

that the gentlemen were gone, and observing the waiter did not return with the money, immediately took the alarm, and running up into the room, was seized by his overjoyed domestic, who eagerly exclaimed, "Come, Sir, 'tis you are to pay the reckoning." The matter then took the bandages from his eyes, and surveying the astonished dupe with a look of chagrin and disappointment turned off with the laconic reply of—"By J—, I thought so."

Ever since Mr Pitt's accession to power, the nation has been gradually recovering from that distress to which a long war had reduced it. The happy effects of his administration are visible in the present state of Britain; in the extension of trade and commerce, the fulness of the treasury, and in the preservation of public credit.

We are assured that such has been the increase of the public income in the course of the present year, that an excess of £.900,000 has arisen upon the receipt of one branch of the revenues of the customs only, up to the end of the last quarter, and in all probability the present quarter will produce rather more than an excess equal to the third part of the same sum; a comfortable proof of the return of our trade, and the flourishing state of our commerce.

Dec. 13. The comptroller-general of France, attentive to every measure that can give energy to arts and commerce, countenances, in a distinguished manner, the royal manufactory of paper established by Monsieur Reveillon in Paris. Painted paper is a branch of trade that has not been long known in France, the importation of that article from England was suspended during the war of 1756, and at that period, Monsieur Reveillon undertook the execution of his plan, which he succeeded, that, at the conclusion of the peace, the English papers were found to be infinitely inferior to those of this manufacturer.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) January 28.

It is said, by private advices from England, to be generally understood, that our court had determined to relinquish all claim to the Mulquito Shore; nothing in the treaty of peace made by Lord Lansdown, warranted a perseverance in retaining possession of that valuable country.

We are informed that eleven sail of American vessels have been condemned within these two last months, in the different ports of St. Domingo; and that the trade of the United States with the French West-India islands restricted to their carrying thither lumber and live stock, and from thence to the continent.

A letter from a gentleman in Antigua, dated the 23<sup>d</sup> of December, says, "The strictness with respect to the Americans exercised here, is scarcely to be exceeded by that of a Spanish inquisition towards the Jews. The residence of the master of a vessel's family in America, although himself a Briton born, has condemned a vessel otherwise navigated according to law. Other West India news none, excepting the disturbance by the runaways at Dominica. There were shipped from hence yesterday, arms and ammunition for the rangers raising there to reduce them. The rangers are chiefly American woodsmen, refugees. The mode of action will be changed with them from bush fighting or a fair chase, to dodging and curvetting among the pendulous rocks, where they may shoot a man across a ravine, and it will cost them two hours to get at the body."

The society instituted at London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, have offered a premium for the greatest quantity of oil, extracted from cotton seed, a detail of the process to be given by the person claiming the premium.

PORTSMOUTH, March 4.

It seems by the late discoveries weekly exhibited in the public papers, that, in a very short time there will be no mystery, within the possible reach of human understanding, but will be fully made known to the world. Every enterprising genius being fired with the ambition of immortalising his name.

The true method of uniting tallow and water has lately been discovered by a gentleman in Durham; an event, which to us and our ancestors, has ever been considered inconsistent with the nature of the two bodies. The operation is simple, and if made public, must contribute greatly to the benefit of this and the neighbouring states: as in manufacturing candles, the tallow admits of one third part water, by the discovery already made; and we have reason to expect great improvement by the same gentleman, should proper encouragement be given.

BOSTON, March 6.

The Star, supposed of Salem, New-England, bound to Marseilles, has been taken by the Algerines; and two Neapolitan vessels, laden the one with corn, the other with oil, have been captured by those public robbers. The crew of the Star, on perceiving the pirate making for her, took to their long boat and escaped.

March 13. It gives the most sensible pleasure to the true friends of the United States, that the requisitions and recommendations of Congress meet with such universal approbation, as well from the legislatures as from individuals of all ranks, especially the old and decided whigs. The spirit which animated us during a long and bloody war is re-

viving! Old Massachusetts shakes his reverend head; his thousands rise to enforce the calls of policy and justice. The people of this commonwealth were long since convinced of the propriety of aiding congress: the impost was therefore granted very early: the grant is now in force; and the supplementary aid, as recommended in April 1783, is now under the consideration of the legislature. This will undoubtedly be granted in season, and agreeably to the resolves. Add to this, that a full compliance with the requisitions of September 1783, has been acceded to, almost unanimously, in the house of representatives, and will not meet with delays or obstructions at the other branches. Wise and just measures to sink a part of our own particular debt have been adopted with deliberation and good temper. So that we feel, once more, returning confidence in the wisdom, the justice, and the energy of our country.

Rhode-Island, too, has set a fair example, by a full compliance with the resolves of April 1783, and September 1785. New-York and Georgia surely will not pursue those measures any longer, which have made us for three years, a prey to the savages of Algiers, the common plunder of the commercial states of Europe, and the ridicule of the world.

WORCESTER, March 16.

On Monday last week a motion was made in the honourable house of representatives to remove the general court out of Boston; the motion was seconded, and Thursday last was assigned for the consideration of this important matter. It has been long complained of, that large and populous sea ports are improper places for the deliberations of a legislature. Besides the necessary noise and hurry of business in a large commercial town, many members of the legislature are thought to be under an undue influence.

A large quantity of counterfeit copper coin, manufactured in this and the neighbouring states, has lately been in circulation in this commonwealth, but it is now generally refused a currency by the trading part of the community; nearly one half of the copper coin in this country for twenty or thirty years past has been of a base kind, manufactured at Birmingham in England; however, it came into circulation, and did, until the late additional quantity above mentioned made its appearance, pass for the same value as those which were genuine.

New York, Connecticut, and Vermont, have authorized a person in each of those states to coin coppers; numbers of them are now in circulation; they are in general well made, and of good copper, those of New York in particular. Was a person authorized in this state for the same purpose it would undoubtedly prevent the manufacturing of those made of base metal.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first mercantile character in Boston, dated February 27.

"The requisition of congress, for funds to discharge the interest of the federal debt, has been complied with, and a paper currency rejected with expressions of abhorrence, by our legislature, in their present session. May yours profit by so laudable an example, for which good purpose the spirited exertions of all good men should be unremitting, and may Heaven smile on their patriotism."

The great question on the five per cent. impost, required by congress, was on Thursday last taken up by the honourable the lower house of assembly, and after a very serious and interesting debate of more than a day and a half, in which the most important principles of the confederation, and the most probable consequences of this measure, that has caused so much speculation throughout the union, and if adopted by all the states must give a new appearance to the policy of this country, were fully discussed. The question was at length put yesterday afternoon, sixty-seven members being present, of whom forty-nine voted for granting the impost, and eighteen against it. The bill is now pending before the upper house.

The question whether paper money should be emitted in this state, was the last evening determined in the negative, by a majority of more than two to one; it appearing to the house that this measure was altogether unadvisable, which caused it to be so generally discountenanced.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

A British ship of war hath lately seized and carried into St. Kitts, the sloop Industry, captain Benson, and the sloop Elizabeth, captain Robinson, both from New-London, in Connecticut.

Late letters from Bourdeaux advise, that the celebrated Marshal de Castries, minister of the marine department of France, was very actively employed in putting the navy of his sovereign on the most formidable footing. That all the magazines, dock-yards, and arsenals of France, were abundantly provided with naval ammunition of every kind, and that upwards of sixty ships of the line could be sent to sea on the shortest notice.

Most of the branches of our commerce, says a correspondent, decline; murmurs are daily augmenting; house-rent beyond the prospects of business; people withdrawing from the city; and bankruptcy, with many other evils, fill the catalogue of our lamentations: nor is there much prospect of a

remedy, so long as private interest preponderates public virtue.

A correspondent laments the local prejudices the different states in the union retain. "At no era," says he, "did they ever want a junction of hearts and hands, more than at present. America, like a youth just come to adult age, in possession of abundance, waltzes in the gifts that nature, with a lavish hand, has bestowed on her, and will not attend to her true interest, until dire necessity urges the matter."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) February 4.

A French gentleman in this city has lately received some letters from Cape François, informing him, that by letters from Paris, they were apprehensive that a war would soon break out in the East-Indies and the coast of Africa between France and Great-Britain, as great warlike preparations were making in all the French dock-yards, particularly Brest. That Sir Guy Carleton, instead of being sent to Canada, as was supposed, had actually sailed for the East-Indies, with a large body of troops.

March 6. We are positively informed, and think it our duty to acquaint the public therewith, that intelligence has been received from captain Paul Jones, at Nantes, that the Algerines are cruising in different squadrons of six and eight sail, and extend themselves out as far as the Western Islands; and further, that war has been declared by them against this country.

ANNAPOLIS, April 6.

Messieurs FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN,

Be pleased to insert the following paragraph in your next gazette.

IT having been represented to me, that an inference had been drawn from my publication of the 9th ult. in answer to Mr. Key's of the 2d, to the prejudice of colonel Forrest; to remove such impression, as well as to prevent future misapprehension, I declare that I never heard or understood that the colonel had any concern in the tobacco transaction between Mr. Key and Mr. Forbes, or was even privy to it.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

An ACT to invest the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy, for the use of the United States, particular duties on certain enumerated articles, and five per cent. on all other foreign merchandise imported into this state.

WHEREAS congress, by their resolution of the eighteenth of April seventeen hundred and eighty-three, recommended to the several states to pass laws, investing the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares and merchandise, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by congress during the late war; and the measure appearing to this general assembly to be absolutely necessary: therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the United States in Congress assembled be, and they are hereby invested with a power to levy the following duties on the following enumerated articles imported into this state from any foreign port, island or plantation, to wit: upon all rum of Jamaica proof per gallon four ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other spirituous liquors per gallon three ninetieths of a dollar, upon Madeira wine per gallon twelve ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other wines per gallon six ninetieths of a dollar, upon common bohea tea per pound six ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other teas per pound twenty-four ninetieths of a dollar, upon pepper per pound three ninetieths of a dollar, upon brown sugar per pound half a ninetieth of a dollar, upon loaf sugar per pound two ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other sugars per pound one ninetieth of a dollar, upon molasses per gallon one ninetieth of a dollar, upon cocoa and coffee per pound one ninetieth of a dollar, and upon all other goods, wares and merchandise, of foreign growth or manufacture, imported into this state from any foreign port, island or plantation, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem at the time and place of importation.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council are hereby authorized and required to appoint proper persons to collect the duties aforesaid, at such convenient places within this state, being the usual places of receiving duties within this state, and such others as the governor and council may think necessary, to secure the full collection of the duties imposed by congress; and if the governor and the council shall not make such appointment of persons to collect the said duties within one month after notice given for that purpose, the appointment may be made by the United States in Congress assembled; and every officer so appointed shall be amenable to and removable by the United States in Congress assembled alone, or a committee of the states in the recess of congress.

And be it enacted, That the United States in Congress assembled be authorized to inflict such penalties and forfeitures, as they may judge necessary to prevent frauds, and to secure the punctual payment of the duties aforesaid, and to enforce obedience to their ordinances and regulations respecting the duty of the officers to be appointed as aforesaid, and the faithful collection of the duties aforesaid; and all penal-

ties and forfeitures covered in the name is established by law. Forfeitures for the breach of similar cases; and the assembled, are hereby regulated, regulations may seem proper or punctual payment a provided that the arrangements, shall tion of this state.

And be it enacted, granted to congress the principal and in the faith of the U late war with Great- tion of congress of seventeen hundred a purpose.

And be it enacted, and the powers there in Congress assembled exercised, as soon as possible, shall pass such as a substantial com eighteenth of April three, so far as the duties herein before continue and be in it shall have taken p

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Ne NUMBER which are fe three children, fev one boy about six number of boys an and sold very rea printers.

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THE subscriber at their store of Annapolis, whi at a reasonable a part of them, upo agreeable to cont at retail, and wi now in circulation added, and any value; and as th an inconvenience cessary attention men, as soon as decline that bus anxious desire of respondents in E pleaded to favour in making payme lieve, and very p 3 2 THOM