

English chief at Madras, complaining in very high terms, of this infringement of the preliminary articles.

The above transaction, it is said, owes its origin to the intrigues of the French, who by no means wish affairs to remain quiet in the East Indies. Every engine of corruption has been exerted by that politic power to detach the states of Holland from their connection with this country since the breaking out of the American war, and it is well known they have been but too successful.

Accounts from Rotterdam are by no means auspicious to this kingdom. A spirit governs there very inimical to the British interest. In fact, the French interest envelopes every thing. By a liberal and well directed application of very considerable sums, the attachment of their old friends has been secured, and numerous proselytes have been gained to favour the new system of Gallic politics. It is asserted upon good authority, that above one million and a half of florins have been annually appropriated for some years back to secure the single province of Zealand to the French interest!

NEW-YORK, May 19.

We hear that the brig Marquis, captain Conklin, which sailed from New-London for Ireland, in January last, after being at sea a few days sprung a leak, and foundered, the people were saved by a French man of war, and carried to France.

May 20. Friday evening the 7th instant, an unusual noise was heard in New-Haven and the neighbouring towns, by some supposed to be an earthquake, by others, that of the explosion of a meteor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

The —, Harris, from Virginia to Liverpool, is put into Loughswilly, dismasted.

Thursday afternoon a barn on the Jersey shore, opposite this city, was set on fire by lightning and entirely consumed, together with a quantity of hay, &c. About the same time some cattle near the above building were struck dead, supposed by the flash which set fire to the barn.

May 25. The sloop Enterprise, captain William Cunningham, from the bay of Fundy for this port, was, on the 13th instant, cast away at Cape May. The people are saved, but the vessel and cargo totally lost.

A number of the Hessian troops which served in America, having arrived in England on their return home, did not depart thence till the beginning of April, having been detained by the late severe winter.

Extract of a letter from a citizen at Wyoming to his friend in this city, dated May 20.

"The dangerous disposition of the Connecticut faction in this country has lately been very alarming. On the 11th inst. a number of them, armed for the purpose, dispossessed some of the Pennsylvania settlers, who were peaceably cultivating their farms at Abraham's Plains, offering great violence to their persons, and repeatedly venting threats against the officers of government acting in this country. This and many other instances of outrage, which have marked the general conduct of this factious people, filled the minds of our good citizens with just apprehensions of being forcibly driven from this country, as soon as our only support (colonel Moore's corps) should be removed, the time for the removal of which being fixed and at hand, brought their former measures and repeated cruelties with fresh horror to our minds. In this alarming situation of affairs, it was conceived necessary to adopt some measures to avoid dangers so justly to be apprehended.

"Although we ardently wished to cultivate cordiality and friendship, we found, upon mature deliberation, such blessings could find no existence, whilst we permitted those pests to society to remain amongst us. We therefore conceived, however painful the alternative, that the removal of the most dangerous part of this faction would be the only resource which could lead to the establishment of that peace and good order we so anxiously wish for.

"This opinion being unanimously adopted by us (who pride ourselves upon ever being faithful subjects of this state, as part of the union) we proceeded to take such measures as we thought absolutely necessary to our safety.

"Some days were given to the Connecticut settlers to move off, with their families and property, or to produce such proofs of their peaceable intentions towards this state, and its citizens, as would quiet our apprehensions, and accordingly qualify them to remain peaceably in their habitations.

"Those whose designs were good readily complied with one or other of these reasonable proposals—many moved up the river—whilst others, from explicit declarations of their good intentions, received every indulgence.

"However, many old offenders, notorious for the part they had ever taken in the many unjustifiable acts of violence committed upon the persons and property of the Pennsylvania settlers in this country, and who, from their obstinately persisting to stay, we strongly suspected of promoting farther disturbances—these circumstances marking them out as persons too dangerous to remain, we found ourselves drove to the necessity of expelling them out of this place.

"This disagreeable business is now effected—a measure deemed necessary by the unanimous voice of the citizens, and carried into execution by them with great spirit and decision, at the same time the highest degree of lenity marked their proceedings, treating the widows and infirm with tenderness and attention.

"I flatter myself that this revolution, so long and so devoutly wished for, will entitle those who brought it about to much merit and applause. It met with my approbation so heartily, as to make me take a part in it.

"Official characters may be deemed reprehensible for this late revolution. I assure you that they are in no instance culpable; they were never consulted or concerned in the measure."

ANNAPOLIS, June 3.

On Friday the 23rd ult. the ship Washington, captain Dale, arrived at Chester, after 31 days passage from London, and 24 from land to land. By her we are informed, that colonel Franks arrived at the secretary of

state's office in London on the 7th of April, with the ratification, on the part of congress, of the definitive treaty of peace, and the day following he set off for France.

A large ship arrived in Delaware bay soon after the Washington, but we have not heard from whence.

Cambridge, May 27, 1784.

"On Tuesday May the 25th, about six o'clock in the morning, departed this life, after an illness of three days, Miss Polly Maynadier, of this place, in the 18th year of her age. It youth, and an uncommon share of the ornaments of mind and person, together with the possession of every virtue, which commanded and secured to her the affection and love of all around her, could claim a longer date, this amiable young lady had the fairest pretensions to a more extended period.

"Whilst prudence than'd her course, religion's purer ray influenced and sanctified her every action.

"Oh! let some messenger of peace descend, to heal a pining mother's heart, and snatch the cyprids from the mournful brow."

"Hence may the youth of both sexes this useful moral draw, that neither youth, beauty, nor the possession of every charm, which captivates mankind, are exempt from the sudden, the unexpected call of death! When we reflect on the short summons given to this amiable young creature, whose soul has winged her flight to her native heaven, and that a few days before, we saw her in the bloom of beauty, and vigour of youth, we cannot help apostrophizing her in the elegant lines of a celebrated female pen—

"Ah! what avails thy happy art to please,
Thy sprightly converse, an thy graceful ease,
Since death un pitying summons thee away,
And clos'd at morn thy bright unclouded day."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

INFLUENCED by a due regard to public opinion, I should have explained the principles upon which captain Carbery was arrested, as soon as I understood the legality of the proceeding was questioned, had I not been restrained, by considerations which still have sufficient weight with me, to prevent a publication on the subject.

Captain Carbery has not been discharged, or tried; and it is highly improper to discuss, in the news-papers, any point relating to the case of a person accused, before the charge against him is judicially examined.

As a delegate of Maryland, I am responsible to the general assembly for the discharge of the trust committed to me; and it would neither be respectful to the assembly, or consistent with the character I hold, to submit my proceedings to any other examination, before the constitutional tribunal shall have decided upon them. The part I had in the arrest of captain Carbery, with the reasons for the measure, will be truly stated to the general assembly at their next meeting; when those who are equally friends to the federal government, and rights of the citizen, will, I trust, be satisfied of the rectitude of my conduct, and those who are enemies to both, may use the opportunity to try their influence against me. In the mean time, misrepresentation and slander will only give an unnecessary proof of the malignity of their authors, without wounding my feelings or reputation.

THOMAS STONE.

Annapolis, May 26, 1784.

Extracts from the journal of congress.

April 14. The delegates of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, having informed Congress, that the legislature of said state, at their session in February last, passed the following resolutions, to wit, "Resolved, That the delegates of this state be, and they are hereby instructed to use their influence to obtain a recess of Congress as soon as the national business will possibly admit.

"It is further voted, that the delegates of this state request that honourable body to adjourn and convene at Rhode-Island in the course of the next year, or as soon as may be convenient; and that Congress be informed, that if the aforesaid request shall be acceded to, this state will prepare suitable buildings for their accommodation." And thereupon moved,

That on the twenty-sixth day of May next, the president adjourn this Congress until the twenty-sixth day of October next, then to meet at Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and if a sufficient number of members to form a house, should not then meet, that all the business before this Congress unfinished at the time of said adjournment, be referred to the United States in Congress, who shall be assembled at said Newport, on the first Monday in November next.

A motion was made and seconded, to strike out the words "then to meet at Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," and afterwards the words "at said Newport"—And on the question, Shall those words stand? It passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

A motion was then made and seconded, in lieu of the words struck out, to insert "to meet at Philadelphia"—And on the question to agree to this, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded, to postpone the further consideration of the motion under debate, in order to take up the following. That the states of Maryland and Virginia be informed, that provided they will advance the United States — pounds, for the erecting the necessary buildings for the reception of congress at or near George-town, at the falls of Patowmack, it shall be allowed them in the requisitions made on them for the year — by the United States in Congress assembled. And on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded in lieu of the words struck out, to insert "Alexandria"—And on the question to agree to this amendment, it passed in the negative.

A motion was made and seconded, in lieu of the words struck out, to insert "to meet at Trenton, in the state of New-Jersey, agreeably to their act of the 21st of October last"—And on the question to agree to this, it was resolved in the affirmative.

April 15. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 16th of January, from the superintendent of finance, as agent of marine, respecting a claim of captain Greene and others,

Resolved, That no extra allowance be made to naval officers who have been or who may be employed on courts martial in the state, where they reside at the time of holding the same, or where the ships or vessels of war, to which they belong did or may lie at the time of their being so employed.

That the agent of marine report to congress, a reasonable allowance per day for such naval officers, as have been or shall be employed on courts martial out of the states of their residence, or in a state where the ships or vessels of war to which they were or may be attached did not or shall not lie at the time of their being so employed.

April 16. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 13th of August, from his most christian majesty, and a memorial from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France,

Resolved, That the letter reported by the committee, be signed by the president, in behalf of the United States in Congress assembled, and transmitted to his Most Christian Majesty, in answer to his letter accompanying the portraits of his majesty and of his royal consort, which he has been pleased to present to Congress.

Resolved, That the president inform the honourable the minister of France, that Congress have a due sense of the care which he has taken for preserving the portraits and are desirous that they may continue in his possession until proper places can be provided for them.

That a letter be addressed by the president to the supreme executives of the several states, informing them of the intelligence communicated by the minister of France, to wit, "That his Most Christian Majesty has determined that L'Orient shall be a free port; and although the edict is not published, may be so considered by the citizens of the United States—And that the merchants of the United States, likewise enjoy the liberty of frequenting the ports of Marseilles and Dunkirk, and participate, as other nations, the franchises and privileges of these two places."

That the minister of France, in answer to his letter of the 9th instant, requesting to know what measures had been taken by the United States, relative to the payments of the portions of the principal and interest of the loan of eighteen million livres furnished by his Most Christian Majesty, and also of five million florins supplied in Holland, and guaranteed by his majesty, be informed that as all the legislatures have not yet passed on the recommendations of Congress of the 18th of April 1783, for establishing permanent funds, supplementary requisitions on the states will be adopted to provide for the interest of the loans aforesaid for the present year, and that the greatest care will be taken by subsequent measures for the punctual payment of the principal and interest, as they may respectively become due, according to the terms of the several contracts.

April 19. Resolved, That the legislatures of the several states be informed that whilst they are respectively represented in Congress by two delegates only, such an unanimity for conducting the most important public concerns is necessary as can rarely be expected. That if each of the thirteen states should be represented by two members, five out of twenty-six, being only a fifth of the whole, may negative any measures requiring the voice of nine states—That of eleven states now on the floor of Congress, nine being represented by only two members from each, it is in the power of three out of twenty five, making only one eighth of the whole, to negative such a measure, notwithstanding that by the articles of confederation, the dissent of five out of thirteen being more than one third of the number, is necessary for such a negative. That in a representation of three members from each state, not less than ten of thirty-nine could so negative a matter requiring the voice of nine states—That from facts under the observation of Congress they are clearly convinced, that a representation of two members from the several states, is extremely injurious by producing delays and for this reason is likewise much more expensive than a general representation of three members from each state—That therefore Congress conceive it to be indispensably necessary and earnestly recommend that each state, at all times when Congress are sitting, be hereafter represented by three members at least; as the most injurious consequences may be expected from the want of such representation.

April 21. The committee to whom was referred a letter of 17th from baron Steuben, relative to lieutenant colonel Ternant, report, that upon a perusal of the said letter, the report of the secretary at war of May last, and other papers relative to the rank and services of lieutenant colonel Ternant, they are of opinion that the various and important offices intrusted to him, have been executed in a manner honourable to himself and highly beneficial to the United States, and that he was justly entitled to the commission of a lieutenant colonel commandant upon the promotion of general Armand: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the commission of colonel in the legionary corps, to which he was attached, be granted to lieutenant colonel Ternant, to bear date from the promotion of general Armand.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the grand committee appointed to prepare and report to Congress, the arrears of interest, &c. when a motion was made and seconded, to amend by inserting, "commutation to the army agreeable to the act of 22d March 1783—5,000,000—interest thereon 300,000" immediately before "total"—And the question to agree to this amendment was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, to strike out the four last items in the statement from "1784. Dec. 31. Loan office debt" to "army debt," &c. both inclusive—And on the question, Shall that part of the report stand? The question was lost, and that part of the report was struck out.

Resolved, That the paymaster general be, and he hereby is directed to govern himself in settling the accounts of the army since the year 1779, by the payments made by the respective states to their lines, so that where the pay has been secured by any state, the same shall not be again secured by the United States.