major, as he had received positive advices, from unquestionable authority, that the Spaniards were in motion, in all parts of the country surrounding the Moskito shore, to attack him in a small work he has hastily fortified; and that he expected the approach of their advanced guard, in six days from the date of his letters.

We learn that the ship Juliana, Smith, was intended for St. Lucia, and not this island; but on her arrival at the former place, an armed cutter came along side, from the officer of which captain Smith received positive orders to depart in less than 24 hours, which he thought prudent to comply with.

Several of the British inhabitants at St. Lucia, being desirous of quitting that place, had converted their effects into cash, and embarked on board a vessel intended for Britain; but a few hours after her sailing, an armed cutter was sent in pursuit, and the vessel compelled to return back, when these unfortunate people were plundered of every farthing. A spirited remonstrance had been sent by the English inhabitants, resident at that place, to the French governor, but no answer had been returned.

By letters from New York we learn, that his catholic majesty has, at last, recognised the independence of the American states, and has appointed a minister to congress.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

The snow Sophia Magdalena, Peter Lofwenburg, master, which arrived at New-York the 24th of February from Lisbon, fell in, off the island of Madeira, with three Algerine corsairs. Notwithstanding captain Lofwenburg had a Mediterranean pass, yet he crowded all his sails, and, night coming on, escaped being detained and plundered by those piratical infidels.

By the sheburne papers it appears that the loyalists are in great distress for provisions, inasmuch that if speedy relief be not obtained, some violent commotion must undoubtedly ensue.

The very ingenious captain Thomas Hutchins, geographer-general to the United States, will, in a few days set out from this city, in order to accomplish the necessary and important business of ascertaining the territorial line, astronomically, between the United States and Pennsylvania, to the 43d degree of latitude; which will determine the western boundary of this state, and, of course, the eastern boundary of the United States, in that part of the globe. The commissioners from Virginia are to join him on the 16th of May next at the southern boundary of this state, and are to continue with him until the intersection of the great river Ohio, which terminates the western boundary of that commonwealth.

It is reported that congress, pursuant to applications submitted to them consideration, referred the case of the chevalier Julian De Longchamps, to the honourable John Jay, Esq; minister of foreign affairs. As yet we have not attained the full particulars of this subject; but from what has transpired, we have the pleasure to assure the public, that his opinion was decisively in favour of the chevalier, inasmuch as he had been tried, and is now languishing in heavy confinement, agreeably to the laws of our country, of which the pageantry of the law of nations form only an ornamental part.

We congratulate the public on this happy event. Every friend to freedom and public virtue must feel himself equally joyful on the occasion. For it were lawful to surrender the chevalier, there is no stranger, or foreigner, or Frenchman among us, could pretend to any sort of personal security. When he had acquired property and connections in America, he would be liable to a recall from hence whenever the pleasure of his prince or sovereign thought proper to demand his attendance. The venal policy of Europe, or which the Abbe Rayneal hath long since warned us, would have reached its high meridian, and all emigration would prove the surest tarce.

There is no nation so unhappy, so unfortunate, as to think itself inferior to the rest of mankind. Few are even to put up with the common claim of equality.—The greater part have at once chosen themselves judges in their own opinion, and give to others consideration or emence, so far only as they approach to their own situation.—It, when we look round us, and see a continent vast in extent, merciful in its climate, rich in its soil, exuberant and abounding with every thing dear and excellent the seat of plenty, and the very garden of the Lord; when we see not one sovereign, independent state, but a whole company and cluster of sovereign, independent empires, all concerned and affected, the measures taken for national safety are relative in every state to what is apprehended from abroad.

No state is unwilling to support its own consequence in the scale of affairs. America, released from that tyranny and oppression which groans in the old countries, has doubtless a good right to challenge her own condition. For the sake of liberty she opposed her parent land, and her success in her joyful issue. Not unceasingly has she reaped the harvest of her labours; and in the very bud and blossom of our independence that she should be called to nip and blast the flowers and beauties of her happy circumstances, would be making her a bye-word among nations—the butt—the scorn and scoff of mankind.

The prudence of her policy, and the mildness of her laws, should teach her in her infancy, to avoid these stumbling-blocks which have disgraced nations in the pre-eminence of their glory. "Slavery, says Montifiquieu, is ever preceded by sleep." Though a Frenchman himself, and he breathed becoming attachments to his native country, yet he always exulted in the sentiments of freedom. His principles on this, as on every other occasion, ought to be treated with an inviolable regard by us; for his sentiments have painted the true colourings of royal dignity, and the real safety of mankind considered in a social system.

Ever since we were capable of reflecting on our own consequence in an independent light, it must be the most pleasing gratification to a contemplative mind, to look forward with extatic rapture to that auspicious period, when the American states shall have their time of social bliss. And as that day hath already happened, it is with the most unpeakable satisfaction, we relate to our readers, the fate of a man, who, though he has been rigorously punished by our own laws, cannot fall a victim to the fine-spun schemes of consuls, ministers, and ministerial types and tools from abroad.

ANNAPOLIS, April 14.

A letter lately received from London mentions, that the present session of parliament which was expected to meet about the close of January, would not only attempt the business respecting the parliamentary reform, but also do something in favour of the American loyalists.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition; and as delay in the settlement of accounts, tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them.

RESOLVED, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorized to settle

accounts against the United States. And any person or persons, neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states, shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

GEORGE ASKWITH, St. Mary's county; Harriot Brice, Archibald Beard, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard, Andrew Baillie, Port-Tobacco; John Bordley, Wye-river; James Bruff, Queen-Anne's county; William Bordley, Talbot county; John Bullitt, Cambridge.

John Callahan, Mrs. Cornis, James Clark, Jeremiah T. Chase, John Cary, Annapolis; Samuel Chew, Fishing creek; Daniel Clarke, Queen-Anne; Charles Crookshanks, Oxford; Thomas Crackell, Port Tobacco; Andrew Gravenreat Coleberry (2), St. Mary's county.

John and Samuel Davidson, Joseph Davis, Annapolis; Jesse Dalrymple, Calvert county; John Dent, jun. Charles county; Gideon Dare (2), Hunting creek; Samuel Dare, St. Leonard's creek.

Anne Ennall, Dorchester county. Kitty Fulk, Annapolis; Philip Fedeman, Queen-Anne's county; Samuel Forman, Chester-town.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, Eastern shore.

Jac b Hewlings, Maryland; Francis Hall, Queen-Anne; Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Nicholas Hammond (2), Dorchester county; Edward Hall (2), Queen-Anne's county; William Hayward, Eastern shore; Benjamin Harwood, Thomas Hanson, Rev. Mr. Hughes (2), Charlotte Hesselius (2), Mrs. Hesselius (2), Annapolis.

Thomas Jennings, John Nesbitt Jordan (2), Annapolis; Gilbert Ireland, Lynn's creek.

Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county.

Samuel Lane, Pig-Point; Thomas Lansford, Queen-Anne; Richard Lloyd, Annapolis; John Leech, Talbot county.

Stephen Moylan (2), Mary Becketts Moylan, Queen-Anne; Thomas H. Marshall, Maryland; Rev. Joseph Messenger, St. Mary's county; Robert Mundell, Port Tobacco; William Muir, Clemeat's Bay; George Mann, George-town, eastern shore.

Naylor and Magruder, Maryland.

Isaac Owens, Pig-Point.

James Pearce, Prince-George's county; John Patrick, Queen Anne's county

John Rogers, Annapolis; Richard Roberts (2), Hunting creek.

Dr. Philip Sprigg, near Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; James Seath, Talbot county.

John Thomas (2), West river; Robert Tait, Queen Anne's county, T. and E. Tillard, Pig-Point.

Edward Vidler, Annapolis.

William Wilkins, John Welsh (2), Annapolis; Wilkinton and Gray, Hunting creek; Benedict Wheeler (3), Port-Tobacco.

Joseph Young (2), Port-Tobacco.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the 10th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWO thousand acres of valuable land, being a part of a tract called Chew's Farm, situated upon the river Patowmack, in Washington county, about nine miles from Hagar's-town, and twenty-six from Frederick-town; this tract is of the rich limestone lands in Conococheague valley, and fully equal in soil to any in it, is very well watered and timbered, and has a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground. There are several small dwelling houses, barns, orchards, and other improvements, upon different parts of it; it will be laid off and sold in lots of one, two, or three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. A very small part of the purchase money (not exceeding one sixth) will be required when possession is delivered, and the remainder in seven equal yearly payments. Colonel Richard Davis, who lives upon the premises, will shew them to any person inclining to view them previous to the day of sale. A good sufficient title will be given by the proprietors, who will attend the sale. 10th 22/86

March 29, 1785. To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A TRACT of land, in Charles county, within ten miles of Benedict, and about the distance from Magruder's watchhouse, called Wiltshire Plains, containing by estimation two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly the property of Richard Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. 10th 11/86 THOMAS MACKALL.

On Thursday the 11th of May next, will be run a race, at Annapolis, between Mr. Bowie's horse, for ONE HOUR.

On Friday the 12th of May next, will be run for one purse of FOR JIVE guineas, by horse, mare, or gelding, four years old to carry seven stone to carry seven stone to carry seven stone, &c.

Any horse winning the purse. Three hundred and thirty pounds to be paid to the winner, and pay George Mann for pay double entrance three o'clock.

Lands and Negroes

To be sold by public sale, about two on the 9th day of May forenoon.

BETWEEN for a number of women, girders, three years credit with approved security annually.

Also, on the 16th of the forenoon, at Baltimore-town, within a tract of land of about 900 acres, by was advertised by us for sale, therefore this is good farming land with a considerable water; it will be laid according to their situation, and may be several good while those lots at auction, will be computed, small farms, terms of sale of the pound of the purchase, the next day credit to be given with two or more interest, to be paid to view the premises, and apply to point, near said town.

Also, to be sold, mentioned, about one and a half miles from the Mount-Rainier improvements, several lots, as it may be seen. It has been a valuable mill, and where the forge, and it to those given the premises, and a beautiful Mackubin will also shew the lands. The terms are the same of the first of the price, down in cash, the one shilling in the given at the difference.

10th 22/86

St.

TO

THAT value subscriber Patowmack, seven miles from Frederick, which is rich low land, and small this place, which is not superior to any other place; and beautiful buildings are to be seen. A very fine brick dwelling upon a floor, and a work house, earthen house, corn house, and one would choose the place, any far more possession will be next, when the remainder, to be giving bond security.

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THERE is

living on the 11th of May next, a forral Mackall in his flock, and being like an aboriginal. The owner may be paying charges.