

June 23, 1785.

is the opinion of this
British debtors be
t, under the act, en
act for the liquidation
proper satisfaction
British debtor has not
sufficient to discharge the
act, entitled, An act
appropriate, all British pro-

ve resolution be pub.
the information of all
8 w

DNHSON, jun. clk.

house, July 4, 1785.
term of years,
Subscriber, now in possi-

Publi-day, Eq; with fix
s about three hundred
and situation healthy
at to one of the best
United States; there
owed this fall. Posses-
y of January next. No
not give approved ser-
ants and performance of
if required. For terms
e, in Annapolis, or to
f

DAVID KERR.

ounty, July 6, 1785.

testament of Mr. John
ndel county, deceased,
ale, on Wednesday the

of land called Sackly,
hundred acres, lying in
four miles from Her-
les from Pig point; the
y lands in that neigh-
ncy of wood; upon the
house with three rooms
as many above, a good
s, and other conveniat
apple orchard, and a

One sixth part of the
down, and for the re-
by the purchaser at the
sufficient and approved fe-
lloving manner, to wit,
other third in four years,
six years from the date
terest of the whole to be
of failure in paying the
brought for the whole
upon the terms of file

lax will be sold, about
all the horses, cattle,
d utensils, belonging to
lloving terms, one third
two months, one other
the remaining third in six
ved security will be re-
before the property is

as against the estate are
n order to their adjust-
ed to said estate are de-
payment, otherwise suits
ect to persons.
EL CHEW, executor.

opolis, June 24, 1785.
soldiers of the Maryland
whose accounts with the
led, are hereby informed,
their claims in this state
y of next October; and
y before that period will
attending at the commis-
with the army, near com-
s. The subscriber there-
cerned to make their de-
mentioned period, after
itted

WHITE, commissioner.
notice, that the account
ter January 1782, is not
nd that as soon as it can
will be given where
J. W.

ce, over a part of the
hoptank river, in Dor-
Steel, for which I re-
never discharged, and
I therefore do give this
d to petition the general
s, confirming my title
w 8
ROBERT WILSON.

E, Charles-Street.

(XLth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2011.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 28, 1785.

M A L T A, March 5.

THE Spanish Squadron is still in this port, waiting for favourable weather to depart, and take away the two galleys built here by order of his catholic majesty.

NAPLES, March 29. The equipment of the Squadron destined for the sea voyage which our sovereigns proposed to take, is going on with great activity; it is to be commanded by D. Francois Bologna.

LISBON, April 5. A Squadron is preparing to go against Agiers, on board of which will be put a large body of troops.

By the last letters from Goa, we are informed, that the Indian princes in that neighbourhood; seeing the weakness and negligence of the Portuguese government, had determined to fly wattle the country, and seize on some villages; but that D. de Viega, notwithstanding the bad condition and want of discipline of the troops, had marched against them, and after gaining a complete victory, which was followed by their raising the siege of Saquein, had obliged them to sue for peace; so that the government of Goa is now much more powerful than ever.

VIENNA, April 12. The free corps of Brentano, the corps of Huns, and a numerous body of recruits, are preparing their route to the Netherlands; the 3d battalions of Prists and Deitchmeister are likewise on their march, and several other regiments only wait their final orders to proceed on the same destination. It seems evident that his imperial majesty perseveres in his resolution of augmenting his army to 80,000 men in that country, and it will be raised to 100,000 in time of war.

From Constantinople we learn, that a body of Turkish troops is assembling on the banks of the Neister, where a camp of observation is to be formed, to watch the motions of the Russians in the Ukraine.

L O N D O N, April 15.

The fashion now is, a large horse for a little man; and a cut and shorn cloth, so that the equitation and dress look like a steeple and a jack-daw.—The ladies have put red stockings, in imitation of magpies; and bonnets that resemble that bird's nest. There is no one to lead the fashion this season, and to every body sports their own whim and fancy.

The celebrated Mr. De Cheveys, was as proud of the obliquity of his birth, as others are of their nobility. When he was a private legionary, it is said, that some of his relations would not own him; but when he arrived at the first rank in the army, they wished to claim the affinity to him. One among others having requested him his interest at court, Mr. De Cheveys asked if he was a gentleman? To which, being answered in the affirmative, he replied, "Then you are no relation of mine; for I am the last and only gentleman of my race."

May 14. It is supposed that the tax on female servants, has been projected by some of the long robe doctors of Mr. Pitt, out of mere revenge to Belshazzar's wife; for putting them to flight by scattering her water over the court of king's bench, which has not only injured them to the witticism of their friends, the indelicate and vicious engravers, but to the spite of the face, whose one being most whimsically courted at Court Garden, in the new prelude of the Lawyer's Tale, at Westminster-Hall in an Opera.

The Turks have erected a line of forts on the frontiers of their dominions next to the Russians, and they have ordered a very large body of troops to march towards Crimea; there is every appearance of their being determined to drive the Russians and emperor out of Turkey. For this great purpose they have made concessions to France, which all the negotiating members of the cabinet at Versailles could never procure; they have yielded to them the free passage of the channel of the Dardanelles, and navigation of the Black Sea; a thing which the English will have occasion most fruitfully to lament in any future contest with their neighbour and enemy.

The minister's borrowing of the bank in preference to the public, was to prevent stock-jobbing, which would be the case, if the ministers got into private hands; it likewise saves government, at least the interest of one half per cent.

Wednesday the directors of the bank of England came to an acquiescence in the minister's proposal, of lending government the sum of five millions, at five per cent. In consequence of which, there is no money borrowed of the public this year. Yesterday, the above fact being generally known, the stocks rose one per cent.

The French ambassador at the Hague, has received some very important dispatches from France, relative to the negotiation between the emperor and the Dutch, which have been laid before the states general. Several members took copies in order to send to their constituents. The contents of these dispatches have not been transcribed.

It is not a little extraordinary that Mr. Pitt should, in three months and upwards, lead every body in and out of parliament to suppose and expect, that the Irish propositions as moved by Mr. Orde, were the true and important propositions to be decided upon by the British parliament. They had, therefore, been explained and elucidated by speeches, pamphlets, and evidences on both sides. And now behold they are not the propositions; but a new set of propositions are read;

and parliament is on the sudden, without a moment being allowed for reflection or deliberation, called upon to decide, to accept, or reject them.

Saturday, Mr. Blanchard ascended again in his balloon, from Langhorn's repository in Barbican. He made a number of manœuvres for the entertainment of the spectators, which evinced more power over this machine, than it was deemed capable of acquiring. The ascension was peculiarly fine, the progress of the vessel gradual and even, and formed a majestic spectacle. Innumerable crowds were assembled on the spot, and from its courts towards the south east, afforded a full sight to the metropolis in general.

May 15. Europe at present exhibits a very alarming aspect. The Turks and Russians on the eve of a rupture; the emperor augmenting his troops; the Russians actually marching; the king of Prussia's army complete; and France and Spain making preparations, as if war was their intention.

All the provinces of the United Netherlands acceded to the proposition of that of Holland, for the holding of extraordinary conferences by special delegates to be chosen from among the members of their particular governments, in order to redress several abuses in the administration of the common affairs of the republic.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin, from Frankfurt on the Oder, that prince Leopold, of Brunswick, in endeavouring to relieve the inhabitants of a village, which was overpowered, the boat overboard, and his highness was drowned; and the effects of the inundation the last season, are unusually dreadful; the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, and the Warta, having all overflowed their banks, broke down the dykes, and laid the whole of the neighbouring country under water.

LINCOLN, May 2. The inhabitants of Ludborough, near Grimsby, have of late been alarmed by a house being haunted, somewhat similar to the Cock Lane ghost, which some years ago made a great noise in London. The only part of the house which at present the ghost seems to trouble, is the oven, which as soon as any thing is put into it, immediately flies out again, and those who stand nearest the mouth of the oven, generally receive a violent blow. Great numbers of people flock from Louth, Grimsby, and all the neighbouring towns, to see this surprising ghost, which a present confounds the wisest men to comprehend what can be the cause of those very violent and sudden emotions in the oven.

B O S T O N, July 4.

A correspondent observes, that as it is probable a navigation act will be proposed for the more effectual security of our carrying trade, and as it will immediately operate as a restriction of foreign bottoms, which visit our ports; a discrimination is necessary to be made between those powers who admit us to the same privileges they do their own subjects, and those who exact extra duties from us, and prohibit the exportation of certain articles of merchandize, in American bottoms. The king of Sweden, in order to encourage the commerce of the United States, grants the Americans the privilege he does his own subjects; we therefore ought to afford the same treatment to those of his nation trading to America.

N E W H A V E N, June 23.

We hear from Lebanon that a woman in that place lately destroyed her illegitimate child; another instance of the same kind happened at the same time at Woodstock; the unfortunate young mother threw her helpless offspring into a brook; it was driven on shore by the current; she threw it in a second and a third time, and the child perished. She was so overcome by the agitation of her mind, that she fainted and fell, and was found in that situation by a person, who at a distance, saw her fall.

On Friday last the rev. Mr. Stebbins's meeting-house in Stratford, was struck with lightning, in a most terrible explosion of thunder, by which it immediately took fire in several places, and the flames in a half the people and whole edifice were consumed to ashes. The conflagration was so furious that a violent shower of rain had no effect upon it. The whole building was set on fire at once in a dozen places in the roof, and the flames became instantly inextinguishable. The people assembled around it were prevented by the flames from saving any more than a few window lashes. About five minutes before this, a house at a few rods distance was struck also with lightning, but providentially no person was in it, nor was the building much damaged. This awful Providence has made a deep impression upon the congregation, which assembled for worship last Lord's day, in the episcopal church, which was kindly offered them by the rector and churchwardens. This church, though in the neighbourhood of the meeting house, was mercifully preserved. These awful exertions of the powers of nature, or of its omnipotent and omnipresent Author, ought to impress on our minds a deep sense of the Divine Majesty, and of our dependence upon God.

N E W Y O R K, July 15.

We take this, as the earliest opportunity, of presenting our readers with the following authentic copy of the proceedings of the audience given on the 2d instant by the honourable Congress, to the Encargado de Negocios of Spain.

There were present—the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia.

And according to order, Don Diego Gardoqui, Encargado de Negocios of Spain, was admitted to an audience.

Being introduced by the secretary for foreign affairs, and announced to Congress, he delivered a letter of credence from his catholic majesty, a translation of which was read as follows:

To our great and well-beloved friends, the United States of North-America.

Great and beloved friends, DESIRING to give you proofs of the good will and consideration with which we regard you, and to provide that our respective subjects should enjoy from their mutual intercourse and commerce all the benefit which can be produced thereby; I have named the commissary of my royal armies, Don Diego Gardoqui, to go and reside near you, in quality of my Encargado de Negocios, on account of the satisfaction I have in his good conduct. I hope he will avail himself of it, to render himself acceptable, and that you will give entire faith and credit to all that in my name he shall say to you, and that you will admit and treat him in a manner consistent with your good correspondence.

I pray God, great and well-beloved friends, to preserve you in his holy keeping.

St. Idelerio, 27th }
September, 1784 }
(Signed)
CARLOS.
And underneath,
JOSEPH MONINO.

He also delivered a commission from his catholic majesty, giving him the said Don Diego Gardoqui, Encargado de Negocios, near Congress, full power to treat with the persons or persons, whom the Congress shall equally authorize, and to adjust and sign whatever articles, compacts and conventions may be conducive to the regulations of the points therein shuded to, and of others which shall be conducive to the enjoyment of those important and beneficial objects, and that there may always be and subsist a good understanding, friendship, and union, between the crown of Spain and the United States of North-America, with a promise to approve, ratify, and confirm whatever shall be, by him stipulated and signed.

The translation of this being read to Congress, the Encargado de Negocios addressed Congress as follows:

Mr. President, IT gives me very sensible pleasure, from the manner by which I am honoured, that the same disposition prevails here, which induced my royal master to lend me his aid.

Permit me to assure you, Sir, that my best endeavours shall not be wanting to render the continuance and issue of my mission as satisfactory to both countries, as this commencement will, I hope, give pleasure to the king my master, and agreeable to me.

Congress, we hear, have resolved, that the board of treasury be directed to consider and report the most practicable measures for expediting the settlement of the accounts subsisting betwixt the several states and the United States.

We hear that Congress have it in contemplation to have the mails in future carried by the stages. A late Boston paper says, that his excellency John Adams, Esq; is expected soon to return from Europe.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 15.

No measure bids so fair to draw from individuals the knowledge essential to the formation of a liberal and defensive system of manufactures, trade, and commerce, in this country, as the institution of a society for the promotion thereof, on a plan nearly similar to that of the truly laudable agricultural society of Philadelphia. Never would the Europeans have attained to their present degree of perfection in various branches, but for institutions of this nature: and the reason is obvious. Persons engaged in trade and manufactures, however deficient of general knowledge, are for the most part intelligent with respect to their own particular branch of business: they perceive where the shoe pinches there; and can easily point out the means to be adopted, to bring it to perfection: now when an enlightened body of people collect this information, and digest it into a system, the legislature are eased of five-sixths of the trouble they would otherwise experience: they proceed, moreover, on a more certain foundation. Indeed, amidst the diversity of affairs which engross the attention of our legislature, it will not, unless a plan of this sort be adopted, be possible for them to attend to all the minutiae of trade, or to approach at all near perfection. We are particularly happy to inform our readers, that several public spirited gentlemen have had this in agitation for some time past: that whoever has a wish to render his name celebrated, as the founder of so beneficent a society, need only step forward, and submit a judicious plan to the public, which we are confident will be entered into warmly.

It has long been a justly received idea, with respect to manufactures, that to carry them on with proper effect, they should be established at a distance from great cities—and this for various cogent reasons, whereof we