

mination to preserve the peace of Europe; but that, as great disputes still subsisted between the Porte and Russia, which had not come to any point of decision; and a war seeming to him inevitable, from the difference which there was in opinion between the cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in case such event happened he would remain neutral. In the mean time, following the example of the French king, he would use every means to settle all difficulties, if the people were disposed to peace; but should his endeavours prove unfortunate, he should observe a rigid neutrality.

By accounts from Holland, there still exists, in that province, the greatest tumult and disorder, particularly at Amsterdam, where all business is nearly at a stand, owing to the disputes between the burghers and the army, both of whom have parties constantly under arms, under pretence of preserving the public peace.

General Arnold, the American refugee, is preparing to leave England, and goes to Newfoundland; it is thought in a public employment. The general takes out with him a frame and complete materials to erect a spacious (and for that part of the world) an elegant house.

The king of Prussia is reviewing and manœuvring all his troops, with the same precision and activity observed by his predecessor. His majesty has ordered some changes to be made in the dress, and in the composition of his army. The hats of the soldiers are to be altered, and to have only two corners; one to be let down before, the other behind, to preserve them from the sun and rain; on the sides they have leather flaps to cover their ears. Those regiments who had five colours, one to each company, are now only to have one colour to each battalion. The regiments of four battalions are reduced to three; the fourth is to form a battalion of grenadiers in a separate corps, and a certain number is taken out of each company of infantry to form a separate corps of chasseurs.

There is a rumour of there having happened a very serious contention in the East, between the governor of Bombay, and the French commander, in consequence of the former's having taken possession of the small island Diego Gratiosa, as a watering place. The French claimed it, and without waiting for orders from Versailles, obliged the English to withdraw. They aver that the pretence of using it as a watering place cannot be real, for it is almost totally without fresh water; and they claim it as the indisputable property of France, as there was a French family resident there.

#### ROSEAU, (Dominica) April 4.

Last Sunday evening about nine o'clock a schooner belonging to Mons. Dujardin, laden with 38 hogheads of sugar, having come to anchor in this port, was boarded by a number of sailors, who had been idling about this town, and forced away with three negroes on board; the captain and some of the people having just gone ashore. It is feared, they killed some of the negroes, from the continual cries on board. A schooner, with a detachment from the 30th regiment, and seamen from different ships in the harbour, have been in pursuit of them, and it is hoped that those daring wretches will soon be brought to that punishment which is justly due to their crime. No particular intelligence has been received when that paper went to press—it is requested that all the island papers will take this down, that it may be circulated as early as possible.

#### NASSAU, May 12.

Advices lately received in the West-Indies, from England, have, we are informed, excited the most uneasy apprehensions in the minds of the mercantile people of St. Eustatius, and St. Bartholomew. They say, that a bill will be brought into parliament during the present session, for imposing duties on flour, lumber, and other articles of American produce, imported into our islands from the foreign islands, equivalent to the freight of such articles imported in British vessels from the continent. For some time past, disposing of American produce to vessels from the British islands, has formed the principal business done at the foreign free ports in the West-Indies; and to this an effectual stop will be put by the new regulation alluded to.

#### PORTSMOUTH, June 9.

A gentleman in 9 days from Quebec, informs, that lord Dorchester is using every effort to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper discipline, and to be in readiness to march in four days from the time of notice being given—that the frontier posts have been strengthened by an additional regiment—that five regiments were daily expected to arrive at Quebec—that the British were preparing to equip and fit out their shipping upon the lakes, one of which (a ship of considerable force) was actually fitted out, &c.

#### WORCESTER, June 13.

The important question, whether the honourable house of representatives would concur with the honourable senate, in raising troops to replace those now in the field, whose time of service is nearly expired, has been warmly debated: several days were taken up last week, and the further consideration of it was on Saturday last put off until Tuesday this week, when it was again resumed—how it finally terminated, we had not heard when this magazine went to press—it was conjectured, however, that a concurrence to raise the troops would take place—

that the disqualifying act would be repealed—and measures taken both to support the dignity of government, and restore the public tranquillity.

The resolve for raising troops to replace those in the field, passed in the honourable senate 20 for and 6 against the motion.

#### NEW-YORK, June 23.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, two men, being fatigued, and wanting half an hour's nap after dinner (as was supposed) went into Mr. Murray's, near Murray's wharf, in this city, and called for a bed chamber to retire a few moments. It seems that the one could not sleep without the others assistance; he therefore began cordially to close his comrade's eyes!—but unfortunately he had scarcely beat out one of them before they were both disturbed from without doors, and the poor fellow was lugged away to a court of aldermen, at the city-hall, half asleep and awake, to answer, with his comrade, to the charge of breaking the peace by snoring murder! murder! so manfully, at the time his eye was closing!—We have since learnt from the said court, that they were severely rebuked for disturbing the peace of the community; after which one was sent to Bridewell, and the other to a physician.

Letters from Ostend inform us, that the emperor has laid a considerable impost upon rice and tobacco, the produce of the United States, not immediately imported from America.—While the other European powers seem disposed to throw every obstacle in the way of our trade, it must be highly agreeable, as well as advantageous, to receive this mark of favour and consideration from so illustrious a monarch.

By a gentleman from Port-au-Prince we learn, that a great number of American vessels are at that place, taking in molasses and taffia, but are so narrowly watched by the French officers of the customs, as to render the smuggling of sugar and coffee wholly impracticable. Added to this, a French man of war purposely stationed there, is obliged to see them clear of the port, the commander of which never fails to search them.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

On the 30th ult. a very long debate took place in the house of representatives for the state of Connecticut, upon a motion being made by Mr. Peter Bulkeley, of Colchester, for leave to bring in a bill to establish a tender law. Upon the division, to the honour of the house, there were only twenty-two for, and one hundred and forty-two against the proposed measure.

The easy recovery of Egypt by the Turks has made considerable noise in Europe; but, if we consider the general disposition of the inhabitants of that country, the event will not appear in a very extraordinary light. From the period that history succeeded fiction, the Egyptians have been uniformly a people as dastardly as they were superstitious. Cambyse made a conquest of their country in a single battle. Alexander gave them law without striking a stroke or without one of their cities daring to wait a siege. The Ptolemies subdued them with as little trouble; nor did Julius and Octavius Caesar find more difficulty in bringing them under obedience. Omar over-ran all that country in a single campaign. The Mamalukes, who inhabited Choccos and the regions of Mount Caucasus, became their masters afterwards. It was that people, and not the Egyptians, who defeated the armies of St. Louis, and took that king prisoner. These also, in process of time, like the original natives, became effeminate, cowardly, lazy and dissipated, and in three months time were brought under the yoke of Selidan I, who caused their sultan to be hanged, and made their kingdom a province of the Turkish empire.

A curious French ornithologist assures the public, in the journal, that he saw with a telescope, of 10 inches, a large bird of prey, soaring over Paris at the height of 2000 fathoms, and flying at the rate of 60 or 70 leagues an hour. He supposes it to have quitted the rocks of Iceland, Scotland, or Ireland, in search of a warmer climate; and asserts, that the Laeuer Gehier takes alternately a flight from the highest mountains of our hemisphere to the Andes or Cordilleras of the new world. Some, who have studied and watched the emigration of birds, may, perhaps, publish their opinions concerning these wondrous airy voyages; for the French observer scruples not to say, that from the British isles many carnivorous creatures take their flight as far as the Alps Pyrenees, or Mount Atlas.

Whatever measure may be recommended by the federal convention, whether an addition to the old constitution, or the adoption of a new one, it will, in effect, be a revolution in government, accomplished by reasoning and deliberation; an event that has never occurred since the formation of society, and which will be strongly characteristic of the philosophic and tolerant spirit of the age.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Jersey to his friend in New-York, dated June 12.

"I am sorry to tell you, that from the rapid increase of the Hessian Fly we have had prospects before us for our future crops of wheat: the present may be about half a crop in this neighbourhood, although we had little acquaintance with the insect last year. I have, however, visited some fields where they will not reap equal to the seed sown; and others have ploughed their wheat fields up so low back-wheat.

"From my having hatched the insect in glass jars, and kept them through every stage, I have become very familiar with them; indeed I should not have become acquainted with them in any other way; for I never could get the necessary information from others, although they are now almost as numerous in our houses as the common fly; and in the fields I have seen them as numerous as ants about their nests. They are now coupling, and the egg bags of the females are larger than the bodies of male and female together. The eggs now depositing on the standing wheat, &c. will hatch out now swarms in a fortnight's warm weather; and then they continue to increase from May until the first hard frosts. After the wheat is ripe, and until the new wheat springs up, they deposit their eggs on grass, particularly timothy, and on Indian corn; but this being of a strong, rapid growth, they cannot injure it."

The thunder gale that happened on Thursday night, is said to have been the severest for many years past. A vessel in the river was struck by the lightning, and we hear sustained considerable damage.

Advices from Europe inform us, that the spirit of stock jobbing had made such a progress in France, as to call aloud for the government to suppress it. This has given rise to an edict which prohibits that ruinous species of gambling, as equally dishonest in the means, and pernicious in the effects upon the progress of trade. The edict contains nine articles, and the penalty denounced against those who shall act contrary to its ordinances is a forfeiture of 24,000 livres, for the use of the informer, the exclusion of the offender from transacting business on the royal exchange, and if he is a banker, his name is to be struck off the list.

Late London news-papers advise, that "the Dutch still remain in their irresolute state—that party quarrels between the magistrates, burghers, and patriots, distract every town and village—that the mediators stand aloof, and the stadtholder lives as happily as a private gentleman can do, surrounded by a few guards, and in a place where he is popular; while every insult is offered to him in the other provinces, and faction universally prevails—that the states general, on the 23d of March, nominated a committee to determine and fix the degree of influence which the people have a right to in the government—that great debates had taken place on the occasion, between the Aristocrats and Stadtholderians; and the nomination took place in consequence, by only one vote majority." That by the accounts laid before the notables of France, it appears, that the French army costs 103 millions of livres; the marine 100 millions; and the military establishment of the king 33 millions annually—That the minister of France having made a demand on the receivers general of 10,000,000 livres to be advanced on their receipts—the 48 receivers met to take the same into consideration, and immediately advanced double that sum—That the whole of the notables's transactions, at Paris, has been published by authority in a large volume octavo; divided into two parts, in order to satisfy the impatience of the whole kingdom of France.

June 23, It is a fact of public notoriety, says a correspondent, that the members of the convention, ever since a quorum has been formed, have observed the greatest secrecy in all their transactions: nothing whatever of a public nature has been officially communicated or transpired. Very little credit is therefore to be given to what has hitherto appeared in the news-papers as to their resolves that Rhode Island should be considered as having withdrawn herself from the union—and shall upon no account be restored to her station again—and for her proportion of the federal debt, if gentler means will not avail she shall be compelled to be responsible—the prohibition of paper emissions, and the establishment of a mint for the receipt of bullion, &c.

The mere idle reports of busy-bodies, and the absurd foolish suggestions of trifling pretenders, are to be viewed and considered as the real and regular proceedings of the convention.

July 5, 1787.

THE ship Hanbury, captain William Dennes, now lying at Lower-Marlborough, Patuxent river, takes in tobacco consigned to John Lloyd, Esq; at seven pounds sterling per tun.

July 2, 1787.

ON the petition of John Lane, jun. a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the relief of the act, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said petitioner, that the 30th day of August next appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day for their behalf, according to the direction of the said act and it is ordered that this notice be published two weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Tell SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 4, 1787.

IF John Strickland, who left England in the year 1775, and arrived in Baltimore, is living and willing to apply to captain William Dennes, on board the ship Hanbury, lying at Lower-Marlborough, or Mr. John Clapham, in Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage. *Wm. Dennes*

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