

No 9 upon your plot; but there is a tract of patented land running into No 9, upon Mr Barrow's plot, which does not appear upon either of the other plots.

The sale of the lot No. 10, you say was set aside upon the deposition of Dr. Wheeland, that this lot was declared to contain the lands held by Levin Bestpitch, when it appears that only part of these lands were included in this lot, the remainder being in No 11.—The notes on this lot made by you are as follow: Part of lot held by L. and J. Bestpitch—part of lot held by Daniel Jones—Upon lot No. 11 is the following note: part of lot held by Levin Bestpitch—and upon the other side a small piece of patented land is marked and noted. It would appear from your notes that the land of the Bestpitches mentioned to be in lot No 10, is different from the land mentioned to be in lot No. 11, the one being held by L. and J. Bestpitch, the other by Levin Bestpitch, and if so, your objection upon this part of the testimony is groundless.—If this year plot was to throw such light upon the sale of this manner, it is wonderful that it should never have been shown or heard of, before the controversy between us began.

M A D R I D, November 24.

THE American negotiators are returned from Morocco, perfectly satisfied with their reception at that court, and the success of their mission, having obtained every thing they could wish for from the Moorish Emperor. What is best, and hardly to be credited at that mercenary court, is: cost little or nothing to the American states, their minister, by a stroke of policy, which is set down for an instance of wonderful disinterestedness, civilly declined accepting of any present in return from the Imperial court.

L O N D O N, December 19.

It is now known to a certainty that compe Edward Dillon, in his passage from Grand Cairo to visit the ruins of Palmyra, was attacked by a body of Arabian robbers. After the most determined resistance, his guard, which consisted only of eight persons, and himself were overpowered; his baggage was rifled, his horses maimed, and himself left almost naked. In this condition he was fortunate enough to make his way back to Cairo, where he was supplied with every thing he wanted by the consul. This disagreeable accident was not capable of diverting the compe from prosecuting the expedition he let out on, nor does he mean to return to France till he has seen every thing curious in those countries, where all our sciences had their birth.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon, we hear that the cabire there propose, as a preliminary to the new treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, that the duties payable in Britain on the wines of Portugal shall not in future exceed twenty pounds a tun, and in Ireland fifteen pounds, on which terms his most faithful majesty will consent that the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland shall have entry into all parts of her European and African dominions, at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.

Dr. Linegar, titular Archbishop of Dublin, about thirty years since, was a man of lively parts and very communicative; he happened, in a large mixed company, to be introduced to a Mr. Swan, a gentleman of a cynical turn, whose practice it was to attempt to raise a laugh at the expence of some one in company.—They sat near each other at table, where the doctor engaged attention by his sprightly manner. Mr. Swan, to silence him, addressed him, "Mr. — I forget your name;" "Linegar, Sir," returned the doctor; "I ask your pardon, I have the misfortune scarce ever to recollect names; you'll not be offended, if, in the course of conversation, I should name you doctor Vinegar;" "Oh, not at all Sir," (he hastily replied the doctor) "I have the very same defect, and it is probable, though I now name you Swan, I may by and by think you a goose."—The laugh was effectually turned against the cynic, who never attempted a second sarcasm that evening, and slunk away as soon as he decently could.

Dec. 28. We learn from Constantinople, that the divan offers to join Russia, England, and France, against all the Barbary states, in order to prevent the further robberies of these pirates; and as the Porte does not expect any thing but peace with the Russians, they are, therefore, the more anxious to devise some plan to protect commerce from the depredations of these freebooters.

A letter from Gibraltar, via Spain, December 7, says, "The Algerines are about to break with all the Europeans; the Spaniards, with whom they have lately concluded a truce, not excepted. The Race-horse sloop is lately returned from that port, where they were fitting eleven ships, from 42 to 18 guns, which, with what vessels they have at sea, make their navy very formidable. The French are fitting at Toulon, a ship of 50 guns, and 5 very stout frigates, to protect their trade. The Dutch have only two men of war in the Mediterranean.

One of the most comprehensive and inviting advertisements we recollect to have seen, was published lately by a perriwig-maker in Dublin, who holds out the following inducement to people of the different professions. To ecclesiastical perriwigs he gives a certain demure air; he confers on the ties of the law an appearance of great sagacity and deep penetration; on those of the faculty of physic he casts a solemnity and gravity that gives assurance of profoundest knowledge; to those of the military cast, he adds the animating buckle, which gives the wearer a most warlike fierceness; for citizens and

tradesmen, he has contrived a wig, which, by putting on, or taking off the tail at pleasure, will leave them both for dress and business. He further gives notice, that for the accommodation of young barristers not much troubled with cash or business, he has invented wigs, the bags of which can be tied into a smart bob in vacation, and restored again in their pristine form at the return of term.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 9.

A letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county, commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated December 9, says, "On the 5th of October we had a most extraordinary wind and rain, which raised the rivers to a height scarcely ever known before; the mills and bridges in many towns are almost all damaged or gone, and the destruction of hay and corn is very considerable. On the 6th day in the morning there was a noise, something like an earthquake, heard in Manchester, state of Vermont; when on a sudden a flood rushed from the west mountain, in a surprising manner, it began near the top of the mountain, and ran with such violence in a breadth of about 16 rods wide, that it was judged, where the mountain was as steep as the roof of a common house, the water ran near 10 feet deep, throwing the timber into vast heaps, and washing out rocks of many tons weight; and tearing the ground near thirty feet deep, carrying down large quantities of red paint, with which the mountain abounds, forming in the meadows and streams below, an appearance like a sea of blood."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 10.

On Wednesday last, an act was read a second time, in the honourable the general assembly of this state, for co-operating with the spirit of the confederation:—By this act, the following rewards were proposed; for apprehending Daniel Shays, and committing him to any gaol within this state, one hundred pounds.

For the apprehending and committing as aforesaid, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, the reward of fifty pounds respectively.

It was to be enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons should receive, harbour or entertain within the limits of this state, knowingly or wilfully, the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, or Eli Parsons.

A letter from Boston, dated February 27, says, "Just as I am closing this, a letter arrived from a friend of mine at Keene, in the western part of New-Hampshire, dated Sunday noon, the 25th inst. informing that Silas Hardy just arrived, left Lake Champlain on Wednesday last in the morning. On his arrival at Pittsford, Vermont, he received certain intelligence that Shays, Wheeler, and one more, left Pittsford on Monday morning last, on their way to Canada.—On Wednesday Hardy met three or four sleighs with several men and women, supposed to be fugitives flying for safety."

It is asserted as a fact, that the legislature of Vermont have lately repealed the law passed a few years ago, which authorized their governor to deliver up any offenders from other states on proper application. The complexion of this business appears very unfavourable to government, as by the repealing of this law they sanction all villains who may apply to them for protection. Even Shays and his adherents, if they escape, may reside under that government without molestation.

A N N A P O L I S, March 22.

Extracts of letter from a gentleman in Queen-Anne's county

"I attended our delegates in their circuit through this county, to take the sense of their constituents. They met the people in seven different neighbourhoods, viz. Chester-mill, Ruthburgh, Beaver-Dams, Dixon's tavern, Church-Hill, Queen's-town, and Broad-Creek, on Kenj-Island.—The first meeting was at Chester-mill; there were about fifty, and their minds were no way prepared to express their sense upon the subjects referred to them; only three subscribed the proposed instructions; but many of them afterwards came in at the other meetings, and subscribed. At all the other places of meeting, the people were almost unanimous, and very generally subscribed. I am fully persuaded, three fourths of the people of this county are for a paper emission on loan, and an installment act, allowing the people five years to pay their debts; in different sums, and at different periods.

"Our delegates, at every meeting, addressed the people. Two great objects, they said, had engaged the attention of the general assembly, at their last session; the first was to relieve the people in the payment of their taxes; the other to relieve them in the payment of their private debts. The paper emission was calculated only for public and national purposes; other bills were devised to give relief in private cases.

"The great national object of the bill for a paper emission, they stated to be the procuring of means to discharge this state's proportion of its domestic debt; which, they said, amounted to nearly a million of pounds; that this debt consisted of public securities, or continental certificates; that congress, not having the money to pay this part of the federal debt, were obliged to give these securities or certificates, promising payment at a future day;—that these certificates were now principally in the hands of speculators, who had bought them from six to ten for one, and would willingly part with them at five for one; that two hundred thousand pounds would purchase up a milli-

on, and pay off our proportion of the domestic debt; that we had no resources to command two hundred thousand pounds; that we could not borrow, neither of our citizens, nor of any foreign power; that during the war, this state had borrowed of the subjects of Holland, forty thousand pounds, and has not been able to pay one shilling of interest; neither has congress been able to pay the interest on their foreign debt; that a convention of delegates, from the states, is to be held in Philadelphia next May, whose principal object is to give congress a compulsory power to compel the states to pay into the public treasury, the whole of the annual requisitions of congress; that these requisitions comprehend the interest as well of the domestic, as the foreign debt; and also, the expences of the military establishment, and civil government, of congress; that in the course of four years and an half, the deficiencies, on these requisitions, amount to near nine million of dollars; that when the compulsory power is once established, the interest of the domestic debt must be punctually paid, and provision made to pay the principal; that this will immediately appreciate the public securities or certificates, and then the people of this state will have this million of pounds of domestic debt to pay in taxes, in gold and silver; when, if a bold and decided stroke of finance was now made, they might pay it off, or purchase it up, with two hundred thousand pounds; that both branches of the legislature were of opinion, that this might be effected by a paper emission, but differed as to the plan; and that the fair question was, which of the two plans had the fairest prospect of success?

"Our delegates then met: the objections which had been made to a paper emission, and produced the bill to shew, that the emission was not receivable for debts for confiscated property, or arrearages of taxes, except for 1784, and 1785; for it had been asserted, that the western shore was greatly in arrear to what the eastern shore was; and, that this emission was receivable for all arrearages since the year 1779.—The consolidating act was also read, to shew, that the arrearages up to January, 1783, were made a part of the funds for the state debt; and, of course, not within the bill for a paper emission;—but, to do away at once this objection, the delegates told the people, that if they approved of the emission, except as to its being received for arrearages of taxes for 1784 and 1785, to subscribe the instructions, with that exception.

"Our delegates then went upon the proposed system of relief, as to private debts; the property bill, and the proposition for an installment act, were explained; but the installment act was preferred.

"They then took notice of the new doctrine in this country, that the people had no right to instruct both branches of the legislature, and reprobated it in the warmest terms, as a wicked, slavish doctrine; and, on this point, the people had no doubts, except a few Roman catholics."

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1787.

I CAN assure your readers, that a gentleman of this county has now in hand a piece styled "A trip to England, or the Memoirs of a person of distinction." As a relation of the actions of characters, who render themselves very conspicuous, furnishes both amusement and instruction, this piece will, I am assured, be well received by the public. Moreover, I apprehend it will contribute greatly to the satisfaction of travellers, or those persons who are about to visit foreign countries. The materials from which it will be composed are, no doubt, pure and genuine, and, if I am not much mistaken in the gentleman who has them in hand, they will be worked up into something not unworthy of the perusal of readers of both sexes. The politician, the man of fashion, the lover, in fine all classes of readers, I judge, will find something to suit their particular taste.

From a short extract which was put into my hands a few days ago by the author, and which I have his liberty to publish, in order to give the public some idea of the intended performance; I conclude that his motive is to defend a much injured character, and to hang it up in a proper point of view.—The motive is charitable, and will, no doubt, meet with general approbation.

"The subject of this piece, says the author, is a person whom of late many feeble attempts have been made to vilify and traduce. This worthy man is accused of having an invincible propensity to lying and scandal, and many instances are adduced that, it must be admitted, carry very strong evidence with them to prove the assertion. But if this matter be examined, as it undoubtedly ought to be, with true candour and impartiality, those qualities which have hitherto lain under a very heavy weight of censure will be eased of a considerable portion of that imputation.

"Astronomers tell us that the sun, notwithstanding his effulgence is so powerful as to obscure the light of those who look full upon him, has innumerable black spots floating over his surface, which though they intercept some of his rays, nevertheless render those which reach us much more splendid by the contrast they form with those beams of light that issue from his body.

"Every person knows, that is, every person of taste knows, that nothing adorns a fair face equally to black patches well disposed. Whether they be put on to hide pimples, or merely for ornament, is quite

indifferent. Why o to make an equal racter? A spot of ly them to my mind ganted effect. The to get over an averfi talents and but litt this prejudice. Bu large and compreh a vast degree of bo by such shackles, fore us.

"It may seem to natural taste for the delights to wallow i with his own vomit; pleasure is to be I think it is the fruit mighty efforts of a servile observance."

"An old English virtues had brought He doeth lye an he wolde carrie t selfe, and all his of moche abilitye, full dirtie and fou of necessarie use."

characters in all age foregoing paragrag their way to the might be; it shall such persons from the as well as the ge present speculations to prove to general have been much m

I shall add noth piece above mention its appearance in d A C

Messieurs G R A T A time when with impatience fo bly on the subject might not be una them the sense of grand jury of Talb subscribed at their the court-house.

March 12, 1787 To John Roberts and John Gib general assembly

WE the subscri deeply impress'd of the paper emit morals and comm United States,—h eyes the depreciat best funds, and gu conceiving that f another, and in can, at this time, convinced of the any sort contraver our proportion of support our credit ments, as well pu our opinion by the by the senate, in giving their nega paper money; w conceive to be u has been made to a tlemen, our repres vote gainst, and was and means entitled "An act or any other that to the same or eq

John Bracco, J Will. Dawson; ju Howes Goldsbo Singleton, Will, Denny, John Ker Lambden, Will. Coward, John B

Hadaway; grand

"Tis finish'd "The world's heart!

"Earth's gau "adieu!

"For ever now "For Oh! th "Breaks in, a "Died at l

George's county, MARY CONTE, eldest daughter o ten years. Let the anniversary moral!—but wh othered in that, t ing!—that prom

17 years to cor is added 'ere' t the span, but vi those various vi