

V E N I C E, November 4.

THE advices received from our fleet mention, that from the 28th of September to the 26th of October, they have bombarded Suez without intermission, inasmuch that the place is almost destroyed and abandoned by the greatest part of its inhabitants. We are in daily expectation of receiving the particulars of that business.

L O N D O N, December 15.

At the late assizes in the county of Norfolk, a man was tried on a charge of bigamy. Two wives had already proved their titles to his person, when a third stood up for the same purpose, and a fourth appeared in readiness. "Why you fellow," exclaimed the judge, "at this rate where did you intend to stop?" "To stop, my lord," replies the other, "I was only going on till I could find a good one!"

A letter from Naples, dated December 1, says, "The 13th of last month a terrible battle was fought near the island of Corfica, between a Maltese frigate, commanded by a noble knight of Malta, and an Algerine cruiser of equal force; the engagement began at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission till two in the afternoon, during which time they were along side each other frequently, fighting yard arm and yard-arm with the most determined resolution. The Algerine made several attempts to board sword in hand, but were vigorously repulsed every time with great slaughter. The Maltese, who are sworn enemies to the infidels, shewed astonishing bravery throughout the whole action, and fought like many heroes, determined never to strike, but at last unfortunately their ship took fire, and in a short time blew up, and all on board perished except one man, who was taken up the next day upon a piece of the mast, by a small bark, and brought in here a miserable spectacle. By the man's account, it is generally believed what remained of the pirate must have sunk soon after, as their vessel was entirely disabled, and in a very shattered condition a considerable time before the frigate blew up. He further says, the Maltese had not above 40 left alive when she took fire, out of the whole complement, and that the captain and first lieutenant were killed in the beginning of the action."

By letters lately received from a principal merchant, residing at Algiers, we learn, that the Algerine vessel, which was suffered to be destroyed by the Portuguese, at the bank of Gibraltar, was not the property of the dey, but of the merchants, who have estimated their loss at a thousand pounds a gun, and insisted upon being paid thirty thousand pounds. General Elliott first sent 16,000 hard dollars, and afterwards offered to add 10,000 more, which being but a quarter part of the claim, the dey insists upon the deficiency being made up.

We further learn, that the dey is the more displeased, from a consideration of the important services which his subjects rendered the garrison during the late siege, in supplying it with necessaries, &c. The merchants interested in the Mediterranean trade are under very serious apprehensions from the capricious disposition of the dey, that, unless this affair is speedily settled, his cruisers will be let loose upon their fish ships, &c. now in that quarter of the world.

B O S T O N, February 7.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the State's army, dated Hadley, February 2d, 1787, to a gentleman in this town.

"HONOURED SIR, The feeling humane mind must have many melancholy reflections at beholding the situation of these counties, which is truly deplorable. Father against son—brother against brother—friend against friend—embruing their hands in each others blood.—The whole country is in arms, and there appears a cessation of all business, except what belongs to war. There is scarce an hour, but petitions and applications, from towns, are presented to the general, praying that reconciliation may take place without bloodshed; and 'tis really affecting to hear the prayers of the inhabitants, that he would interpose to stop all further proceedings in arms. General Lincoln conducts like a man of humanity, and still retains his dignity as a good officer and commander."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State's army, to another in this town, dated Warrington, February 10, 1787.

"I may now congratulate you on the final success of government in subduing the rebellion in Hampshire and Berkshire. The last party, under Wiley, has dispersed. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachments from this army are taking up such characters as have been conspicuous in the insurrection. A handsome expedition was formed to take Wiley; but he saved himself by an early and precipitate flight."

"Pittsfield, February 12, 1787.

"The insurgents in this county are more obstinate, more stout-hearted, men of more property, and consideration than I have yet seen.—Captain Hubbard was taken at the head of his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to fire had been obeyed, there would have been a smart skirmish. He is a man of good estate."

On Thursday evening his excellency the governor received a letter from the honourable general Lincoln, dated the 13th instant. He was then with

his troops at Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire. His excellency has also received a letter dated the 12th from general Shepard, who with a detachment of the army, by another route, was then marching into the same county. Several of the rebels, and some suspected of being their abettors, have been apprehended. The most noted are John Wheeler, late one of Shay's aids, and Matthew Clark, said to have been busy in organizing the rebel militia. It is also said that Dr. Whiting, a judge of the court of common pleas for Berkshire, has been taken into custody.

A person who came to town yesterday from Vermont informs, that Shays, with a number of other rebel officers, left Guildford in this state, on Friday last week, on their way to Berkshire, in this commonwealth.

W O R C E S T E R, January 31.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, after general Lincoln had refreshed his men for a few hours, he sent a party across the river to West-Springfield, to reconnoitre Mr. Day; but Day with his whole body of men, immediately fled, excepting about 40, that the general's party found in barns, &c. Day left behind him his baggage and provision sleighs, four in number; the party having pursued Day a few miles, returned to Springfield, where their prisoners, it is said, being desirous of taking the oath of allegiance, were afterwards liberated. Day reached Northampton that night, as it is said, with only 300 men, and afterwards joined Shays, at Amherst. General Lincoln is said to have marched his army on Sunday, in two divisions, one division towards Northampton, the other towards Amherst; and we since learn, that the main body of his army is now at Amherst, but about 8 miles from Shays. We hear that on Monday, a committee called mediators, from several towns, waited on general Lincoln at Amherst,—he received them very politely; particulars on this subject we have not learned. A report prevails, that a guard of Shays fired on a party of his own men, as they were retreating from Ludlow, supposing them to belong to general Lincoln, and killed an adjutant and one or two more.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 21.

The report in our paper of Wednesday last, relative to the people of Kentucky having captured a small Spanish vessel on the Ohio, probably took its rise from the following circumstances, which we are assured may be credited, viz. That some time ago, two boats belonging to some of the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio, went down the Mississippi, and were seized as soon as they reached the jurisdiction claimed by the Spaniards—and that some short time afterwards, in order to retaliate, general Clarke seized on two Spanish boats, which came up to Fort St. Vincent's, within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purposes of trade. It is said they had furs and cash on board to the amount of near 20,000 dollars.

We are informed that general Clarke has sent a person to Congress to advise that honourable body thereof, and to solicit permission to raise a regiment of men for the defence of Fort St. Vincent. The particulars of these transactions, will in a few days probably transpire through the regular channel of information and authenticity.

B A L T I M O R E, February 27.

His Excellency the Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts-Bay, hath, by proclamation, dated the 9th instant, offered rewards, to be paid out of the public treasury, to whoever shall apprehend, secure and render to justice, Daniel Shays Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, who, it appears, have been the principals in, and abettors and supporters of, an unnatural, unprovoked, and wicked rebellion against the dignity, authority, and government of the commonwealth aforesaid.

A N N A P O L I S, March 8.

To the P U B L I C.

I THINK it only necessary to add, to what has been already said upon the subject of the exchange of certificates between the late intendant and myself, that the cash price of provision certificates was asserted by me, from instances of sales, and offers to sell, at the prices I mentioned, by holders of them, who were acquainted with their value, and well knew they were discountable in taxes; indeed I never knew one offered for sale but what had the auditor's endorsement for what the certificate was granted; they were frequently offered to me at the price I have mentioned, and I declined buying them, and if I had supposed £. 95 specie for £. 100 certificates, was the selling cash value, or that the certificates could have been turned into cash so advantageously, I certainly should not have parted with any of those I got in exchange, at the rate I did.

It is not known to me what was received for the certificates, by those who had them from me, or how they disposed of them; but it appears to me, that an instance of a high price being obtained, perhaps accidental, or under particular circumstances, is no proof of the common selling value of this article, or that every one who possessed it could obtain the same high price.—Whether the circumstance of provision, or other certificates, being discountable in taxes, will give them a selling value nearly equal to specie, is a question which experience alone can determine; and I believe it will be found, that al-

though to a man who owes taxes, the certificates payable in taxes are as good as specie for this purpose, yet they will not sell in cash for near the sum expressed in the certificates.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, March 3, 1787.

The continuation of Mr. Jenifer's publication is necessarily postponed, but will be inserted in our next. Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

Charles county, February 1, 1787.

On Monday the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale, at the subscriber's dwelling house, near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, women and children. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchasers, if require, on giving bond on interest with approved security.

1787/6 WILLIAM D. BRISCOE.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

T H E L A W S Of November Session, 1786.

T H E COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/6 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

T O B E R E N T E D,

T H E STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, March 6, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has provided himself with a large assortment of best upper and foot leather, and continues to carry on as formerly the shoe-making business in all its branches, at his shop, in Cornhill-street, near the Dock, where he has for sale leather of all sorts, and has had lately arrived from Philadelphia, a quantity of Burlington pork of the best quality, which he will sell either by the barrel or smaller quantity; also a quantity of all sorts of flour and best English cheese; he likewise retails tea, coffee, sugars, soap, candles, and all sorts of grocery wares, and has for sale a parcel of the best lemons, with a large quantity of salted fish, and a few cases of excellent gin, all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready cash only.—He acknowledges with gratitude the favours he has to-morrow received from his steady friends and constant customers, and hopes, by his future conduct, to merit a continuance of the same; and is his Very humble servant, JOHN WELSH.

March 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Benjamin Brookes, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to

SARAH BROOKES, executrix.

TAKEN up a-drift, a large CANOE, dimensions as follows, twenty-three feet long, two and an half feet wide, twenty inches wide in the bottom, has six timbers on one side, and seven on the other, she is painted red. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

1787/6 JAMES FARECKSON, living on Kent-Island.



THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Selby, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, appears to be about eight or nine years old, and with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers.