

April 10, 1784.
ESS,
iver, and will cover
dollar to the groom,
the mare is first co.
ollar on credit.
or's Fearnought, his
Othello, his great-
the high bred im-
of Pacolet.
o shillings and six-
swerable for escapes
w
HOMAS GIBBS.

May 5, 1784.
or still remain to ad
of Maryland under
those who may have
yland that have any
the property of the
re requested to make
subscriber, living in
where at, and the
of property.
R. C. T. S. M.

P O L I S.
parcel of new map,
ginia, Pennsylvania,
comprehending the
rooke, Wabash, Illi-
e, soil, and produce,
ances, latitudes, &c.
annexed map, pub-
q; with a plan of the
several villages in the
stances between Fort
5, all engraved upon
SEPH WILKINS.

May 10, 1784.
L D,
AND whereon Mr.
ived, in St. Mary's
hiles from Leonard-
-bay, and about six
containing upwards of
a commodious large
pleasantly situated,
valuable grist mill,
air, a large apple or-
es of meadow in times
more may be ear-
r timothy, being al-
quantity cultivated
undred acres of the
may be cultivated ei-
its present state pro-
ost any place. The
of good quality for
g made one of the
e country. It is now
ounds of crop tobac-

adjoining, that has
me, and subject only
ls of tobacco per an-
bearing interest, will
of the purchase. If
iven for the greatest
bond, upon interest,
JOSEPH SPRIGG.

March 25, 1784.
the subscriber, in De-
ts of Patuxent river,
keel, mulberry tim-
The owner may have
and paying charges.
WILLIAM HALL.

May 6, 1784.
county gaol, as a run-
NEGRO TOM,
Somervell, of St Ma-
ired to take him away
Y HUNT, Sheriff.

is, May 14, 1784.
n & Muir,
the ship Pearce, cap-
om London, a large
to the season, which
s, at their store at the
fold, at wholesale,
3w

of the
W I S,
y be had at the
Office.

Charles-Street.

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1951.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 3, 1784.

P A R I S, March 8.

IT is thought there will be no council of war held on the officers of M. de Suffrein's fleet, as they have been punished already by his dismissal of them. If they think not to have deserved it, they will take proper steps to be reinstated, which it is supposed none of them will venture to do.

March 19. The king has been most liberal in the relief of the poor during this severe winter; the damage done in the country by the inundations is beyond description; his majesty has reserved four millions to be distributed among the poor farmers, who are almost all ruined. This sum is the produce of the savings of extraordinary expences lately retrenched, and one-tenth of all pensions above ten thousand livres.

EMMERIC, March 4. How is it possible to write the consternation we are in? we are bereft of dykes. The Rhine threatens total ruin to us: all our fields are covered with a sea of water; in short, our situation is beyond description. The cattle perish by thousands. Famine and cold unite their ravages to those of inundations; and vessels that have been sent for relief, have been destroyed. The couriers coming from Wesel to Westervoort, were obliged at the peril of their lives, to pass by the tops of the houses.

VIENNA, Feb. 21. In consequence of the dispatches lately arrived from Italy, orders have been sent to the army assembled on the frontiers, to separate; and the regiments are to return to their respective quarters.

For some time past the works of the fortresses of Pless have been suspended, but those at Theresianstadt are continued.

All public papers announced some time ago the capture made by an Algerine corsair of an imperial ship, commanded by captain Kering; and the restitution made of it afterwards at the requisition of the Ottoman Porte; but the regency has not added to that restitution any indemnification; and his Imperial majesty has charged his internuncio at Constantinople to solicit some, which cannot be refused, and which, according to the treaty concluded last year between the two courts, must be paid by the dey of Algiers, or by the Sultan.

March 13. The emperor has ordered 40,000 florins to be distributed among the sufferers by inundations from the thaw.

March 15. We have received the disagreeable news of a terrible fire having consumed the militia magazines of Esseg in Hungary; the loss is estimated at several millions. The fire continued three days.

By advices from Italy we learn, that the court of Rome is uneasy, on account of the preparation which the duke of Modena is making in his states. That prince rejects all the propositions of the holy see relative to the duchy of Ferrara, to which he forms some pretensions. The pope, in the mean time hath ordered the garrison of Ferrara to be reinforced and supplied with ammunition and provisions. The same letters from Italy say, that as soon as the pope had learnt that the regency of Tunis had declared war against the Venetians, he ordered that the frigates and galleys of the ecclesiastical state should not only protect the Venetian ships in case they were attacked, but also to join them against the Tunisians. The grand master of the order of Malta hath given the same instructions to all his vessels.

March 20. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, the cities of Buda and Pest in Hungary, were exposed to the horrid ravages occasioned by the overflowing of the Danube. The greatest part of those cities are under water, and that of Pest resembles an island. The loss of cattle, merchandise, and effects, is immense.

The most melancholy details of the inundations occasioned by the thaw arrive here from almost all parts of Germany, the Low Countries, France, Italy, &c. so that these misfortunes seem to have been the lot of almost all the countries of Europe.

MALTA, March 1. A squadron is fitting out by order of the grand master, which is to join that of Venice, to go on an expedition against Tunis; after which the two fleets are to join the Spanish fleets in an attack upon the city of Algiers.

PETERSBURGH, March 26. The empress has just issued an edict, giving leave to all foreigners, of what nation or country soever, to carry on a free and unlimited trade, both by sea and land, with the several countries bordering upon the Euxine, which have lately been annexed to the Russian dominions; and allotting specially to such foreign merchants the ports of Cherson, in the government of Catherineopol, Sebastopolis, (formerly called Acht-iar) and Theodosia (formerly Caffa) both in the province of Taurica, where they may reside and carry on their traffic, with the same immunities and privileges, religious and civil, as are allowed in this city and at Archangel.

URACHT, April 5. We have just learned, that M. de Thuelmever, envoy extraordinary from the king of Prussia, sent a letter the 30th ult. to their high mightinesses, from the king his master, since which there is nothing else talked of in the city, as the letter is said to be of the utmost importance to the republic.

Politics are so profoundly mysterious at Venice, that we hear of the bey of Tunis declaring war against the

republic, without knowing the occasion of the quarrel; we have just learned, however, that the foundation of it was laid above a year ago.

Our republic is constantly employed in putting our marine on the most respectable footing; the men are already at work in all our dock-yards, with the utmost diligence, on the construction of several ships of the line; and a fresh squadron is now equipping to sail about the 20th inst. to the Mediterranean, to relieve that under the command of vice admiral Rhynst.

MADRID, March 9. An express from Cadiz is just arrived at the Pardo, with the important news, that the fleet from Vera Cruz arrived safely in that port the first of this month, being composed of six register ships, whole cargoes, in gold, silver, and jewels, are valued at 27,281,140 piastres, besides 5278 serons of cochineal, and 5413 of indigo, &c.

The overflowings of the rivers which traverse our provinces have occasioned frightful devastations; the Guadalquivir especially has thrown down an infinite number of houses, and occasioned the greatest desolation in all the places which it has inundated.

FRANCKFORT, March 15. The inhabitants of Offenbach being surrounded by the waters, and in want of provisions, promised one hundred crowns to any person who had courage to bring them some; but none dared to venture except a Jew, who succeeded in supplying them, and retuled the proffered recompence.

FRANCKFORT on the Maine, March 7. We receive from every quarter melancholy accounts of the consequences of the thaw and overflowing of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Neckar. Many houses and mills at Sachfenhauzen have been swept away; thirteen houses were thrown down at Miltenberg, and a number of persons buried in their ruins; many edifices have been washed away by the torrent at Kittingen; one half of the town of Bonn is under water, as well as the villages of Limperic, Beul, and Schevantz; the Lutheran church and 130 houses have been destroyed at Mulheim.

VENICE, March 6. The bey of Tunis has broke the peace with this republic, on account of our not making him presents four times more valuable than usual. The senate immediately came to a resolution to send out a squadron of nine ships of the line, of seventy and ninety guns, four frigates, and eight xebecs, to bring that regency to reason, and to protect, at the same time, the Venetian flag in the Mediterranean, which is under the command of the chevalier Emo, a noble Venetian, of the highest reputation in the marine of the republic.

AMSTERDAM, March 23. The emperor hath lately applied to the court of France, requiring to know whether they should at all interpose in the business which he hath to settle with the Dutch, respecting the opening of the Schelde for a free navigation and trade to his dominions in the Netherlands. The French, who can, when it is necessary, put on the shew of moderation, have given for answer, that they have no concern in this affair, and do not interfere in the particular rights of nations.

L O N D O N, February 26.

Extract of a letter from Rochelle, Jan. 20.

"The night of the 17th to the 18th of this month, has been for us the most dreadful one ever experienced. On the 17th, towards evening, a strong wind arose, and at nine o'clock, we felt a shock of an earthquake, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail. The largest trees were torn up by the roots; the tiles and windows flew about the streets. Two hundred chimnies were thrown down; the upper stories were demolished and even some houses have been totally destroyed. In this general destruction, we were threatened with a fire, the progress of which we could not possibly have stopped. The fall of the chimnies in the places where the fire was beginning to catch, prevented the conflagration; the roofs of several churches, among the rest the cathedral, were stripped off; the wind even carried away the lead. The position from Nantes says, that he saw many trees lying on the road, torn up by the roots: that from Bourdeaux assures us, that the country between Rochfort and Saintes has suffered much: the lightning fell within twenty paces of the said position, who was thrown from his horse ten different times. The disasters at sea are still more melancholy. Many ships have foundered, both on our coast and that of the Isle of Rhea. Twenty-four dead bodies have been taken out of the water here, and a much greater number were taken up at the Isle of Rhea."

March 19. Goods to the amount of a million sterling have been shipped for the new states since Christmas last. Such the faith, and such the courage of British merchants!

March 26. By letters brought over by Wednesday's Dutch mail, we receive fresh confirmation of the distress occasioned by the inundations, in consequence of the thaw; and whilst the north of Europe is a prey to the effects of a long and severe winter, unheard of storms distress the inhabitants of the southern climes, especially along the coast of Sicily; the mole of Catania has been overfet, and the city overflowed by the sea; several houses were demolished, and many inhabitants lost their lives. Syracuse has experienced the same fate, the waters rising so high at the latter place, that great quantities of fish were left on the tops of the houses, and at Mafcar a ship was actually left in the same situation. In Calabria the inhabitants have not only been severely distressed by the inundations, but, in addition

to their calamities, several shocks of earthquakes have been felt, and in particular a very dreadful one on the 23d of January last.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 2.

"The migrations from out of Holstein have lately been so great, on account of the encouragement which the American states give to foreigners settling among them, that the king has found it necessary to publish an ordinance, forbidding, under heavy penalties, any person leaving the Danish dominions without licence; and even such as go to Santa Croix, or St. Thomas's, are by this new statute to give bond for their return, or security for their settling in those provinces. Jews are hereby also restricted from removing their property, and ships of any nation whatsoever, having such persons on board without the proper passports, are liable to seizure as having contraband goods on board.

"Mr. Dana, the American consul in this city, has just finished the treaties of commerce between the king and the United States, by an article of which the two powers are restricted from importing such articles as are the produce of each other.

April 6. A letter from Lisbon says, that since the order issued for stopping the American ship, which had a large quantity of Portugal money on board going out of the kingdom, more American ships with corn and flour have arrived there; therefore the queen has issued a fresh order, that if any American ships arrive with corn and flour, they shall be paid in cash, and that no officer do presume to stop them, to examine what money they have on board.

A large stock pure has been collected by the merchants of France, and presented to the court, for the purpose of equipping and discharging the expences of a secret expedition. It is pretended, that the object is new discoveries; but the judicious are of opinion, that India is the place of destination, as large quantities of military stores have been contracted for by the subscribers agents.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 30.

"The affair respecting the Dutch having made an irruption into the emperor's dominions, must be speedily settled, or a disagreement with the republic will take place. The count Orenaille, ambassador at the Hague, has orders to bring this matter forward immediately."

April 10. The foreign journals, published the beginning of this month in France and Germany, give very extraordinary accounts of the plans for the improvement of air balloons. M. Dillier, of the Hague, is endeavouring to apply aerostatic globes to the use of buoying up ships deeply laden, in order to facilitate their entrance into the harbour of Amsterdam, a scheme we have since heard likely to succeed. M. Carra has read a memoir before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, on aerial navigation, and proposes to add to the wings of a large globe a secondary balloon to serve as an anchor; to these he adds a conductor (to guard against lightning) and even a log-line for measuring its way. The academy have encouraged M. Carra to proceed in his experiments.

The Spaniards conceive they save their national honour, by making concessions to the grand signior, instead of the Algerines, who have treated their proposals for an accommodation with repeated contempt, since the last attack upon their capital.

Tunis, in point of natural situation, is one of the strongest ports in the Mediterranean, and has in former times resisted a larger force from this country than that which the Venetians are said to have sent against it.

The American residents in Europe are not found to answer the expense of keeping them, especially at Lisbon and Madrid, where there is a positive determination in the ministry of both courts, to give as little encouragement as possible in Europe to the new states.

Every letter received from France, confirms the conduct of that court in respect to the augmentation of its marine force, and it is said an explanation of this conduct is immediately to be demanded by our ministry.

A reinforcement is intended immediately for the East-Indies. This is in consequence of information recently received from France, stating the attention paid by that power to the increase of her marine, and also the sailing of two or more small squadrons.

At Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. very great orders are executing for all kinds of tools used in the various handicraft branches, implements of husbandry, and every article of hardware, in order for exportation to different parts of America.

While every man is contenting for his private interests in this election, few trouble themselves to consider of what is doing around us. Too much engaged in one pursuit, we have neither eyes nor inclination to view what others are doing. France is preparing a prodigious naval force; dispatches are sent to India. The Dutch murmur at the peace. The Americans run away with our West-India trade. Our funds are tumbling like the beams of an old house, and we are bribing electors, corrupting the country, and wasting money to get into parliament.

April 12. Letters from Amsterdam, which arrived on Friday, mention accounts to have been received from Batavia, that some very disagreeable disputes had arisen between the English garrison of Trinque-male, and the Dutch commandant, who had been lent to take possession of that fortress according to the 5th article of the treaty of pacification. In consequence of which the governor of Batavia had dispatched a frigate to the