

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1785.

ALGIERS, June 7

THE bey of Conitance made his public entry into this place on the 14th of last month, and was confirmed in his dignity by the dey. The bey at the same time brought the tribute which he is obliged to pay our regency, which consisted of 300,000 piastres, and which were brought by 50 mules, besides which he distributed 15,000 chequins among the different officers of the government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4. The new mufti has prohibited the reading of foreign gazettes and newspapers, in whatever language they may be written, under very severe penalties. A similar order was published under the administration of the grand vizier, who was lately deposed.

LISBON, Aug. 1. Two large Algerine frigates of 36 guns, and full of men, were seen within four leagues of this place cruising, and have stopped several ships which were not under English colours, and taken two large ships that bore American colours, and sent them up to Algiers. They have been out six weeks, and during that time made five valuable prizes without meeting with any resistance.

PARIS, Aug. 16. France has scarcely ever been visited with such a variety of storms, as in the last six weeks; the rain has fallen in torrents, the hail was very large and heavy, and the lightning tremendous, the thunder most awful, and the gusts of wind equal to winter gales in the worst seasons. The harvest is likely to suffer much. In many places most violent inundations have taken place, particularly in Picardy.

LONDON, July 30.

The duke de Melleis has, by well timed liberalities among the Dutch soldiery, found means to appease all the national indisposition of his command. He is becoming already rather popular.

To deliver this country immediately from the weight of taxes which press upon the very means of supplying the exigencies of the state, is beyond the power of wisdom, but to lessen them by every possible exertion, is the indispensable duty of any minister who lays claim to common honesty or humanity. The ordinary and extraordinary charge of government must be suited to the calamitous state of the commonwealth. The monopoly of American trade is lost. A great part of the local trade of the kingdom is about to be transferred to Ireland; and foreign commerce of every species is now turned into various channels. It follows, then, that every branch of the revenue ought to be strictly scrutinized, every account inspected, every balance called in, every use of office and superannuated officer should be suppressed, every article of parade and ostentation should be extinguished; the pomps and vanities of this insatiate, yet repenting island, should be renounced. No individual, however elevated by birth, or favoured by the smiles of royalty, should, by dint of an overgrown enormous salary, by holding a plurality of places, or a pension, have power to insult the community at large, by an ostentatious parade in contrast to their poverty.

A Caution. There has lately been brought into circulation, a great number of counterfeit half guineas, of George III. made of copper, gilt. They are easily known by weighing, being much lighter, and look freer than the real half guineas.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in London, March 6.

"I arrived in this state on the third of January, after a passage of six weeks, during which we had several very severe gales of wind, but sustained no injury either to ship or cargo; from the information I have received, since my arrival here, I am happy to inform you, that the cargo is very well adapted to this market, and from the offers already made me, have no doubt but our expectations will be fully accomplished. I have visited most of the commercial towns in the state, and have at length determined, for a variety of reasons, to become an inhabitant of Richmond, which is the capital of the state. The convenience of this situation to the tobacco trade, and the vast extent of back country which can only be supplied with necessaries from this town, are two of the reasons which have induced me to enter into this determination; on this and other private subjects you shall be farther informed by next opportunity.

"This country, my friend, wants nothing but the hand of art to render it the most valuable of any belonging to the terrestrial globe. Nature has surely been uncommonly bountiful in her gifts here, every of her works seem to throw open to him who views it, a degree of perfection, peculiar to this alone.

"The hand of art seems hitherto to have been employed with feebleness and inactivity; but now the inhabitants are sensible of the advantages their country possesses, appear determined to render as perfect and refined as possible, those gifts which nature has thus liberally bestowed. Before my arrival in this country, I had formed an opinion of its inhabitants very different indeed, from that which I now possess; I was ever taught to believe, by the language of my country, that they were savages both in disposition and manner, but with surprise and astonishment, I found them very

conversant, in all those refined manners and politeness, which a London or a Paris themselves may possess. Humanity and benevolence are two principles, which seem to be riveted in the bosoms of every Virginian—the benefits of these principles, I have repeatedly experienced since my arrival here.

"The ladies in this country not only possess an uncommon share of beauty and elegance, but also a degree of modesty and virtue, rarely to be met with in other countries; the sweetness and liveliness of disposition, which they possess, together with the powers of their understanding, not only render them agreeable companions, but also instructing in all the arts of conversation itself.

"The commercial men in this country complain much of the injuries they have suffered, in consequence of the mode adopted in Europe for the public vending of their tobacco; many, it appears, have become bankrupts in consequence of that establishment."

Aug. 1. The dey of Algiers, who is one of the most enterprising men in the world, is forming artificial ports, the piers of which are to be shut up by gates, and fortified, by building on those piers redoubts and batteries, commanding an entrance into the harbours. The number of vessels launched to depredate on the Spanish trade, are incredible.

The last letters from the coast of Africa mention, that there has been a fever among the natives there, which has carried off thirty or forty in a day, but had partly stopped, owing to a gentleman from America, who had found out a remedy to cure it.

Aug. 9. The following instance of family longevity is, perhaps, as remarkable as any ever made known to the public: There is now living at Richmond, in Surry, a maiden lady, of the name of Eccles, who on the second of last May, completed her 105th year; she eats and drinks as heartily as at any period of her life, and has her faculties in as great perfection; she can read the smallest print without spectacles, and her employment now is, in finishing a fine curious piece of needle-work she has been some months about. Her father lived to the age of 137; her sister died about three years ago, aged 104; and there is no recollection of any relation she ever had, dying at a less age than 90.

Aug. 13. The Americans have made a contract with their good and great ally, the French king, to supply that power with all the spermaceti oil which they can procure; and to encourage the American fishery, we understand that Paris is to be in future lighted with American, instead of vegetable oil. This is the only article of American produce which we should have discouraged for the sake of our own fishery. The Americans, in consequence of this contract, have sent twenty-five ships to the southern whale fishery, and we have only sent seven.

Aug. 16. All the members of the cabinet are sent for to town, to attend the king in council to-morrow at St. James's, on affairs of importance.

Aug. 31. At a meeting of the Surry magistrates yesterday, it being the time of renewing licences, there was much conversation on the balloon business, and some thoughts of stopping the proofs of intrepidity among the clouds in the county of Surry. Their worthships, however, did not come to any determination on the matter, though they expressed a strong desire to put an end to atmospheric travelling.

Sept. 3. A gentleman, we are informed, has long practised the use of hay soup for his horses with great success, and they have thriven much better upon it than on grains, and even preferring it to the finest spring water, upon repeated trials. This gentleman has lately made a discovery that may prove useful in husbandry; the unkind season for turneps last year, occasioned him to sow a field several times before he got any plant; what turneps were got, he led off by Christmas, and wheat was then planted on the same land, and it is apprehended that a considerable quantity of the turnep seed that did not vegetate in due time, was nursed and cherished through the winter, (severe as it was) there being now growing with the wheat a very fair crop of turneps, many of which weigh six or seven pounds a piece. Some little difficulty, it is supposed, will arise in cutting the wheat, to prevent damage to the leaves of the turneps, but it is believed, a particular kind of sickle, which he has invented, and caused to be made under his own direction, will answer the intended purpose of harvesting the wheat without the least injuring the turnep tops; and it is expected, that this accidental discovery will prove so useful as to attract the notice of those who wish for improvements in agriculture.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 19.

Last week an improvement was made by Mr. Mulliken of this town, on Mr. Willard's patent clock-jacks: he constructed one to run with a spring, instead of the weight, whereby that useful machine is rendered more portable, and will go a longer time without winding, than the common ones with a weight, and will carry round an equal quantity of meat.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

We are informed, that about twenty of the episcopal clergy, joined by delegates of lay gentlemen from a number of the congregations in several of the southern states, lately assembled in convention at Christ Church, Philadelphia, revised the liturgy of the church of England (adapting it to the late revolution) expunged some of the creeds, reduced the thirty-nine articles to twenty

in number; and agreed on a letter, addressed to the archbishops and spiritual court in England, desiring they would be pleased to obviate any difficulties that might arise on application to them, for consecrating such respectable clergy as should be appointed and sent to London from their body, to act as bishops on the continent of America; where there is at present only one prelate dignified with episcopal powers, viz. the right reverend Dr. Samuel Seabury, bishop of the apostolical church in the state of Connecticut. Hitherto Mr. Pitt, the British minister has veniently opposed all applications preferred for consecration to see in America: this discouragement occasioned bishop Seabury to secure his consecration from three of the bishops in Scotland, which proves as perfectly valid and efficient, as though obtained from the hands of the right reverences of Canterbury, York, and London; and is incontestably proved by a list of the consecration and succession of Scots bishops since the revolution in 1688, under William the third. For the particulars of which, vide an address of the episcopal clergy to the right reverend bishop Seabury, published about a month ago.

The brig Betsey, Thompson, that sailed from this port on the 19th of July, arrived late at Cadiz the 22nd of August. She was chased by an Algerine, but escaped by out-sailing her.

Last Sunday arrived in town from England, by way of Boston, Mr. Ralph Earl, a native of Massachusetts; he has passed a number of years in London under those distinguished and most celebrated masters in painting, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. West, and Mr. Copley. This gentleman now proposes to enter upon his profession in this city, where a specimen of his abilities may be seen on calling at Mr. Rivington's, No. 1, Queen-street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

The ship Rambler, captain M'Comb, arrived at Beverly, N. E. the 22d ult. in 54 days from Cadiz. As he was going into the last mentioned port, on his outward bound passage from Beverly, he was met by two Algerine galleons, from one of which he was hailed, and asked where he was from, and what was his cargo? He answered, from Corke, and laden with Newfoundland fish. The Algerine then told him to show his colours, when, having English ones, he immediately hoisted them. This proving satisfactory to the pirates, they suffered him to proceed, without boarding him.

Extra of a letter (received by captain M'Comb) from a merchant in Cadiz, to a gentleman in Beverly, dated August 25 1785.

"You no doubt have heard of the havoc done upon our coasts, by the Algerines, since the truce between them and the Spaniards. A brig from Boston, to this place, laden with flour and lumber, has, I understand, been carried to Algiers; and a ship belonging to New-York, homeward bound from Lubon, with salt, and taken off the Western Islands, has likewise been sent here, a prize to one of their cruizers. Captain M'Comb I hope may be fortunate enough in not falling in with any of them, particularly as he goes so far under the protection of a Portuguese man of war and a frigate, which have come here to convoy some of their ships, detained here."

We are informed that the New York ship, mentioned in the above extract, was drove ashore by the Algerines, on a small island, at the entrance of the straits, where they left her. She was afterwards taken possession of by a number of Spaniards, got off, and by them carried into Cadiz. The information therefore, of her being sent into that port as a prize to an Algerine cruizer, is supposed to be a mistake.

An English vessel, carried into Algiers on suspicion of being an American, and there released, arrived at Cadiz the day before captain M'Comb sailed. The captain informed, that a schooner, captain Smith, from Bolton, and a brig from some other port on the continent; were carried into Algiers, and the crews sold at auction, before he sailed.

Extra of a letter from Dunkirk, July 21.

"Some sailors belonging to a vessel arrived here from the North Sea, give an account that several leagues from land, they saw a strange appearance of something floating like a large quantity of sea-weed; in a little while it sunk, and caused a vast swell. Relating this affair to an intelligent seafaring gentleman here, he himself asserted, that near Stockholm he a few summers ago perceived a kind of floating island, which soon disappeared, but was afterwards seen further off, as it moved, a prodigious swell ensued. Mentioning the circumstance at Stockholm, he was informed that what he had seen was a sea animal, and that the fishermen, at the bearings of certain points, had seen him rise, and were obliged to row off, till they got into proper soundings. A gentleman being among some rocks, sounding the coasts, beheld something rise in the sea, which appeared like an island, and then disappeared.

"Some people here give credit to this story of the sailors. It is certain that lord Rodney went once in pursuit of an island, which vanished, and which was supposed by some learned men to be an animal mentioned in the natural history of Norway."

Nov. 7. The great variety of accounts from the different parts of the new settled country westward, says a correspondent, demonstrate the many perils and dangers which the adventurers have and are continually experiencing. The savages seem not even to hint at a

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September 1, 1785.
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town, May 25, 1785.
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WARD FENWICK.
Charles-Street.