

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 16, 1786.

L O N D O N, October 28.

WE have always found, that when a government has mortgaged all its revenues, that it necessarily sinks into a state of languor, inactivity, and impotence. This may leave us a speculation on the funds of this nation; for the greatest part of public funds being always in the hands of idle people, who live on their revenue, our funds give great encouragement to an useless and inactive life. As foreigners possess a great share of our national funds, they render the public in a manner tributary to them, and may in time occasion the transport of our people and our industry. But the measures which Mr. Pitt means to pursue next session of parliament will answer every exigency, and establish the national credit on the most permanent foundation.

If the present pending negotiation between Great-Britain and Ireland should not produce a permanent system, we hope that all ranks of people will exert themselves to save the honour of both kingdoms. We detest all dissention and factious cabal. When the interest of Great-Britain is at stake, who can be so flagitious and abandoned as to let private pique triumph over that virtuous enthusiasm that should excite and direct the actions of every lover of his country? By pseudo patriots, this nation has been brought to her present disastrous and ruinous condition. We recommend in particular, unanimity in the senate: for one orator whose wonderful talents have rendered him conspicuous and popular, is of greater importance than an army. His bewitching eloquence may lead mens minds astray, and extort a change of men and measures, when in fact no administration but the present can recover our importance among the European powers.

Opposition, when properly conducted, is necessary for preserving the liberties of the state; but when this opposition opposes men and not measures, then it is productive of the most fatal consequences. What was it that destroyed the noblest commonwealths of antiquity, but dissention in their councils? What was it that destroyed the Spartan republic, the envy of prosperity, but the irresistible fascinations of an orator. Pericles paved the way for Philip's power, by debauching the minds of men with shows and festivals, and all the studied arts of voluptuousness. His pernicious politics ruined the state, and his orations betrayed the judgment of his auditors. Hence Philip's success, and the destruction of an excellent constitution, whose wholesome laws have been the admiration of succeeding ages.

A number of half-pay officers are lately returned from France, on account of the very high price of board and lodging, even in the cheapest parts of that kingdom, so very dear are provisions, occasioned by the failure of their harvest and vintage.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 19.

Last week arose from the dead, M. Eustache Joucaim, member of a medical academy, who not finding it convenient to discharge a few demands of creditors, had caused a report to be propagated that he was dead. The very day, however, after his resurrection, he was arrested, just as he was on the point of setting out for London.

The United States of America (says the Abbe de Mably, in one of his letters addressed to the honourable John Adams, Esq;) have behaved with much greater magnanimity than the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Instead of begging a master, as they did, from every quarter, your views were bent solely upon erecting among yourselves a throne sacred to liberty: in all your constitutions, you have recourse to the principles of nature: you have established this as an axiom, that all civil authority is derived from the people: that they alone have the unalienable right of making laws, and of abrogating or modifying them, whenever they discover either past error, or aspire to greater good. You have just ideas of the dignity of man, and by considering magistrates in no other view than as the stewards of the community, you have closely united, and strongly attached all your citizens to each other and to the public interest, by the active sentiments of the love of their country and of liberty: may the sentiments be not merely the effect of a transient enthusiasm: but may they long subsist among you! may they influence all your deliberations, and give increasing stability to your federal republic!

Nov. 12. The inhabitants of Grenada have voted a considerable sum for the purpose of strengthening that island, which nature has been so partial to, in forming the Lagoon and Carenage, for an harbour at the mouth of a fine bay, defended by a crescent of

rocks.—For the completion of this bulwark for the defence of the British navy, government cannot withhold its concurrence, not only for the defence of the Windward islands, but, in case a war should break out, for the annoyance of the enemy, who would crush the English in those seas, were the natural advantages of Grenada to be neglected.

Grenada, being the most windward island, and uniting the double advantages from her situation, to carry on a diffusive trade in peace, and to defend her acquired wealth in time of war, sound policy demands a free port in that island (which is the wish of the principal inhabitants) and also a royal dock.

Grenada, from its vicinity to the Spanish Main and Trinidad, would reap infinite benefit from a free port, the spreading influence of which would fill the adjacent islands with Spanish money; and with its increase population will speedily follow. At present the island is not above half populated, according to its extent and fertility. The estates are too large, and should be divided; but without fresh supply of trade, and an increase of people, the monopoly of estates would be continued, and the sums advanced by a few individuals will tend to perpetuate those debts, which can only be paid by a subdivision of estates. Why was St. Kitt's so well cultivated and peopled, but because the original settlers were limited to the number of acres each planter was allowed to possess?

B O S T O N, January 19.

Yesterday morning, at half past seven o'clock, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer fell (in open air) to 8° below 0.

A London paper has the following article: We have heard much of cock-rumps, false calves, artificial teeth, &c. but the following literary transcribed hand bill of a city occultist, demonstrates that there are other brilliant decorations wanting, before the personal charms of the modern beau or belle can be deemed complete!

CURIOUS ENAMELLED EYES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, UPON AN IMPROVED PLAN:

Having the tone of action like life, is a great preservation to the inner eye, worn with the utmost ease and comfort, acting like a glove to the hand, is a defence against colds, heats, dust, &c. put into the head without pain, by John Watson, at W. Watson's, eye builder, Church street, Coverly fields, Mile-end, New-Town, London.—Letters, (post paid) duly answered.

M I D D L E T O W N, (Connecticut) January 3.

We are desired to publish the following paragraph, as it is a known truth, and will be a gratification to the curious, and may prove of real utility.

Within the course of three weeks past, a child, who immediately after his birth measured between twenty-one and twenty-two inches across his shoulders, was born in this town, and both mother and child now enjoy as good a share of health as is usual in so short a time after child-birth.

N E W - Y O R K, January 28.

The ships Hope and Empress of China, are preparing for their departure to Canton; we hope their voyages will prove eminently prosperous, as much judgment and excellent disposition has been employed in adapting their cargoes, and fitting the ships under the most experienced and approved good officers.

The right honourable Congress, have been pleased to appoint major Shaw, to be consul from this nation to the emperor of China, and he will embark, in a few days, for the port of Canton.

A gentleman possessed with every quality of mind and person for this important rank.

A correspondent says, it is the fixed opinion of one of the first characters in America, that the salvation of the United States depends upon an implicit compliance with the definitive treaty of peace, and that our failure on this head, is the reason of Great-Britain's refusing to give up our frontier posts—or entering into commercial treaty with us; and that unless the states give liberty to such persons to return, as through fear, or other motives of a similar nature, absconded at the commencement of the late struggle for liberty, and who have not rendered themselves obnoxious, by taking up arms against their country, or in other ways assisting our common enemies; the consequences will prove alarming! The above are the sentiments of a character, who may well be termed the father of America—the real patriot—the honest citizen, whose name shall brighten the page of future

annals, while historians, enrapt, shall record his deeds with pleasure.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 31.

Extract of a letter from Messieurs Scott, Pringle and Co of Madeira, to Messieurs Willing, Morris and Swanwick, of this city, dated Madeira, December 5, 1785.

Your brigantine Richmond, captain Perryman, arrived here yesterday, who passed the island and returned from the eastward after a most tedious passage indeed—however, we thank God that he is safe, especially as we had been much alarmed on his account, a small squadron of four sail of Moorish vessels having been for some days on our coast—one of them (the Portuguese being now at peace with the Moors, although at war with the Algerines) anchored in this port the day before yesterday; and your brigantine passed by another yesterday morning, at no great distance, when she came in just off the port: but as she kept close in shore, and showed no colours, the Moor took no notice of her: luckily she had spoke the evening before with a boat who told her of the Moor being on the coast.

Soon after your brigantine anchored, the Moor he had passed came also to anchor, being the commodore's ship—the other two are cruising to the westward, and generally in sight—they are twelve days out from Mogadore, and are a cruise, they say, for some time about this island, and from hence to the Azores—having this opportunity to Virginia we would not neglect to give you this information for your intelligence, and that of the commerce in general, and underwriters of your city. A Boston brigantine, the Poll, captain —, was on her departure, but stops till the 5th of next month—there are no more American vessels here at present.

S T A T E O F P E N N S Y L V A N I A. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

M O N D A Y, December 21.

The bill entitled "An act authorizing the states of Maryland and Virginia to lay out and improve a road within the limits of this state between the waters of the river Patowmack and of the river Ohio," was read the second time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes. SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT authorizing the states of Maryland and Virginia to lay out and improve a road within the limits of this state between the waters of the river Patowmack and of the river Ohio.

WHEREAS by the articles of confederation, it is stipulated that each state shall enter into a firm and league of friendship with the other states respectively, for their mutual and general welfare;

And whereas it has been represented to the assembly of this commonwealth, that the states of Virginia and Maryland have agreed to improve the navigation of the river Patowmack from the tide water, as far as the same may be found practicable, and from the said river Patowmack to open a road and communication with the waters of the river Ohio. And it appears that the said states, by act of their respective legislatures, have authorized the citizens of the United States to lay out a road to the said waters and communication, and have invested them with all the same privileges, advantages and immunities, with respect to the same, that the citizens of the said states of Maryland and Virginia now do, or at any future time may or shall enjoy:

And whereas, in order to complete the communication between the two rivers, it is found necessary that a road should be laid out and improved through part of this state, which road the said states of Maryland and Virginia have agreed (permission being first had and obtained from the legislature of this state) to lay out and improve at their own proper cost and expence.

In consideration, therefore, of the premises, and of the great advantage that will accrue, not only to the commerce but to the industry and agriculture of this state, by providing a ready market for the produce of the same, by means of said navigation and road,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the agents appointed or to be appointed by the states of Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of laying out and improving said road or communication between the waters of

ining in the Post-Office, taken up before the first ent to the General Post. M A I T C H I N S O N, e, Annapolis; Lucretia county; Robert Brown Anne's county; Andrew Branton, Salfinas river; William Campbell, William Cooke, Ino. Joseph Court, West river; Carter, Mount Pleasant; Norman (Smith), Tabor (2), Wye river; Ri; Joseph Cowman, South... major John Da... Darnall, Pig-point, county. Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Annapolis; Benjamin Gallo... Arundel county; Robert... rev. William Hughes, William Hayward, Talbot... Carter, Mount Pleasant; Norman (Smith), Tabor (2), Wye river; Ri; Joseph Cowman, South... Charles coun... Richard Lee, Blen... Samuel Lane (3),... Mr. Merick, James Meek, Charles county; John Murphy, Clement's bay; John Newton (2), Pa... John Pirie, Queen's... George Purvis, Nan... Annapolis; Stephen Rawlings, West... Annapolis; William Sinclair, Lower Talbot county. Henry Townend, Nathan Waters, Weems, Calvert county; Bay; rev. Maion Lock... Wilkinfon, Hunting... Robert Young, R E E N, D. P. M. subscribers, at P R I V A T E E, of land, situate on Elk... of Nicholas Green... at thirty miles from Bal... from Annapolis, contain... this tract of land is... ted for farming or plant... of meadow ground in... streams of excellent water; and in good order for... are on the premises a... three rooms on a floor, two tobacco houses and a... necessary for the con... in the country, erected... have on easy terms the... already made, consist... grain, &c. also a variety... cattle, sheep, and pian... Possession will be de... will be from one to seven... best suit the purchas... by application to the... R. RIDGELY, H. RIDGELY. January 20, 1786. committed considerable da... Annapolis, under pretence... hereby forewarn all per... with dogs or guns, with... obtained, and do give this... ing actions against every... e found on my said land... y leave in writing. J. T. CHASE. January 17, 1786. custody as a runaway, a... name is WILLIAM COL... and now bound by the... Thomson, of Saint Mary's... complexion, five feet three... and says he is 19 years... a jacket (with metal but... yarn stockings, ofnabrig... the owner is desired to take... I A M A L L E I N, Sheriff. E, Charles-Street,