

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1786.

LONDON, October 1.

YESTERDAY about eleven o'clock his majesty arrived at the queen's house from Windsor, and soon after went to St. James's, where there was a levee. Very few of the nobility were present, and the levee ended by three o'clock. The American agent, Mr. Adams, had a short conference. At half after three his majesty set off for Windsor. A French nobleman being asked what his opinion was of the present persons at the head of affairs in Great-Britain, without the least hesitation replied, "They have more courage than brains, or, in other words, they have hearts like lions, but heads like asses."

The admiralty board have discontinued the commissions in the ports of the Baltic, for manufacturing cordage, for the use of the navy, it being determined in future to import the materials, and to manufacture them at home, by which they will be of superior quality, and the money center within the kingdom. This is a well-timed regulation.

The Americans have at length made a kind of payment to those merchants who were hardy enough to send their goods on a venture. The last ships that arrived brought the remittances, all in English guineas, but which are so light, that scarcely any of them want so little as three, and most of them from four to five shillings.

Nov. 6. A letter from a Jew merchant, residing at Algiers, says, "The inhabitants of this town and its beautiful environs, are preparing themselves for another visit from the Spaniards, who I thought were so much offended at the cavalier treatment they met with last year from the Moors, that they would not have condescended to revisit such uncivil beings so soon as the ensuing spring, which it seems they intend to do."

"To give you some idea of what a reception the Spaniards may expect to receive this year, I shall inform you that in my opinion, not treble the forces which were repulsed by your brave warriors, Elliot, Boyd, and Curtis, at Gibraltar, would be able to continue one week, nay, even one hour, in this town. Before they enter, they will have not only to silence the heavy artillery of a prodigious strong castle, and pass a mole of upwards of 500 paces in length, but they will be necessitated to pay much respect to a new and very large battery which the Algerines have lately erected, and which they mean to call the Devil's, in honour of one of the same name at Gibraltar. If they surmount these difficulties, which will be considerably augmented by annoyance they must receive from innumerable gun boats, they will have to face strong armies of brave and expert soldiers headed by their respective beys. These armies have, since their last attack, been much strengthened; they bear a most formidable and respectable appearance; their infantry are remarkably bold. Such difficulties, aided by a very mountainous country, will, I think, make the Dons sincerely repent their Quixotism.

"The Spaniards had better attack these states with gold and silver; these are persuasive metals, and most probably would operate more forcibly for their benefit on an avaricious, but brave people, than all the lead and steel they can bring against this well fortified place.

"P. S. Several stout vessels, mounting from 24 to 40 guns, are preparing to be launched in a few weeks."

Nov. 7. A correspondent observes, that though (by the discoveries of captain Cook, and other navigators) the northern parts of Asia and America run very near to each other, and that a multitude of small islands interspersed, render the communication easy, and therefore justify the supposition, that America by such an intercourse might have been originally peopled; yet there occurs a very great difficulty, how the various kinds of animals found in South-America, which are properly so warm climates, could have gone over by this communication, and have left the torrid sands of Lybia and Africa, to travel among the endless snows of Kamtskatka. The wisest philosophers must therefore on this subject preserve a modest silence, as they can pronounce with no safety.

Testimony in favour of Sir Richard Hill, bart. by lord George Gordon.

To the editor of the public advertiser.

Mr. Printer, I CALL upon all the privy-counsellors Charles Jenkinson, Mr. Bond, and the lord mayor of London, to protect my person from the popish spies set over me by the cabinet of William Pitt. On Thurs-

day ult. having read the ode of my friend Sir Richard, in a print amicable to my protestant brethren, and approving it, I accordingly visited that pious baronet, who, if called on, will verify the same. I then told Sir Richard what I now repeat, that George the third ought to send away all papist ambassadors—I joined Sir Richard, lady Hill, and her cousin, in an excellent hymn, turned from the 1st of Matthew, by Sir Richard. I hereby recommend it to the 80 societies of protestants at Glasgow, knowing it to be sound orthodox truth; for that purpose, Mr Woodfall, I now entrust it to your special care, conjuring you to print it as you hope to be saved.

Salmon begat Boaz—
Boaz begat Obed—
Obed begat Jesse, so as
Jesse begat David. Amen.
And I am Sir,
Your humble servant,
GEO. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

A correspondent informs, that a few evenings ago, a spruce young gentleman waited on an amiable lady from — street, to one of Griffith's public assemblies. After their arrival, they found the music exceedingly delightful, and every amusement seemed to act reciprocal to their wishes, until the performance was nearly concluded, when the gentleman perceived to his great consternation, that his Dulcinea was missing; and after repeated researches, he was told by some of the company, that she had retired with Mr —, a gentleman who happened there promiscuously, and is universally noted for his facility in galantry. This unexpected stroke frustrated the hero at first; but recollecting himself, he bore it with the fortitude of an Alexander, and is now determined to eradicate every tender impression the street beauty had inspired.

We are told that the insult lately offered governor Bowdoin, by captain Stanhope, will be considered nationally, and resented as such.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Tuesday the 17th inst. his excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq; entered the 81st year of his age. The anniversary of the birth of this friend and patron of the art of printing, was celebrated by a numerous company of printers, at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third street, where an elegant entertainment was prepared. On the happy occasion the following toasts were drank, and the evening was spent in the greatest harmony and good order:

- 1. The venerable printer, philosopher and statesman, Dr. Franklin.
2. The art of printing.
3. The founder of the art of printing.
4. The paper-makers and type-founders.
5. May the liberty of the press be preserved for ever inviolate.
6. The encouragers of the art of printing.
7. All friends to literature.
8. The United States of America.
9. The state of Pennsylvania.
10. General Washington and the late army.
11. Thomas Paine, Esq;
12. Agriculture and commerce.
13. The printers throughout the world.

Jan. 26. A very sovereign antidote has been lately discovered for the dreadful malady the LOCK-JAW, which has proved mortal to so many of the human species, and baffled the art of all the sons of Galen. It is electricity, the powerful effects of which were recently experienced to the eastward, on a young woman languishing under all the symptoms of a speedy dissolution.

After the example of Frankland, the eastern counties of Massachusetts Bay, are attempting to raise their crests, and demand a separation; for which purpose a convention from the different towns are to meet to discuss the momentous matter. A solecism truly ridiculous, and without a definitive step is shortly put to its baneful influence, it will become epidemic.

The scarcity of cash in the United States, will, like other evils, bring forth good, oblige us to think seriously of manufactures, and check that cacothese for foreign superfluities which is now rampant in this country.

Jan. 27. According to a foreign paper of October last, the emperor of Germany, who is a warm patron of the arts, has honoured the baron Spolcki with a letter of thanks for his infinite assiduity in selecting jaspers, in the course of a most laborious research into natural history: in these jaspers, nature has wonderfully amused herself in representing land-

scapes and other objects as if painted by the finest pencil. His imperial majesty has nearly finished paving one of the courts of his palace at Vienna with jasper.

A foreign paper advises, that an English trading vessel, called the Queen of Naples, from that port to London, with a valuable cargo, was attacked on the morning of the 1st of September, off the coast of Valencia, in Spain, by two Algerine, or Tunisian xebecs, full of men: but the English running out fourteen concealed guns ready charged, gave the Moors so warm a reception, that they hung out the white flag, and pretended to have mistaken them for Americans, endeavoured to apologise for sending an insult to a friendly nation. The English captain, with a generosity that did him honour, declined any farther contest, though he could have sunk them in a few minutes, in consideration of their distressed state, and the loss of above forty of their crew, killed in the very short engagement. The English escaped unhurt, except a few splinters shivered from the mainmast by a chain shot.

The transplanting, as it is usually termed, of teeth, has by some of our modern dentists, been frequently attempted, and sometimes with success, the transplanted tooth remaining fast in the socket, assisting equally with the other teeth, in mastication and speech, and preventing deformity. The practice has lately however produced such fatal consequences among persons of undoubted character in England, that people will be exceedingly cautious how they submit to the operation for the future. The following fatal example among others, is given: A young lady of rank had lately one of her fore teeth become black and carious, and was advised by a celebrated dentist to have a tooth taken from the mouth of an apparently healthy person, and transplanted into the place of the decayed one. This was accordingly done, and the tooth fattened exceedingly well. At the end of five weeks her mouth became very painful, her gums ulcerated, and were soon corroded away; a number of ulcers, large deep and fetid, extended over her cheek and throat; several of her teeth dropped out, and her death was soon expected from the daily decay of her strength. In this calamitous condition, an eminent physician was consulted, who suspecting mercury to be the proper corrector of this frightful disease, directed a gentle course of it to be tried, which for a time relieved most of the symptoms. She was then ordered to try the effects of the country air. She accordingly proceeded, by short stages, to her summer residence, about eighty miles from London. Here, without any new complaint, her strength gradually lessened, till death closed the melancholy scene. The above account may be depended upon for a fact, and was laid before the royal college of physicians a short time since (with several other particulars) by the present learned vice-president of the royal society, who pronounced the unfortunate young lady upon this deplorable occasion.

BALTIMORE, January 27.

A letter from Virginia mentions, that the general assembly of that state, in a committee of the whole house, had given their opinion, that "no British debts ought to be paid until the English make satisfaction for their negroes, and the frontier posts be delivered up, agreeable to the treaty of peace."

A petition was lately read in the house of assembly of Pennsylvania, from the masters of vessels; citizens of Philadelphia, setting forth, that "many of them have taken an active part in the support of American independence; that since the peace they set, with great concern, foreigners appointed to the command of American vessels, whilst they are neglected, and they and their numerous families suffering; and praying the legislature to take the premises into consideration, and pass a law that all vessels belonging to and registered in the port of Philadelphia, be commanded by citizens of America, and that no person shall be appointed master or mate of such vessels, unless he is, agreeable to the constitution of the commonwealth, become a lawful citizen thereof."

From the Virginia Journal.

Extract of a late letter from a merchant at Barbadoes, to a gentleman in this town.

"We are much pleased with the flour you last sent us, which was little inferior to the Philadelphia superfine. It was branded BEAZON. Whenever you ship more for this island, pray let it be of the same kind, as it has so good a character as to meet with a quick market and great price."

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REEN, D. P. M.

scribers, at PRIVATE

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R. RIDGELY,
H. RIDGELY.

January 20, 1786.

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JAMES MACKUBIN.

MANACKS,

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Post-Office.

Charles-Street