

July 12, 1785.
years credit,
improved plantation
lives, within nine
Bladenburg, twen-
Baltimore-town, and
good grit and saw
and fifteen acres of
is remarkably well
ams running through
gs; there are about
meadow ground; the
nder good fences, in
great part of the re-
ne improvements are,
thirty-two feet by
the whole, a kitchen
ck chimney, a negro
ixteen with a stone
t houses and stables,
; all these buildings
e two other dwelling
er; one is twenty-
chamney, three rooms
d several out-houses,
al. Few plantations
s both in quality and
dred and fifty cherry
ear ten thousand gal-
lity can be made; the
young and thriving,
er or divided into lots
r purchasers, and if
before the twenty-fifth
en on the day be told
mities. Be with ap-
ired, bearing interest
er next, when possi-
5 W
EDWARD HIGGINS.

RYLAND.
er to the state, takes
ons who wish to have a
from Bacon's abridg-
ed session of assembly,
several conventions,
ention that framed the
of rights and form of
of confederation, that
mbody, he shall begin
under the direction of
amuel Chase, Esquires;
but a few copies more
the public use, or a
ent subscription paper
counties, and a number
county, for the purpose
those persons desirous
ful and necessary work,
a new letter, on a good
and nearly on the same
delivered (at a particular
nd in leather, at three
g requested a return of
die of August, he hopes
e will do it before that
ppportunity of purchasing
EDERICK GREEN.

scriber, living near Anns-
April 1784, a negro
ars of age, slender made,
oor, supposed to be about
s a brazen look, and is a
plexion; some of her jaw
gone, but her upper fore
rt; had on when she was
short gown and petticoat,
oes, and white stockings;
etticoats, one white hood,
e old ofnabrig shift, two
ew yards of country cloth
d one pair of cotton socks
takes up the said negro
gives notice to her master
ill receive, if taken within
if farther 10 pounds, paid

BALDWIN LUSBY.
are fine has been since
and was set free by one
t many free; perhaps the
her cloaths, and paid for
that she went by water,
dier from Annapolis.

ots for sale.
March 23, 1785.
scriber, at private sale
ole houses and lots. One
e's-street, one of the most
nt streets for trade of any
For terms apply to the
HOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles Street.

(XLth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2013.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , A U G U S T 11 , 1 7 8 5 .

L O N D O N , April 14.

CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with some particulars of the instructions given to comte Maillebois, before he left Paris; the interesting purport of which is as follows:
"The comte de Maillebois is to cultivate the friendship and connexion with the states of Holland, as much as lies in his power, so as to remain constantly superior to the prince of Orange's party and interest.
"In case the emperor could not immediately be prevailed upon to keep peace with the Dutch, so as to make a rupture unavoidable, the comte is to deliver to the states a certain plan of defence; and as their national troops will probably not be sufficient for the purpose, the comte is to recommend to the states an application to the court of France, to supply the deficiency.
"The comte will find it necessary to survey the principal places in Holland, and to make his report on their strength and means of defence, when his chief proposal is to be, that as many fortifications be erected towards the coast of England, as well as the Prussian frontiers, as the comte shall find it advisable. Those on the French boundaries he is not to consider of the same importance, the friendship subsisting between the two powers making them less necessary.
"In case the comte should find himself counteracted by proposals suggested by the prince of Orange, he is to oppose his views as much as lies in his power, and is to make frequent reports of the prince's connexions and influence to the court of Versailles, as also to their ambassador at the Hague.
"The comte is to hinder as much as possible, that no officers either civil or military be appointed, unless such as are French, or belonging to families in Holland in the interest of France, the names of whom he is privy to.
"Above all, comte Maillebois is to spare no pains or expense to secure the friendship and confidence of the Dutch admirals and sea officers, in order to make himself perfect master of the situation and strength of the Dutch marine, or which hitherto but imperfect accounts have been obtained.
"The comte is in all occurrences to consult with the French ambassador at the Hague, through whose channels his reports are to pass to court."
April 22. The Olive Branch, from Boston, has brought twenty-five thousand dollars. This, according to general report at Lloyd's, is likely to be the last cargo of the kind which will be sent from Boston this year.
The Dutch have launched four ships of the line since peace, and they have three others ready to launch. During the war they launched nine ships of the line, which makes an addition of seventeen to their navy in the course of four years.
A few days ago, was exhibited at Spalding, Lincolnshire, a remarkable white ox, late the property of Mr. Pitt, of Kirby; which was bought for 6s. sixteen weeks, at Angerton, the 14th of March, and won by a colt, the property of Mr. Hodgson, of Pinchbeck. He is judged by the most judicious graziers to be the finest ever seen, weighing and measuring as follows: Weighed at sawtry Barn, on Thursday the 7th of April instant, 22 stone, 14 lb. to the stone. Length from neck to rump, 12 feet 11 inches; girth before the shoulder, 10 feet 2 inches; girth behind the shoulder, 10 feet; girth round the hind rib, 10 feet 3 inches; over the loin, 9 feet 9 inches; across the hips, 3 feet 1 inch.

The Americans who were of the episcopal church, having been extremely desirous of a bishop to reside among them, the rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury has been consecrated to that office, by three bishops of the church of Scotland, at Aberdeen. The English bishops refused to grant to America the blessings of episcopacy; and thereby drove Dr. Seabury to seek it in Scotland. Thus we see exhibited an extraordinary phenomenon in the ecclesiastical system; an English missionary, an Oxford doctor, consecrated by Scotch prelates a bishop of the protestant church of New England.
May 10. Saturday Mr. Blanchard made another experiment in his new balloon and apparatus, and afforded the most brilliant spectacle that ever was exhibited in this country, of the new and wonderful invention of revolution. At about half past twelve he fixed himself in his boat, and began to manœuvre, ascending higher than the houses, and then descending, after moving from one end of the yard to the other, which he accomplished with infinite ease, by the means of machines invented by himself for that purpose. After having satisfied his numerous subscribers, he got out of the boat, and, by particular desire of several persons of distinction, Miss Simonet (his companion in the last voyage) was elevated alone several times, amidst the acclamations and hurrahs of the beholders, for the space of a quarter of an hour, after which time she descended, and Mr. Blanchard having placed the cords to which the balloon was attached in the boat, and ordered a small balloon to be let off, which bore its course nearly east, he seated himself in his boat, and rose in the most majestic manner possible, making a beautiful appearance; he floated the populace very often, waving his flag standing to several times, and turning round his hat. The reflection of the sun on his balloon, and particularly on his ears, which were red and green, formed a peaking

corp-d'oeil, that could be scarcely conceived by the most fanciful and romantic imagination; the balloon continued in flight for a long time, bearing its course for Essex, which we find further confirmed by the arrival of the small balloon, about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, at Mr. Sheldon's, which was picked up in the meads, below Horn-church, in Essex, by a servant boy of Mr. Wheeler's, miller of that place, at three o'clock; and we understand Mr. Blanchard passed over the same place just after.
Mr. Blanchard's weight is exactly 114
Boat and apparatus - 45
Ballast he took with him - 70

Saturday afternoon a balloon, supposed to be that with Mr. Blanchard, was seen over the Thames, at Woolwich; the people in the ships there plainly discerned a person in the carriage depending from the balloon, which rose rapidly while over Barking Marshes, after three parcels of ballast had been thrown out - The balloon being very low at several times while over the water, all the ships lent out boats to yield assistance to the aerial traveller, if he should need it. The spectators at Woolwich judged that the balloon passed right over the Devil's house at the Gallions; after which they observed, with the assistance of glasses, that it continued, as long as day-light enabled them to keep it in view, in a direct line for the river Texel, in Holland.
May 30. In no period of peace were there ever such preparations going forward in the port of Cadiz as at this time. The security of the Spanish territories in the West-Indies, and the threatened renewal of the bombardment of Algiers, are the professed objects of these exertions, but an extension of power is thrust y suspected to be the real one.
June 2. Thursday next the house of commons will ultimately decide on the Irish propositions. It is expected that the opposition will divide two hundred strong, at least to try those who wish the propositions may be rejected. It is to be hoped however, that Mr. Pitt may have to collect the sense of the people of Ireland, as that they may not be as little pleased with the propositions to the people of England; yet it is suspected that the former are as little satisfied with them as the latter, as may appear from the following extract of a letter, from a nobleman of high rank and character in Ireland, who is also a peer of Great Britain
"The absentees of Ireland, indulging a predilection for foreign manufactures begat poverty; poverty joining with distress begat clamour and discontent, from whom sprung exertion and expedient, who begat a beautiful daughter called Non-Importation, the pride and hopes of our native country; but in an evil hour this maiden was debauched by a designing villain called Humbug, son of Fraud and Plausibility. The offspring of such illicit union was the Commercial Propositions."
A correspondent apprehends the large protuberated mullin kerchief, so sweetly veiling the celestial bosoms of the fair perambulators at Kennington, and other public places, has established its reign upon philoophie autonomy - The young philosopher of the Hay Market theatre, we suspect, has been teaching some philoophie fair one of fashion how to cover her face finally. The veil of gauze before the words of the Eubouation, evidently softens the scenery, and gives a delightful transcript of the "Heavens a love!" Stepping from heaven to earth, it is certainly no improper transition for a philosopher apparently not out of his teens, to direct his attention towards the adjustment of certain veils, under which may be discovered many ways, worthy to be contemplated - of divine origin - and, as well as the young astronomer's lecture, happily calculated to move the passions.

June 6. Common sense has honoured his majesty with the visit of an ambassador from his left in jets the inhabitants of the United States of America (to grace his royal birthday,) who it seems has produced his credentials to the secretary of state!!! - His excellency ought not only to produce his own credentials from congress, but also to the credentials of congress itself, certifying the power and authority of that body to treat and conclude treaties for the Thirteen United States, collectively and individually, and to enforce what they may stipulate for as well as against them. The provisional articles of peace are a shining monument of the propriety and necessity of this proceeding.
When the congress by their agents, had treated with, and obtained of our agents every thing they could wish for, and it came to our turn to require something in return, and a very small something too - O! then it could not be granted! Why? Because congress had no power but to recommend to the respective legislatures the matter contended for! Men of common sense and common honesty, in their right senses, would have turned upon their heels, and told them to go and get full powers to treat, to stipulate, and to perform their engagements; till then the treaty must be suspended, and what had already past must stand for nothing. To the astonishment of all the world, they concluded the treaty with these powerful gentlemen, on behalf of their powerless matters, without a single stipulation in favour of the parent country, or even a rational expectation of any favour whatsoever! Let not this blunder of all blunders be repeated in the face of the whole nation.

The emperor's consent is still wanting to the Dutch preliminary articles of peace. It is a long way to find

to Petersburg, to consult the czarina (with whom he seems to act in close concert) upon every new proposal made by the states of Holland. The empress herself, not quite idle in her own affairs, must take some time to consider the matters referred to her, that she may not do like some people, act first and deliberate afterwards.
They advise from Paris, of the 28th ult. that it is certain matters between Holland and the emperor are now so far accommodated as to set aside all idea of war between the two powers, but that treaties are not likely to be signed for some time, as the deputies appointed by the Dutch to go to Vienna, are to settle in that city the quantum to be allowed for the emperor's expenses in making preparations in Germany and Flanders; and also the damage sustained by his imperial majesty's subjects in Flanders, by breaking the dykes at Lillo, &c.
In regard to the American trade, it is true, that but little money comes from thence, but the late exports thither, have not been wanting in corresponding returns of commodities. The last return, in skins, particularly, was as rich as in any preceding year.
A private letter from Portsmouth says, that orders are come down there to admit no strangers into the dock-yard on any pretence whatsoever; and also for the men to work extra hours to get those ships which are now repairing out of dock as soon as possible, as they are wanted to be stationed on the coast of Ireland and Scotland, to clear those seas of the smuggling vessels which now infest them, and block the country with prohibited goods, &c.

June 8. By letters from Paris we learn, that the merchants and parliaments in vain make representations for abrogating the arrest of August, 1784, the constant answer is, that it was impossible to do otherwise. It is probable that the maritime law must submit to it with all its inconveniences. Seventy five ships which were obliged by contrary winds to put into different ports in Spain and Portugal are expected at Bourdeaux. There are a great number whose fate is unknown; nor are the apprehensions less at other ports. No fewer than 200 vessels, which ought to have arrived, are missing. A vessel has been received from five American vessels, laden with sugar and coffee, have put into Hamburg, with an intention of disposing of their cargoes in that place. All these incidents, it is added, must considerably affect their commerce.

A correspondent, who has good reasons for what he suggests, recommends it to the post-masters-general to look closely to the letters that pass at present from Ireland to France and Spain, and from those countries to Ireland; for though the trade between these countries is by no means greater than it has been for some years past, yet the correspondence by letter has increased near three fold; the comte de Vergennes has a happy talent in bringing about revolutions. It was he who changed the government of Sweden from a limited to an absolute monarchy. It was he who severed America from the British empire. Our ministers should be watchful, lest he should succeed in severing from it another member, an object which those who know him intimately, know he has greatly at heart.
Advice was yesterday received from Falmouth, that a West-India mail, and another from New York, were arrived at that port, after short passages, and have brought over a number of letters with them. The letters from the West-Indies give an account that there will be crops of sugar more than sufficient to load all the ships in that trade, so that many of them have engaged to make a second trip this year.

NEW-YORK, July 25.
In our paper of Monday last, we mentioned a report of the Tower of London being burned; since which we find it to be the East-India company's stores, in which were contained a million weight or ten, of different qualities, which at the lowest computation of 2s. per lb. amounts to 100,000l.

By sundry late arrivals at Boston from France, Holland and Bristol, we learn, that the dispute between the Dutch and the emperor is in an amicable way of adjustment; and that a war between the king of Prussia and the emperor is almost inevitable. - We also learn that there has been the severest drought in Europe ever known in the memory of the oldest man now living, it having rained only five small showers since Christmas to the above vessels sailing.
July 27. On the arrival of the bishop of Connecticut at his residence in New-London, the gentlemen of the Presbyterian congregation were so obliging as to offer him the use of their meeting house, in which he preached to very numerous audiences; the episcopal church had been burnt to the ground in the course of the late calamitous war, but the parsonage house escaped, and it is now the residence of bishop Seabury.
When the last accounts came away, it was currently reported in London, that the ministry intended submitting a bill to the consideration of parliament for constituting a board of commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the nature of the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to make report thereof to the house, preparatory to measures being adopted for the regulation of the commerce of the two countries.
July 28. The French, in order to strengthen their marine, and to secure a sufficient number of experienced seamen, ready to be employed on any emergency, are not only taking every step to increase their foreign com-