

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Black-River, (Spanish Main) to his friend in this city, dated April 4, 1785.

Our little army and the Indians on this coast, are still in suspense with respect to the ultimate views of the Spaniards. A message was sent a few days ago by colonel Lowrey to the president of Guatemala, requesting to know if he has received full and express instructions from the court of Madrid, to govern him in his future conduct towards the Malquito Indians, and we are not to expect his final answer until the 8th instant. It should be of a hostile nature, the army, with all the Indians and negroes attached to it, are to retire to a place called Brewer's Lagoon, about twenty-four miles from the mouth of Black River, a very strong, natural post, which entirely commands the navigation of two fine rivers, and with little assistance from art, may be rendered absolutely impregnable. The engineer with several experienced officers have already viewed the spot, and pronounce it completely unassailable, by the most powerful force, with any prospect of success, provided it is properly fortified and defended.

Although it remains a doubt, whether a free circulation of Mr. Neckar's publication will be permitted, or crushed in the bud; yet by means of a French correspondent, we have been favoured with an extract from it, by which we may form some idea of the power of His Most Christian Majesty, and the many resources he has at hand.

"This wealthy kingdom (says the financier) contains upon an average 26,000,000 of inhabitants. Its extent is 81,000 square miles. The soil is proper to the cultivation of every thing that Europe is known to produce, and boasts of some which are peculiar to the country, a great number of navigable rivers and canals, together with near 9000 miles of open high ways, tend to facilitate the inland trade, whilst part of its coasts are washed by two different seas. The climate temperate and wholesome, might lengthen to an older age than any other part of the world, the lives of its inhabitants, were not moral causes to counteract the favourable influence of partial nature. Add to this, that the industry of the French in general displays itself in so many shapes, that this kingdom needs borrow no assistance for the resources derived from the arts and sciences.

"Some valuable colonies in the new world constitute one part of the king's domains, from whence goods to the amount of 120 millions of livres are imported yearly. The contributions of the people, joined to the revenues of the crown, the patrimonial estates of the cities, towns, &c. constitute a total of 600 millions (about 27 millions sterling.) The clergy's revenues may be computed at 13 millions of livres annually. As to trade, the yearly balance is proved in our favour to amount to 70 millions of livres, before the breaking out of the late war.—The gold and silver coin circulated in the kingdom exceeds 2,000,000,000 of livres; the increase of this wealth may be valued at forty millions per annum, and this increase is, in all probability equal to the augmentation of the species of all the European states put together."

The above statement, which our correspondent says, is clearly proved in the body of the work, concludes with a reflection worthy of a true philanthropist, and which cannot but do honour to the feelings of Mr. Neckar.

What a wonderful extent of power, exclaims this writer; how cogent the reasons for the sovereign to content himself with the improving such prosperity by the wisest means! How strong such a shield, to resist the workings of covetous jealousy! And what an inexhaustible fund of regret does a prince, so situated, prepare for himself, who would dye the earth in human blood, for obtaining a trifling addition to his superiority, which is not wanted, and can be purchased only at the dear price of public happiness, susceptible or to much increase "and improvement!"

A Mr. Arnold, purser of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Cabot, who lost one of his legs in the late war, is constructing a balloon in London, which according to his advertisement, will be the most noble, grand, and sublime spectacle ever exhibited, or, perhaps conceived!—The diameter or axis of this balloon will be equal to his majesty's ship the Royal George, now building at Chatham, and will contain more than 123,000 cubic feet of rarified air; upwards of ten and an half times more than the quantity of inflammable air contained in the balloons of Messieurs Blanchard and Lunardi. With this balloon, Mr. Arnold, in company with his daughter, and a gentleman, purposes making a grand aerial journey from London to Paris, the first fair wind after the 20th of April. He intends taking his departure about midnight; his balloon therefore will be so constructed as, at its ascension, to have a body of light in the center, which, says he, will give it an appearance far more brilliant than the moon at the full.—This gentleman adds, that being well aware that an undertaking so bold may not immediately meet that degree of credit which he flatters himself it merits; he has well weighed the difficulties attending it, and stakes his life for the performance of it; solemnly declaring that he will never return to London until he has performed his journey, from London to Paris, in his balloon, and returned in the same manner.—Success to the Royal George Balloon!

We hear that Congress, in conformity to the ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory, have appointed the following gentlemen surveyors:

- Mr. Nathaniel Adams, from the state of New-Hampshire;
- Mr. Rufus Putnam, from Massachusetts;
- Mr. Caleb Harris, from Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations;
- Mr. William Morris, from New-York;
- Mr. Adam Hoops, from Pennsylvania;
- Mr. James Simpson, from Maryland;
- Mr. Alexander Parker, from Virginia;
- Mr. Abolam Tatum, from North Carolina;
- Mr. William Tate, from South Carolina;

They have been severally nominated by the delegates of the respective states.

By a late foreign paper we are informed, that the hopes which were entertained by the British nation of the neutrality of their king as elector of Hanover, in

the impending rupture between the Austrians, Dutch, Prussians and French, are at an end, by some movements and arrangements making by his Prussian majesty, as well as some very hostile declarations made by the governor of Magdeburgh, where prodigious magazines are forming for the accommodation of an army of 35,000 Prussians, expected there in April last, which army intends, with or without permission, to march into the Netherlands, through Zell and Hanover, leaving strong garrisons in both places; unless the king of Great-Britain declares in favour of Holland, and sends a quota of troops to assist the allied arms, pursuant to the stipulations agreed on by the barrier treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The motions of the emperor of Germany's troops, with the following articles of requisition, clearly indicate the hostile intentions of that monarch against the republic of Holland; and, it is asserted, his majesty will not recede, in one instance, but insists on the immediate performance of the whole. They are copied from papers dated as late as April 21, brought in a passage of thirty days by captain Callahan to Boston.

His imperial majesty demands:

I. That there shall be deputies sent from the states of Holland to Vienna, to make excuses.

II. The absolute sovereignty of the Scheldt, from Antwerp up to Staffinger, and consequently a free navigation and trade through all that extent of river, without being liable to pay any toll or duty whatsoever.

III. Sixteen millions of Dutch florins by way of compensation for the city of Maastricht, to which the emperor will entirely quit his claim for this consideration.

IV. The cession of the county of Vroendroven, and the county of Outer Meuse.

V. That the forts of Knuischans and of Frederick-Henry be demolished.

VI. The cession and resignation of the forts of Lillo and Liekenmoek to his imperial majesty.

VII. That the sluices in Flanders and on the Meuse be restored to the emperor, that we may be no longer in condition to overflow his territory.

VIII. Indemnification of the damages which his subjects have sustained by the inundations.

June 7. A caution to seamen.—Captain Gillis, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfast, on his last voyage from America, discovered an island or large rock, in lat. 57. 25, off the island of Tory, N. E. coast of Ireland, 6 leagues—this island or rock is not described in any of the charts. It seems to be of considerable dimensions, and at a distance wears a conical appearance.—A range of sunken rocks branches to the eastward of the above island for 3 or 4 miles, which is highly dangerous for vessels to approach.

Extra of a letter from London, April 6.

"The time is arrive for the discussion of sundry very momentous and important articles, in the house of commons, all extremely delicate and tender in themselves, consequently difficult if not dangerous in the execution, viz. a commercial treaty with Ireland, a reform of our own internal constitution of government, and a new regulation of our finances. Nothing can put us into such an advantageous condition for treating with any body of men, foreign or domestic, as an internal renovation of a sound constitution and wholesome regulation among ourselves. We should hereby become more fit and able to treat, and more powerful and prevailing in our negotiations; for the parties concerned would treat with more alacrity, cordiality and concession towards us, when thus renovated and re-invigorated by every vital principle of our excellent constitution, admired by all Europe in theory, but lamented as lost in practice, even among us who make so much boast of it. Let them but see that we possess in reality what we profess, and they will both fear and love us, and earnestly covet a close and indissoluble bond of union with us, civil, political and commercial."

June 12, 1785.

THE public sale of the subscribers lands, in Calvert county, is postponed until Thursday the 21st day of July next, when it will certainly be, in Lower Marlborough, at twelve o'clock, on the terms heretofore advertised, unless before disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given, by

CLEMENT SMITH, PAT. SIM SMITH.

Annapolis, June 1, 1785.

THE subscriber, having been duly appointed to succeed the late Mr. Nourse as commissioner to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and the individuals thereof, hereby gives notice, that he has opened an office for that purpose at the Stadt-house in this city, where attendance will be given from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine to two o'clock in the afternoon. All claimants will take notice, that their accounts or abstracts of their demands must be presented to this office within twelve months from the above date, or they will be precluded from the benefit of a settlement, except at the treasury board of the United States. It is expected no account will be presented without proper vouchers, in order to prevent delay and disappointment.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Brogden, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to make them known, properly authenticated.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

THERE is at the plantation of Rezin Hammond, on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about eight or nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, has a star in his forehead, hanging mane, and switch tail, a black spot on his near buttock, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN STEVENS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Hanshaw, near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a brindie COW, with a white face, about five years old, has a crop and a hole in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 10/7/63

To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of land, in Charles county, within ten miles of Benedict, and about the same distance from Magruder's warehouse, 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. 4 X THOMAS MACKALL.

To be RENTED, and entered on the first day of August next,

THE store rooms, cellar, and counting room, now in the possession of colonel John H. Stone. The conveniences of the store rooms, cellar, and counting room aforesaid, are too well known to need a particular description, being in Port-Tobacco, and in a most convenient stand for any merchant who proposes to carry on the purchase of tobacco, or any other produce of this part of Maryland. For terms apply to the subscriber in Port-Tobacco. 6 W WILLIAM LAYMAN.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, May 31, 1785.

ORDERED, That the proprietors of the said company pay into the hands of William Harshorne, treasurer of the said company, on each of the five pounds sterling, on or before the 15th day of July next, and also the further sum of two pounds ten shillings sterling, on or before the 1st day of October next. G. WASHINGTON, president, THOMAS JOHNSON, THOMAS S. LEE, GEORGE G. LPIN, JOHN FITZGERALD.

Four hundred and three of the five hundred shares in the Patowmack company having been subscribed, books are now opened at Mr. William Harshorne's, treasurer, in Alexandria, to receive the first instalments that may be offered to make up the ninety-three remaining shares.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE president and directors of the Patowmack company will meet at Alexandria, on Friday the 4th day of July next, to agree with a skilful person to conduct the opening and improving the navigation of Patowmack river from the Great Falls to Payne's, and from the upper part of the Anandolah to the highest place practicable on the North Branch, and also to agree with two assistants and overseers; also that liberal wages will be given to any number not exceeding one hundred good hands, with provisions and a reasonable quantity of spirits; that a further encouragement will be given to such as are dexterous in boring an blasting rocks, in which service a proportion of the men will be employed, and that the conductor of the work or some other person authorized, will attend at Seneca, on the third day of July next, and at Shanandoah, on the sixth, to contract with the men who may offer for that service. 2 By order of the board, JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1785.

APPRENTICES.

TWO or three apprentices wanted in the building line; they must be of good character, and give security for their behaviour.

I also want to hire two or three negro men by the year. 3 X EDWARD VIDLER.

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