

April 28, 1785.
...
June 1780, and the
...
to give bond be-
...
h, agreeably to the
...
n funds, &c. such
...
liable to immediate
...
ained the first court,
...
o compel the pay-
...
e in the money con-
...
he revenue, defrauds
...
intention of the ad-
...
stantial justice can be
...
ch debtors who have
...
l pay to the treasurer
...
efore the 10th day of
...
the emillions of Jose-
...
nd state continental
...
m them respectively,
...
d before the said 10th
...
ity for the residue; in-
...
ay of September last,
...
of January 1790; and
...
e of their debt in any
...
is rate. All debtors
...
ffer, will be sued in-
...
day of July, without
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6w
JENIFER, intendast

April 28, 1785.
...
be about the sum of
...
ds of the emillions of
...
st, commonly called
...
pe money, in circula-
...
of bonds lodged in the
...
appropriated by law for
...
to secure the pay-
...
to establish funds, &c.
...
day of June next, a
...
onds taken for the re-
...
May 1781, and in the
...
the said act for property
...
before the act passed: it
...
ant to avoid a draught,
...
lls to the amount above
...
y other manner, he pro-
...
onds in the office liable
...
at the balance aforesaid
...
paid by the 10th day of
...
by the debtors, in pro-
...
in specie, or the said
...
ut one eighth of the same
...
e, the said debtors, be-
...
ned, pay into the treas-
...
ots respectively, in specie
...
the sum paid in is equal
...
s aforesaid or nearly so
...
e same, with such other
...
er, to the purpose afores-
...
the state will be relieved
...
ht, which might be very
...
though the contribution
...
e burthen very light, by
...
ere should not be a full
...
aforesaid made up by the
...
means in the intendast
...
aid, and a draught with-
...
do pay into the treasury,
...
ce, shall have their money
...
their chance of being
...
ut has no power to extort
...
a draught. 6w
JENIFER, intendast

4

May 8, 1785.
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me time in the month
...
y bond to general Res-
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t one hundred and twenty
...
hereby notified not to
...
the payment will be con-
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w 3
ANDER WHITAKER.

napolis, May 16, 1785.
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NTICES.
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entices wanted in the
...
ft be of good character,
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aviour.
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o or three negro men by
...
EDWARD VIDLER.

napolis, May 12, 1785.
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veniently situated for
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poses to continue keep-
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accommodation of gentle-
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tending on business; and
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with several gentlemen of
...
nt in her late husband's
...
ance of their favours. She
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early boarders on reason-
...
ONER WILKINS.

ICE, Ober-ler-Stra-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 6, 1 7 8 5.

P A R I S, March 30.

MARRIAGES are continually passing with arms, ammunition and warlike stores; but there is no certainty with regard to peace or war. M. D. Maillebois, who is to command the army in the Netherlands, is at present at Dunkirk. Madame de Eon is going into England to settle her affairs; and it is said she will be permitted to wear a male habit.

The following is the picture drawn in France, of the present condition of Great-Britain:—"The British minister has realized the prophecy of the famous chancellor Bacon. She is now mistress of all the treasures of India. Her great credit has raised her to such a degree of power, that she employs for the Indies alone, more than five hundred ships and ten thousand seamen. The commerce between Jamaica and the Spanish provinces likewise employs a great number of hands. The sugar trade produced last year, upwards of fifteen millions of livres. Exportation of cane is always considerable; it produces annually more than 2,000,000 sterling. (Lournois) and the expences of government. England maintains near fifty thousand national soldiers, situated in garrisons at Jamaica, the other islands, America, Ireland, Canada, Nova-Scotia, and Africa. Her cavalry is not numerous, but it is superior in the choice of men and horses, to any other in Europe; but Great-Britain principally reckons on the strength of her navy, which at present consists of one hundred and seventy-seven ships of the line; there are nineteen guardships in the several ports, about fifteen on different services, in India, America, and the islands; ninety in ordinary, and forty-four upon stocks. The total number of ships of various sizes in the service of the royal navy, amounts to six hundred and twenty-seven. [Prussische Gazette.]

L O N D O N, March 13.

A curious circumstance happened last week at Chelsea, an out-son of the college had received his father's pension of 3l. 17s. a girl of the town, who was possessed of this money, accosted him, and desired him to would treat her: the man, who was young, being only 23 years of age, had had the misfortune to leave both his legs in America; he felt no disposition to grant her request: she immediately mentioned the sign of a house at some distance, on the other side of some fields, which she said was very convenient, liquor, &c. being very good. The soldier contented to go to this house. On the way they sat down in a field, and the girl, seeming to amuse herself with his broken legs, uncrowded them both, and took them off; and, as she thus, she threw them at a considerable distance, and getting up, she wished him a good day, and so off. The poor fellow soon found that she had taken him of all his money; and by taking off his broken legs, had deprived him of the power of pursuing her.

March 27. It is the prevailing opinion that Mr. Pitt will carry the Irish business through the house by a considerable majority; and as the lords are thought to be more friendly to the bill than the commons, there is very little doubt but that the instance of the minister's proposition will pass into a law, which, it is expected, will put an end to every dispute between Great-Britain and Ireland.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, March 15.

"Various causes having been assigned for the sudden retirement of Beaumarchais, I make little doubt but that he is a fugitive, in the craggy field of news-writers, who seldom have their information from any other source than that of our travelling barbers, &c. I have aligned no other reason, than that the public has been permitted to learn, namely, the insult offered to the above writer, to the archbishop of Paris. It is said that the prelate having published a mandement pastoral exhortation, in which he highly censured the doctrine of what is termed philosophy, as tending to corrupt religion and infidelity, severely reprobating the new editions of such works, particularly those of Voltaire; M. Beaumarchais, greatly interested in the cause, and enraged at the attempt made by the archbishop to injure him in the sale of his publication, burlesqued the mandement in the most burlesque style, and had it printed. This alone might have brought him some kind of punishment, but by no means severe as that of being shut up in a house of correction. This, however, the vulgar was taught to believe was the only cause of his imprisonment; but my informant, on which you may implicitly rely, reaches much further; the real cause is, that however strange you may think it of a modern prince, Monsieur, the king's brother, is a writer. The personalities contained in the Felice of a Day, appeared in so odious a light, that his royal highness published some satirical pictures, reflecting both on the author and his play. Beaumarchais felt the sting, and retorted, by circulating an answer, a copy of which he had the impudence to enclose for the prince, directed to "The Great Man—Little Scribbler;" and epithets equally respectful. The prince greatly incensed at the scurrilous abuse thrown out against him, laid his complaint before the king, insinuating upon Beaumarchais being punished, or that he would take care to have the author's name sent to death in less than twenty-four hours. The king's resentment keeping pace with that of his brother, he ordered the author to be instantly com-

mitted to the house of correction. Upon the minister expostulating with the monarch on the disgrace of so vile a punishment, and mentioning the Bastille, the king waxed warm, and with a volley of energetic oaths; exclaimed, "the Bastille is too good for such a wretch, to the house of correction I say—I'll not hear a single word on the subject. The royal mandate was instantly complied with, and Beaumarchais confined to the house of St. Lazare. It is imagined that he will not stay long, as he has powerful friends at court, who will watch an opportunity to procure his release."

April 11. Letters from Paris mention, that M. Le Roy lately laid before the French academy of sciences, a memoir, proposing an easy method of removing fresh air in the holds and apartments of transhipping, and other crowded vessels. The simplicity of his proposition, perhaps, will make it a very salutary expedient among the maritime part of mankind. It consists of a large sail wrapped up in the form of a funnel, the wide mouth of which may be kept expanded by a circle of cane, or whale bone, which is to be turned to windward, and the small end terminates in a long pipe, by which the fresh air is conveyed, at pleasure, to different parts of the ship. Might not this contrivance, which seems in some degree similar to that invented many years since by our countryman, Mr. Sutton, be applied with advantage to ventilate the close rooms of gaols, work houses, and other public buildings?

April 12. Yesterday's mail brought various accounts respecting the affairs upon the continent. The only thing that seems certain is, that France does not, at present, intend to take a part in the dispute between the Dutch and the emperor. She has certainly different views; and they are hostile to this country. The augmentation of her marine is her first object: To that point her ministers direct the most assiduous attention. In the East-Indies we shall feel her power felt. This is not improbable prophecy; there are recent facts enough to justify the suspicion. But though France avoids taking the part which it was at first expected, yet the king of Prussia seems more in earnest. He has certainly lent the Dutch a considerable number of his troops. When nations hire troops, negotiations seem to be hypocritical.

April 24. The magistrates of Amsterdam have issued orders that no matter of any tavern or ale house, or any other house whatsoever, kept for the reception of company, or the sale of liquors in small quantities, be kept open after the hour of nine o'clock at night, under the penalty of 25 florins; and that any person keeping a house purposely for others to assemble and sing in, shall, for such offence, if in the week day, forfeit 100 florins; if on a Sunday 300 florins, and receive corporal punishment.

some few days ago, at a small village in Lancashire, a man (if it is not a prostitution of the word to call him one) undertook for a trifling wager, to eat, at a single meal, a goose, weighing nine pounds, made into a pie, the paste of which weighed not less than eight, in all seventeen pounds, the whole of which he rendered invisible in less than one hour, with apparent ease, and drank a proportionable quantity of liquor.

Within these few days a variety of curious experiments have been tried on animals, by way of amputation, and severing the leading muscular arteries, with an intent of instantly stopping the effusion of blood, and uniting the divided arteries. These experiments, which have been numerous, having been lately tried, two of them were of such a singular nature, that they are worthy of public notice: the one was the amputation of a hind leg of a half grown pig; the blood was instantly stopped, and the animal seemed to be very little affected. The other was a dog, the head being almost severed off, but the wind pipe saved; and, however strange it may appear, the animal ran about the streets the same day, the medical application, with a bandage, being the only care that was taken for its preservation.

Beaumarchais's new play has given rise to a head-dress in Paris; and as toly travels faster than wit, the fashion has reached London, where the comedy is yet unknown: it is called *La bague de Figaro*, and is much worn by the belles of fashion.

The *Werter bonnet* is much the rage—the *Charlotified* wearers assume the pensive air of *Werter's* favourite girl, and seem conscious that they have equal power to inspire love, and kill men!

D U B L I N, March 25.

Every influence is now straining to prevail upon the Roman catholics to make a voluntary surrender of their arms; one meeting has been held; but there the design was frustrated; another is appointed in the course of the ensuing week: this does not proceed from any real jealousy or apprehension of danger from that loyal body of men, but is considered as a means of weakening the volunteer army of Ireland, than which the united forces of the house of Bourbon are not more formidable to men who thirst after arbitrary power.

It is now determined to postpone the establishment of a mint in this Kingdom, until the next session of parliament, Mr. Orde not having been able to obtain a definitive answer from the ministers in London on the subject, as by reason of the multifarious business now before them, they have not time to consider whether such a measure might be a loss of one shilling per annum to Great-Britain, in which case it would be of course eligible totally to lay it aside.

April 2. A correspondent informs us, that the second sensible scheme is by no means abandoned, for though it may not be deemed prudent to trust arms in the hands of the Irish peasantry, yet there is little doubt, but that an establishment of at least chaplains and officers will be attempted, in order to reward informers and apostates.

N E W - Y O R K, May 31.

By recent letters, via South Carolina, we are favoured with the pleasing intelligence from Dominica, that affords a prospect of a valuable commerce between this country and the Spanish dominions on the Main; importing that, in December last, the Spanish superintendent and consul, had appointed John Key Kuitace, (a native of this state, late a colonel in the federal army, and practitioner of law in Georgia) inspector-general of their trade with America; and that he had sailed from Dominica for Alveres, a settlement on the Spanish Main, where much of their treasure from Mexico to Peru is lodged, until shipped for Old Spain.—This appointment is deemed most honourable and lucrative, supposed worth 10,000 sterling, per annum. Colonel Kuitace's distinguished abilities and lively genius, had rendered him a favourite with that polished courtier and statesman.

June 3. The late arrivals from London have brought us papers to the 10th of April, at which time hostilities had not commenced on the continent, although appearances seemed to indicate that event to be at no great distance. The advances to an accommodation with the emperor, made by the States General, seem to come very short of the views of that politic and ambitious monarch. The extent of his dominions, and the numerous and distant cantonments of his troops, render it necessary nevertheless, that he should seem to favour negotiation, and listen to the advice of his good brother of France, while his armies are in motion from every corner of the empire, to give the most effectual support to his pretensions. The inclination of the year, the rebellion in Wallachia, and the interference of the court of Versailles, have hitherto occasioned a cautiousness and circumspection in his movements, which have been mistaken for timidity, but the two former of those obstacles removed, it we augur rightly, Joseph will shortly display his resources to the prejudice of the Batavians. In the most effectual assistance from the empress, it appears that he may reckon with the firmest reliance, and the minaces of the aged Prussian, whom he has already baffled in the field, seems to give him but little inquietude.

The attention of Great-Britain and Ireland appears to be directed to one object, the adjustment of the commercial intercourse between the two nations. Mr. Pitt had no sooner re-echoed in the British parliament the propositions made in that of the sister kingdom, by the Irish secretary, than the whole body of manufacturers, from John o'-Grot's House to the Land's-End, took the alarm, and formed themselves in conventions, committees, chambers of manufactures, &c. for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the proposed system. Mr. Pitt, baited on one hand by the coalitions, and assailed on the other by those numerous associations, has hitherto however had the address to conduct himself to the general satisfaction of the liberal and enlightened part of the nation, by allowing time for the rule and fairest discussion of the subject, and listening to every information, from every quarter, respecting it.

Among the extraordinary political vicissitudes, lately brought about by time and chance, who would believe that episcopacy in this country would be one? And yet, *mirabile dictu*, so it is!—And what adds to the marvel, it is in the head-quarters of a free and independent church discipline, in one of the New-England states.

The establishment of a bishop at Connecticut, has this immediate consequence, in respect to Great-Britain, that this last remaining tie of connexion is thus interrupted for ever? that the ordination of all the American clergy will now be carried on in their own country. Hitherto this office has been an appurtenance to the jurisdiction of the London diocesan.

A letter from Jamaica, May 7. mentions, "That the ship *Betsy*, captain Dobbins, will sail from that port for the *Muquito* shore, in a few days, with a number of fugitive refugees, lately arrived from *Augustine*, intending to become settlers at that place."

Another letter from the same place and date, also mentions, "That a gentleman not long since from London, having made a considerable purchase at the *Muquito* shore, is about to embark for Scotland, in order to procure emigrants, to cultivate the different tracts of land lately purchased by him."

Accounts from Philadelphia mention, That since the bank has been deprived of its charter, and paper money emitted, commerce is most astonishingly facilitated, and the citizens at large experience every convenience from it, being in equal credit with gold and silver.

What obstacles are not to be surmounted by patience and perseverance? Even the rigid New-Englanders have to far relaxed in their antipathy to bishops, as to admit one to reside amongst them, and to practise his clerical function!

Lord Sheffield, who lately employed his pen on the subject of the American trade, is again exerting his endeavours in the investigation of that of Great-Britain and Ireland.