It is with fingular pleasure we inform our readers, that Meflieues Charles and Christopher Marshall, jun, have lately established a manufactory of glauber falt, and sal amoniac, in the neighbourhood of this city, in which they will be able to manufacture both those salts of as good a quality, and in as large quantities as they have ever been imported from Europe. Specimens of these falts were, a few evenings ago, laid before the philosophical society.

By accounts from Stratford, in Connecticut, we are informed that the right rev. bishop Seabury has Tately grdaiced feveral candidates for holy orders in the episcopal church; and at the town of Stratford near four hundred persons were confirmed by the bishop, agreeably to the rubrick in the church of

England's liturgy.

A letter from the administrators of the French colony of Hispaniola, dated Port au Prince, May 7, fays, "A great drought has prevailed in this colony, for months, and all kind of provisions for flaves are as dear as they are scarce. We foresee that the scarcity will last some months more, because all the sublistence which was kept in store will soon be confumed, as the dryness has not permitted to raise or plant any — Carges of corn, peafe, beans, rice, potatoes, and all kind of provisions for flaves, will

A letter from a gentleman in Scotland, fays, er When we confented to an union with England, and to bear our share of the burthen of the national debt, we consented in the belief of sharing the gainful trade with the English colonies. These colonies are now independent, and their commerce is now open to the whole world, while taxes imposed on their account crush the infant manufactures, and theck the rifing trade of Scotland. Inflances are not wanting of intringements on the treaty of union. The circumstances of the times are altered. A treaty violated by one of the controlling parties, is not obligatory to the other. Let us, therefore, shake off at once the shackles impof d upon us by our connexion with England : let us renew our ancient league with France, and in all the vigour of youth, Ipring forth into rank and confideration among the nations: and unincumbered by taxes and other restraints, open our views to unlimited commerce, regain a national character, and run the career of glory. Neither Dutch nor English jealousy shall curb our well laid enterprifes. The iffhmus of Panama, under the auspices of the house of Bourbon, will gladly receive a colony from Scotland, difunited from England. Ireland, allied to us, by blood and fimilarity of situation, will co operate with us in afferting an independence that will fecure her own. I he towns on our eastern shores, that have mourned the inten in dust and ashes, shall again lift up their heads and flourish : and the Forth, like the Thames, shall be crowded with the merchandise of the

world." An act of parliament passed in England, on the swenty first of January, in the year 1785, entitled, " An act for the better fecuring the duties payable on tobacco," recites-that from January 1, 1786, no tobacco but from America (except of the growth of Spain, Portugal, or Ireland) shall be import d into Great-Britain-that no tobacco thall be imported from any of the United States in America, in any fhip or veff-l of lels burthen than feventy tons, with the master and three-fourths of the miriners belonging to the United States—American tobacco, imported in traffic into the West-India islands, may e from thence imported into Great-Britair - co to-Eacco shall be imported but in casks, &c. contairing 450 pounds weight, under pena ty of forteiting treble the value of the tobacco-tobacco may be brought loofe for the use of the scamen, &c. at the hate of five pounds each, nor thall finall quantities heing on board a veffel without the maiter's knowledge, render her liable to loss er forfeiture- fficers of the customs in Ame ica to deliver to the master on clearing a manifest, and transmit a cuplicate to the commissioners of the customs in Great-Britain, containing the name of the place where fuch tobacco tvas taken on board, the name of the ship or vessel so tiking it on board, and the tonnage thereof, and an account of all the tobacco fo laden, with the number of hoghends, cafks, chefts and cases containing the faine, and the particular weight of tobacco, together with the marks and numbers fet on each and every hogshead, cife, chest, or case, wi and tobacco of the growth of the American states to be imported without a manifest sworn to by the etaiter of the vessel-if duties are not immediately raid, bond to be given for p yment of faid subfidies, fulloms, duties, and impolts, within 18 months, to commence at the expiration of twenty days after the port or entry of faid ship or vessel—damaged tobacco be burnt, if the duty is resused to be paid—alforwance to be made for tobacco actually damaged en ship-board, by stress of weather or any unforeseen recident-discount to be allowed on payment of ands before they become due-no manufactured catacco to be exported but in packages, and from se fame port where it was originally imported-dewoste of weight of tobacco from lying in waresoulest to be allowed in the discharge of bond-if jands are not duly discharged, it may be fold for -avment.".

Anletter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Halifax, dated March 20, fays, Matters of 2. 7.0.

deferve credit will be easily known from those that for some time back, so far absorbed the attention of cannot be trusted with any degree of security.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

It is with fingular placfure we inform our reader. administration and parliament, that America has, till lately, scarcely been mentioned. The finances of Great-Britain, have been of late the only speculation of the public, as Mr. Pitt has formed a plan for the actual reduction of the national debt; which being a measure long and ardently defired, causes various expectations and anxious doubts. Many acknowledgments, all allow, are due to a minister, who, among the many that have preceded him, who never ferioully attempted any thing of the kind, stands forward with such laudable intentions. The reduction of the national debt proposed to be made, is the effect of a faving of 60,000l. a year, the interest of two millions stelling; a faving, which very able calculators have clearly demonstrated, would (if facredly appropriated) nearly, in the course of 50 years, entirely pay cff 280,000,000 which we now labour under. The means proposed to be adopted for this purpose, are allowed to be as judicious and effectual, as the object propos d to be attained, is allowedly patriotic and beneficial. I prefume, has already had one very good eff: &: It has enabled government to endeavour at reviving and encouraging an immense source of wealth, hitherto wholly neglected and unprofitable; I mein, our home fisheries, which, if carried on and supported in the ext-nave manner they might, would vie with the Newroundland fishery. They have relieved the Newroundland fishery. They have relieved fisheries on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland from the ir junctions and observations they were subjected to, which tied up the hands of the inhabitants of those cails, and thereby threw the produce of their bays, harbours, &c into the hands of foreigners. Would you conceive, that in fo intelligent and enterpriffing a country 2s this has always been, a branch of commerce which, upon a very low calculation, would employ 30 000 feamen, or persons fitted by their employ for seamen, should be hitherto less niglected? This has been the fact, but government new fe in determined to rescue this valuable appendage to the nation from ruin, and to render it as advantageous to the country as it possibly can be The Durch, t e Danes, the Norwegians, the Irish, have come upon the Scotch coast and being un-embarraffed, and free from the restraints the proprietors of the coalt were fubjected to, have run away with every advantage their own fire fide (if I may fo speak) couls have afforded them. The great and most immediate advantage ex; ected, is this, to enable the inhabitants of this kingdom to vie with and deprive the Dutch of that preference they have enjoyed these many years. for supp ying the English markets with fresh fith, by which they have carried from this kingdom immenfe fums annually, but which our own fish merchants will now certainly gain, to their own benefit, and to the benefit of the nation at large. I will add one more observation, which is this, that the bait with which the Dutch caught the fish they supplied our markets wi h, is only found in the river Inom s, and from thence fold by the Dutch. Would you suppose such palpable ove fight and inattention could ever take place? but w are at last come to our fenfes, and I hope shall have refolution to preferve, as we had foltune to discover our domeitic advantages

" W th respect to your part of the globe, where, free from the disquieting tensations which this populous town occasions, you breathe the air of freedom, and have reason to look forward to suture prosperity, gove nment are determined to fecure the carrying trade. By orders issued in council, in pursuance of an act paffed the fedion before lait, alt Ame ican vessels were prohibited to load or to be unladen at any of our West India ports. This prohibition has proved fo falulary to our navigation, that this fession it has been continued. It has been declared and proved, that B itish bottoms, navigated according to law, have entirely carried on the commerce be tween the Weit ladies and the United States; and that as great an importation of American commodities to the West Indies has taken place fince the war, as in any feven years, upon an average, before

the war. " It has been attended likewise with another great benefit-the fupply of the Weit-ndies with Newfoundland fish. &c in British bottoms, which has already employed about 400 ships, and thereby makes an increase of about 4000 feamen. The confining the supply of bread, flour and live act, and under the twelfth section thereof, the sum shock, to actual British built ships to Newsoundland, of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of the same value, which said sum of £. 144 576 12 3 in continental bills of £. 144 it will advantage our marine. Surely if all these advantages should continue or increase, and Nova-Scotia and Canada in time be enabled to supply the West-India islands with provisions, &c the wealth that will thereby arise to the colonies and this country will be immense, and place you in a more profitable way, and attended with more advantages than America could ever have been in. Benies pait experience will teach the colonists to behave liberally and ingenuously towards this country; and this country will learn, that to promote and invigorate their general welfare, whatever measures are intended to be adopted, must be begun with, and after-wards steadily adhered to.

" I have thus touched upon the two greatest finance and commerce, things in this countrywhich imply every advantage, strength, and respecta-bility we can enjoy; and you will observe from what I have wrote, (which is all from very good authority) that if their plans fucceed, this country

can by no means be fuid to be in a declining ficus-

"I am very much pleased to hear that so many of the Nantucket people intend fettling at Dartmouth. What an influx of wealth and advan-tage will they be to you! I understand that France had contracted to take, and they had agreed to fell, a very large quantity of oil, while they were under the congress; but I should imagine their becoming British subjects will invafidate the bargain—for they will always find a marker in England for all the oil they can fur-

ALEXANDRIA, June 29.

By authentic accounts from the Western Country we learn, that a boyy of Indians, supposed to be of the Wabash tribe, collected and stole all the horses they could find from the white fettlers there. They were foon after pursued and overtaken, when they engaged and the whites were obliged to retreat with the lofs of three men killed. They foon collected a large number of tettlers and again purfued and overtook them, when another engagement ensued, in which the Indians were defeated and loft feven. teen of their men.

We further learn, that the inhabitants on and about Cumberland river have all moved into forts. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Sovannai.

Georgia, to his correspondent in this town, dated Me, 28, 1786.

" There is much talk of an Indian war, and the governor has already issued his orders for a draught rom the upper parts of the state to embody themtelves. Colonel Clark has marched with fifty men to attack the Incians, and, I believe, has had a brush; however, I am led to think its all of no very. great confiquence, for colonel Clark fays he dees not want a reinforcement."

Annapolis, July 13. By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 24, 1786.

ON motion, the queition was put, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and thate the fums of continental money paid into the treasury by. the citizens of this flate, for aebts due to citizens of Great Britain, the t me when, by whom paid, and the real value thereof, and their opinion the con? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. N. Worthington appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Mefficurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, St ne. Stevenson, Goldsbrough, Bracco, Adams, Ramfey, W. Bowie, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Johna Seney, Chaile, Jofeph Dashiell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Diiver, Stull.

NEGATIVE. Mefficurs T. Bond, Lethrbury, Graves, Gale, John Dashiell, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Chase, Purnell, Beatty, J. Bond, Wheeler, M'Mechen, Cellars, Oncale.

So it was resolved in the affi mative.

Mr B. Worthington, Mr. Stone, Mr. Digges, Mr. Ramfey, Mr. W. Bowie, Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Bracco, were appointed a committee for the above purpose.

MONDAY, March 6, 1786.

Mr. Stone, from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr Speaker the following report:

By the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into and flate the feveral fums of money paid into the treasury by citizens of this state debtors to citizens of Great-Britain.

YOUR committee, in obedience to the directions of the honourable house, beg leave to report, That they have called on the treasurer of the western shore for an account of all fums of money that were paid to or lodged with him in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, by citiz ns of this state, agreeably to an act of affembly passed at the city of Annapolis in October session seventeen hundred and eighty, entitled, An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this state of bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of affembly under the old government, and by refolves of convention, and find by the account rendered by the faid treasurer, that there was paid, or lodged with him, in virtue of the before recited was exchanged by him for the new emission of congreis of the 18th of March 1780, at the rate of forty of the first mentioned bills for one of the latter emisfion, amounting to the sum of £. 3.614.8 4 of the said emission of March 1780, which emission your committee conceive to be equal to specie at this time, and as such will be applied to the credit of this state with the United States.

Your committee also beg leave to report, that from an examination of the law of October fession 1780, under which the above-mentioned fums were paid, or deposited, it appears, that this money was only lodged with the treasurer as a place of safe keeping for those who should apply for it, and that this state has never made or directed any application of the faid funis of money. Under these impresfions, your committee came to the following refo-

lutions, viz. 1. Refolved, That this state will only pay, whenever called on, for any of the faid fums of bills of

credit lodged under the t paffed Octob calling out bills of cred ciedit emitte vernment, 2 of one specie folodged, w until paid.

2. Refoive fhore be and to liquidate ! with him as for forty do ever applied lodged the fa person or per lodged, after faid, and all on until paipersons who lic money v priated, or amount ther taxes, excepuse of congre All which

Which was re On motion

respecting the treasury by o of Great-Brit affembly? T Mi. R. Bowi AFFIRMA

Ridgely, Joh Oglevee, Ra Purnell, Fass Wheeler, Fu NEGATIVE Fraizer, Jor Bracco, Ada Bowie, Chafe

Soit Ordered, T navs, and the published in journal.

DR. Is just arrive

THE dod teeth frem t which imped breath, and i many peoples from rosting, worse even to the teeth, an up with gold render them u them and agg teeth from of firm in the ja nally grew th with the gree pain, so that them in their ones, from wl sharpest eye: extracts teeth they ever fo d The doctor

he neglected, derest state, w ber of disease cond dentition difeafes, and ment of the fi and life of ch all the teeth will have after fighted and, e teeth require venth year-lof the second His DEN Superior, bot hitherto mad

from any conto their pristi der the breat flance is off It may always fidence, in C Dente quid ! N. B. Dr.

Notice inhabit the next gene jattice from (of Elk.

on Monday t