

declared opposition to the new settlers, but appear to be in general of a peaceful disposition; they are, however, as detestable as barbarous, for the very party that professes the greatest friendship to-day, will burn your house and murder you to-morrow. It is thought upon the whole, that as their numbers increase, they will be able to defy the plundering parties; and by their laudable industry in cultivating the rich and fertile soil of the western hemisphere, will change its prospect from a savage wilderness, to a civilized field that shall blossom like the rose.

By a letter from Worcester in Massachusetts, of the 23th of October, we learn, that two vessels arrived at Bolton from London. These vessels brought but few goods, which is a circumstance by no means to be regretted by the inhabitants of that commonwealth. For the fewer foreign debts we contract, the less money will be drawn from us to make payment; and not only that state, but the United States in general, are sufficiently drained of their circulating cash, which has gone to pay, in great part, for articles of luxury that this country would have done better to have been without. We have much land to cultivate—but a few articles for foreign exports. That people whose imports exceed their exports cannot grow rich, they must look for poverty and ruin, which will inevitably be the consequence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, to a merchant in New York, dated August 23, 1785

Two American ships have been taken by the Algerines within this twelve or fourteen days. One of them a ship from St. Ubes for Boston, taken well to the westward; the other a ship from Bolton for this port, captured on this coast. The former of which the Turks a few nights ago ran on shore, a few leagues from this place; the latter having three men that proved themselves to be British subjects, by having proper certificates, claimed the protection of the English consul, who procured their enlargement; the fate of the others are much to be pitied, more so than if they had fallen into the hands of the Moors, who are counted far more civilized.

ANNAPOLIS, November 17.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the general assembly, viz.

For Worcester county, Peter Chaile, John Pope Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, and William Purnell, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Jeremiah Baker, John Oglevee, Samuel Miller, and Nathan Kamley, Esquires.

For Somerset county, John Gale, John Dashiell, William Adams, and Richard Waters, jun. Esquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Hughtlett, William Whitley, Matthew Driver, and Henry Downes, Esquires.

Messieurs printers,

A B and E O tables having lately been the subject of much conversation, you will oblige a number of your readers, by giving the following extract from the European Magazine a place in your paper.

Y. Z.

IT is curious to observe the workings of an inexperienced heart, when it first ventures within the precincts of a gaming house. He treads the ground, as if it were in the days of enchantment, when a single step away might engulf him for ever; or as if he were in the forbidden enclosures of a miserable rich man, who sets up steel-traps and spring-guns, and breaks the legs of his neighbours for the sake of a cabbage. The young man conceives that every eye is directed upon him, and that the wits of all the group are at work to undo him. But he is gradually reconciled to his situation, by observing that instead of suspicion, all is mirth and indifference. He sees that it is a matter of perfect unconcern, whether he plays, or does not play; whether he wins, or loses; and that he might leave the room with an empty purse, or with an additional thousand guineas, without any creature taking the smallest observation of him, whatever might be their feelings on the loss. This it is that constitutes the fascination of E O. Cash circulates so freely, and with such rapidity, the stake is so suddenly determined, and the gold makes so quick a revolution from E to O, and from O to E, that is from the banker to the player, and from the player to the banker, that there is not leisure to observe that the guinea in every single transition drops a little of its value, until at last it sinks, and rests entire in the bank.

There are many of my readers, I hope, who never did, and never will, see an E O table; my fair readers who have fineness of sentiment, and delicacy of manners, can never be seduced for a moment into such a scene; but even they may wish to know the nature of that fashionable machine, whose charms seem even to rival their own, by keeping their admirers from their feet.

An E O table is a circular frame, with a turn-about or wheel in the middle; round this there are forty holes, marked alternately E and O. The table-keeper stands at the head of the table, and has a bank, from which he plays against the whole company. The manner of the play is this; The table-keeper turns round the wheel, and throws an ivory ball around the table, and while it revolves, the company place their stakes according to inclination, upon either one or other of the letters E or O. If the ball lodges in the letter E, the table-keeper sweeps into the bank all the money which is laid upon that letter, and pays all which is laid upon O. It frequently happens, that an equal sum is laid upon each letter, in which case the money goes from hand to hand, and the table-keeper neither wins nor loses; this being likely to happen in all cases, a contrivance is established for the benefit of the bank, which is said to be 2½ per cent. but which in fact is 5 per cent. in favour of the table, and is full 7½ against the player. It is, that out of the 40 holes, two shall be barred; and when the ball lodges in either of the two barred-holes, the bar E, or the bar O, the table-keeper receives the money staked on that letter, and pays none to the other side. Supposing then that the bars should come but twice in 40 times, which, according to the calculation, will likely be every five minutes, the advantage in favour of the table is 60 per cent. per hour, which is

certainly sufficient to deter men who have any discretion, from making a practice of playing at this game.

But since the contention between the tables has arisen to such a height, some of them have condescended to play at half bars, by which is meant that they will pay one half the sum laid on the opposite letter, when a bar has come. This certainly reduces the profits of the table; but still they are beyond all reasonable bounds; and it is curious to inquire how men should be seduced to venture their money against such odds. Curiosity may lead a man to an E O table, independent of any other motive; and seeing the profusion of the table—the rapid circulation of the gold—and the extreme indifference with which the players dash into the game, and pay or receive the stake. Seeing a heap of guineas lying before one gentleman now, and in a few minutes taking their flight around the table, and just lighting before other gentlemen, as it were to take breath, before they renew their circuit, he is powerfully invited to become an actor in the scene, and he is not deterred by the apprehension of the incessant drawback which there is upon every man that ventures, because the gradual gleanings of the bank are not easily perceived, until they are felt. But in general the commencement of gaming is necessity, as its profecution is avarice. Having seen his neighbour or companion ascertain a large sum in a few minutes, a man remembers it in his distress, and flies to the table with a little cash, in hopes of supplying an occasional want. If he succeeds, he is but too apt to set down the gaming-table as a common resource; and if he fails, he has the consolation to reflect that it is altogether a game of chance, and he must consider his loss as more the effect of his poverty, which prevented him from continuing his play, by which he might have retrieved his luck.

How few men are there who sit down content with their winnings, or who are deterred by their loss. The only two instances which ever came to my knowledge of the kind are, the celebrated Tom King of the suit, and a rich Cumberland baronet of the second. Mr. King won 3,500l. and was satisfied. The baronet lost 20,000l. and was fated. They each took an oath never to touch a dice box again. A young man having once found out the way, goes to the table as a matter of course; avarice creeps slowly into his mind—the gay manners and the easy life of a gambler make their impression, and he loves to associate with men who are so pleasant and polite. At last it becomes habitual to him; the love of play rises into a passion, and he arrives at that state of intoxication, in which neither loss nor gain have an effect upon the mind.

How cautious then ought we to be, on our first approach to a scene of so much delusion, and such fatal tendency! All who have been in this metropolis, have had opportunities of remarking the imprudence which the familiarity of this game has made upon the minds of men, and the disorders to which it has given rise.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, W. PINKNEY, clk.

Annapolis, November 17, 1785.

THE subscribers to the DANCING-ASSEMBLY are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's on Saturday evening next at six o'clock.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and other excellent qualities of stone, being parts of the tracts called Garsuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plans shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for private sale, two hundred and thirty-seven acres of well improved land, where he now lives, part of that valuable tract of land called White-Hall, which is equal to any in Anne-Arundel county, well watered and timbered, situated on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, nine of Queen-Anne, and twenty of Baltimore-town, and within four miles of seven mills. The purchase money to be paid in five equal payments, viz the first payment to be made on the possession being given, the second one year after the first, and so on annually till the whole is paid. Possession will be given on giving bond on interest with approved security, by

ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 22th of this instant, November, an election will be held at Annapolis for sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, clk. of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, for cash, on Monday the 5th day of December next, J. D. Smith

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Ralph Basil, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. JOSEPH DEALE, administrator.

To be SOLD, on the 10th day of December 1785, on the plantation of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring-bay,

SOME negroes, stock, consisting of horses and cattle, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given on bond with good security. w 3 THOMAS POWNALL, } JOSEPH DEALE, } executors.

Prince-George's county, November 8, 1785. On Tuesday the 6th day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling house of capt. Tobias Belt, late of said county, deceased,

A PARCEL of likely healthy country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, a variety of household furniture, plantation utensils, and stock of all kinds. Three months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security. w 3 MARY BELT, administratrix.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Rigger, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan Rigger, for the payment of his debts.

Cecil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785

WAS left on my shore, at the head of North East river, on the second day of October last, a BOAT, supposed formerly to have been a ship's yawl; the is 15 feet keel, raised on one plank, cecked, and schooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty-luxes on board, some made use of as an anchor; she was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned since it is probable they stole her. The man was a short chunky fellow, with a blue sailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and stoop-shouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Englishwoman; they had with them a black and white spotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to BASIL WILLIAMS.

Mattapony, St. Mary's county, October 20, 1785. To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 29th day of November next,

THE following parcels of very good level land, for which considerably less than the real value will be taken by the subscriber; one tract called Sewall's Discovery, containing 108 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and under a good fence, 7 or 8 acres of meadow ground thereon partly cleared; the buildings are, a new house 20 feet by 16, lately finished for an overseer, a negro quarter, and a tobacco house 40 feet by 20, with a 10 feet shed on each side, a few apple and peach trees thereon; also 100 or 150 acres of wood land adjoining thereto, convenient for fish and oysters, &c. &c. &c. All the said land is the same quality of and adjoining to the valuable tract called and well known by the name of Mattapony Sewall, on which the subscriber now resides, in the county aforesaid, on Patuxent river, within three miles of the mouth thereof. Credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, on giving bonds with interest and approved security for one, two, or three years, or perhaps double that number of years as the case may be. Any persons inclined to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to NICHOLAS LEWIS SEWALL.

Tobacco, if the price can be agreed on, will be taken in payment.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Chew, of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on Monday the 21st of November 1785, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money,

PART of a tract of land called Birkhead's Lot, containing forty-nine acres, more or less, adjoining to his late dwelling plantation; also negroes, consisting of one man, two women, and two children, with the crop of tobacco. SAMUEL CHEW, executor.

N. B. The creditors are requested to attend the sale, or the property will then be sold for what may be had for it.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkins. 10th Oct. 1785. W. PACA.

October 25, 1785. NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.