

was to proceed to Cork and Liverpool, in order to return to Dublin, for her spring cargo of convicts; but the ship not arriving by the end of April, and the jails of Dublin, &c. being full, the mayor has chartered another vessel (a brig, as advertised afore-said) for taking away those offenders of their God and country. They will depart from Dublin about the middle of May, and for prudence sake they will not be directed to the same place, for fear of a discovery: so that it behooves every good citizen of America to keep a watchful eye against the admission of them into any part of America they may be designed for, and on no account whatever admit them into the United States.

Aug. 21. On Thursday last arrived the Spanish snow St. Francisco de Paula, captain Paul Vidal, from the Havana, for Cadiz—she has put in here in distress. The following particulars of an audacious robbery committed on said vessel, a few days after she left the Havana, are extracted from the protest made by the captain and crew since their arrival. About three P. M. on the first instant, coming through the Bahama Straits, a sloop bore down to her, fired a gun, and hoisted dark blue or black colours. The Spanish captain in return hoisted his. When the sloop hailed, where from and whither bound, the answer was, from the Havana, for Cadiz.—The sloop then fired a second gun, ordered the captain to hoist out his boat, and come on board, or he would sink the vessel. This was complied with. The captain and four of his men went on board. On coming on board they were much abused, and confined in the forepart of the sloop, when fourteen men, armed with pistols and cutlasses immediately boarded the snow, where they seized the remainder of the crew, and confined them forward and placed centry over them. They then commenced plundering, and went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large chest that contained money, on freight for sundry persons at Cadiz, to the amount of \$3,349 dollars, in gold and silver, as registered at the Havana. This they put into their long-boat, with ten small chests and four boxes of sugar, which they carried on board the sloop, and returned again to the snow, commencing a second plunder, when every trunk and chest in the cabin was broke open and rifled:—the sailors trunks did not even escape a search, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and silver, shoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c. They then stole four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treasure; and took away the poultry, ship stores, &c.—During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew sustained much abuse, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlass.—Their long-boat not being sufficient to carry off their plunder, they took the snow's yawl, with which and their own boat, they went off.—About ten at night they permitted the captain and his four men to return to the snow, exchanging their long-boat for the snow's yawl.—Description of the sloop.—She mounted ten carriage guns, about seventy tons burthen, white bottom and black sides, navigated by about forty men, of whom six or seven only were white, the rest black.—It was impossible to discover what nation they were of—the language they made use of was a mixture of English, French, Spanish, and Dutch. It is to be wished, that such atrocious villainy may not go long unpunished, and that measures will be taken, if possible, to detect these depraved wretches, whose actions degrade human nature.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

A letter from Pittsburgh, dated July 24, says, "There are here at present a great number of Indians of different tribes; among them are some Wiandots, and will soon be followed by all the hunters of that nation; also the chiefs of five of the Six Nations, with a great number of their people, who intend to remain and hunt in this quarter till the arrival of Corn Planter. He has sent blind captain Sam, before him to the commander here with four strings of white wampum and a speech, that substantially is as follows:—"That he will stand the firm ally of our people and help them against all nations that will not listen and adhere to the interest of the United States; that he has brought over five of the Six Nations to join him, likewise the Wiandots, and that he is engaged at present in a grand council held at the Latches to hear what they say, and to improve every opportunity to favour his friends; and should any tribe refuse to join in amity with the United States and his people, he will declare war against them the moment we say strike."

"Since I wrote the above, Crane, now the king of the Wiandots, with the family of Corn Planter is landed. He sent me word to give them what they wanted and he would pay me on his arrival.

The writer concludes with observing, "There is no danger of an Indian war this summer. I never saw them so good natured, though there are sometimes fifty of them about the house; among them are several families of strange tribes that brought skins with them."

ANNAPOLIS, September 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 16, 1786.

"Your friend Mr. Forrest will have the pleasure of presenting this letter, and I sincerely hope the voyage will recruit his health, which I think im-

paired by his too anxious attention to business, without any relaxation. For some time past he intended to visit his friends in Maryland next spring; and it is only a few weeks since he changed that intention, and but three or four days ago he finally concluded to fail in captain Dennis. This sudden departure from hence may probably cause some unfavourable conjectures with you. His friends may have some fears; others may entertain ungenerous suspicions; and hints or reports may be thrown out or circulated to the prejudice of his house established in this city. I have heard that the truth is sometimes violated to obtain tobacco consignments. You may be assured, that the mercantile credit of Forrest and Stoddert will not suffer here in any the least degree by the absence of Mr. Forrest, as he made proper and sufficient arrangements to give entire satisfaction to their friends in this city. You know I would not commit myself but with good authority.

"All the American houses have been greatly embarrassed for the want of remittances, and Mr. Forrest, and your countryman J—n, have experienced considerable difficulties this last year; but their reputation for probity, candour, and sincerity, has hitherto carried them through; and if either of them should ever fail, it will be entirely owing to the conduct of their debtors in America, who, if they are impressed with justice, honour, or gratitude, will make every exertion to render them considerable remittances this summer and fall."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, August 8, 1786.

On a report of the board of treasury,

Resolved, That the standard of the United States of America, for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine, and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States, being by the resolve of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, a dollar, shall contain of fine silver, three hundred and seventy-five grains, and sixty-four hundredths of a grain.

That the money of account, to correspond with the division of coins, agreeably to the above resolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

Mills.—The lowest money of account, of which one thousand shall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit, 00 01

Cents.—The highest copper piece, of which one hundred shall be equal to the federal dollar, 0.010

Dimes.—The lowest silver coin, which shall be equal to the dollar, 0.100

Dollar.—The highest silver coin, 1.000

That betwixt the dollar and the lowest copper coin, as fixed by the resolve of Congress of the 6th July, 1785, there shall be three silver coins, and one copper coin.

That the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty-seven grains, and eighty-two hundredths of a grain of fine silver, to be called *A Half Dollar*: One coin containing seventy-five grains, and one hundredth and twenty-eighth thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a *Double Dim*: And one coin, containing thirty-seven grains and five hundred and sixty-four thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called *A Dim*.

That the two copper coins shall be as follows: One equal to the one hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Cent*: And one equal to the two hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Half Cent*.

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper, shall constitute one hundred cents.

That there shall be two gold coins: One containing two hundred and forty-six grains, and two hundred and sixty-eight thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be stamped with the impression of the American eagle, and to be called *An Eagle*. One, containing one hundred and twenty-three grains and one hundred and thirty-four thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be stamped in like manner, and to be called *A Half Eagle*.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined silver, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, shall be nine dollars, nine Dimes and two Cents.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, shall be two hundred and nine dollars, seven Dimes and seven Cents.

MR. PRINTER,

I AM a plain countryman, and, as I live at some distance from the city, I know very little of what is going on, except what I get from the news-papers.

I was glad to find your last one so full.—To be sure it's right, when the times are so hard, for every one to give his opinion; though, if they were all for the public good, I can't think what should make them fall out as they do.—But, I suppose, it's all for the best, and if they were not to tell upon one another, we country people should know nothing at all about the state of affairs.—I remember an old saying, Mr. Printer—When rogues fall out, honest men come by their right.—But I mean no offence—they may all be right, for what I know.

For my part, I am no writer, and if I had nobody's opinion but my own, I should not trouble you now.

But the matter is this—you must know, these are a parcel of us that meet every Saturday, and talk about news, and politics, and all these matters.

We had a full meeting last Saturday, because we all expected there would be warm work in the paper.

So one of the company undertook to read it, and began with a piece called *Veracitas*—a keen fellow; I'll be bound, he was, that wrote it.—

There was one of the club—a very good sort of a man, but a little simple—you understand me—not so deep as some of the rest of us.—Never stir, but he thought it was all in earnest, and was mightily pleased that the Citizen had met with such a good friend; and when we told him it was only what they called *fun*, and that there was a great deal of wit in it,—he could make nothing at all of it—it was above his mark.

Well—then we went on to the *Annapolitan*—but, here it was worse—the knowing hands were taken in.

One of the head men among us (who by the bye is rather violent in party matters) swore the writer was a devilish clever fellow—that almost every thing he said was true, and that he had told them the same himself, almost a year ago.

He did not take the joke—it was wrap't up so, he could not find it.—If you had seen how he looked, when we all broke out in a laugh;—I believe, he'll never set up, for a politician again. It's a hard case indeed Sir, when a man puts a heap of wit into a piece, that people can't find it out.—But then, to be sure, these *Annapolitans* and *Veracitas* had better write plain, for fear the country folks should be too dull for them.

The Citizen came next, and then we had like to have all got to scuffling—some for him—some against him—some for paper money, and others hallowing against it with all their might.—Faith, I believe, we had all better have been minding our own affairs: Some were wondering, that the Citizen would venture to attack the Delegate, and one of the club (a silly kind of a body) said, he'd as lief attack a lion, for that he was credibly informed, the Delegate was the greatest man in the state, and would play the devil with all that opposed him.—More fool you, for believing it, (says the gentleman, who had made the mistake about the *Annapolitan*, and was just beginning to recover himself) more fool you I say; what—I suppose, his friend told you so—can't you see and hear for yourself, without minding what he says. For my part, my opinion is—

He was going on, Mr. Printer, but there was such a devil of a noise that there was no such thing, as hearing a word distinctly,—so that, we can only guess at what he thought—though to my knowledge, he does not think much of the Delegate, or his friend either, and would not be afraid to speak his mind of them.

Well—we got silence at last, and, as my friend began to grow hoarse with reading so much, he gave up his place to a school-master in the neighbourhood, and now the best of the fun came on.

The school-master prepared to read the letter from Freeman to Mr. Chase, and, as he acts as clerk of the parish, he had got a sort of a twang in the nose, which you know most of them have.—He had a mind to do the thing handsomely,—so being about half drunk—up he mounts upon the table, and began to flourish away like a methodist preacher—you can't think Sir, how the canting rascal knock'd it off.—But when he came to that affecting part,—

"In which he spoke of most disastrous chances,  
"Of moving accidents by flood and field,  
"Of hair breadth scapes in the imminent deadly  
"breach,  
"We wore in faith 'twas strange, 'twas wond'rous  
"strange,  
" 'Twas pitiful—'twas wond'rous pitiful."

In short, Mr. Printer, you can't conceive how we were moved—some of us had *virtus* enough to shed tears—we had been soaking it away pretty plentifully to be sure, and were all pretty mellow, that's the truth—and then again there's a great deal in having a thing read with propriety, and the clerk certainly did it justice, especially in that part, where in recounting Mr. Chase's conduct, the word *after* is so frequently used.

Between every one of these he made a deep pause—waved his hand—and when he had sufficiently raised our attention—came in with the full close so strong and forcible—you can't imagine what an effect it had.

The clerk certainly understands his trade, and if ever he should come to be a parson, I'll be bound he'll be a rare hand at a funeral sermon; and indeed when he read the letter, I could not help thinking he was preaching one.

I thought I had a great deal more to tell you, but it is gone out of my head, and indeed, the toddy flew about so, that I wonder I remembered any thing.

I don't believe I shall trouble you again Mr. Printer; and I hope those that do, will tell us something that will ease our taxes and make the times better.

RUSTICUS.

September 9, 1786.

MR. HIGINBOTHAM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be disposed of at one dollar each. *IX*

To be SOLD on Thursday not the next A VALUA in Prince leading from the within six miles and twelve of C of Jeremiah Bel new dwelling house 60 feet by apple and peach land now fit for small expence; watered, and w years credit will curity. Further the day of sale, 1786

By virtue of a will will be exposed the 30th inst. Weyman, at FIVE negro harness, p in execution and Rutland.

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