t of Letters
ſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if
re the firſt day of July next,
General Poſt-Office as dead

LEIN, Lower-Marlborough;
Maryland.
Burneſton, Charles Beard, Anna-
nne-Arundel county; Waymack
William Brown, St. Mary's
ſhears, John Booth, Peter Belk,
nuel, Maryland.
(3), Richard Alexander Contee
ard Chew, Herring Bay; Sarah
, Zachariah Childs, Pig Point;
Mary's county; John Cheſley,
ew, major Richard Chew, Cal-
n Chancy, John Conwell, Tho-
ollins, James Cheek, Maryland.
erningham Drury, Pig-Point;
rince-George's county; Natha-
ard's creek; John Doſſey (2),
con Dare, jun. Calvert county;
ict; Michael Drew, John Dow-

nnapolis.
roſter, of the ſhip Anne, Bene-

Allen Gwin, Annapolis; Gray
lunting creek; John Gray, Bat-
Gray, Calvert county; Robert

Hanſon, Samuel H. Howard
ſon, Annapolis; Daniel Healy,
hard Harriſon, Araminta Harri-
Mary Harriſon, Cedar Grove;
board the ſhip Anne, Benedict;
road Creek; Eliſha Hance, Ben-
g Creek; Scarth Hellen, James
s Creek; Richard Hardiſly, Cal-
l Hopkins, jun. Richard Hance,
Joſeph Hance, John Hardiſly,
Zachariah Hall, William M.

former governor of Maryland;
re of B. Harwood, Annapolis;
int; William Johns, ſhip Anne,
Johnſon, Maryland.
onard-town; Daniel Kent, Lower

obert Lewis, Annapolis; Robert
ge's county; Abraham Lowe,
vidence Lane, Samuel Lane, Cal-

on, Beriah Maybury, Annapolis;
r's Creek; John Mills, Calvert
nd Whittington (5), capt. Samuel
Marlborough; Donald Mac Leod,
Maryland.
-point.
nn Perkins, Annapolis; Francis
lis.
John Ratcliffe, or John Marſhall,
el Ridout, Horatio Ridout, Tho-
n Reeſe, Thomas Rutland, Theo-
napolis; Dr. Rumſey, near Anna-
odes, Hunting Creek; William H.
ounty; William Richards, Mary-

apt. John Jonathan Spencer (3),
Muir, Annapolis; Barzillai Sim-
later, Elizabeth Skinner, Frances
Creek; capt. Walter Smith, John
rd's Creek; Sinclair and Graham,
n; James Mackall Sollers, John
nty; Paul Sherridan, John Sim-
vden, Richard Shrive, Maryland.
lliam Thompſon, Annapolis; Tho-
River; Abraham Tanquary, John
Tillard, Thomas Tillard, William
; John Turner, St. Leonard's
nyhill, Calvert county; Rebecca
Thomas, Maryland.
oft (2), William Wilſon, Matthew
; John Wayman, ſen. Margaret
lel county; Samuel Ward, ſen.
J. Waters, Prince-George's coun-
ſon (2), Hunting town; William
g Creek; Benjamin Ward, Lower
lliary Wilſon, William Waters,
rancis Williams, Calvert county;
Samuel Ward, of Benjamin, John

Maryland.
S. GREEN, D. P. M.
delivered, without the money.

the PUBLIC.
e to make you a tender of the ſer-
houſe of R. A. CONTEE, and
LONDON.——For the accommoda-
choose to favour us with their con-
co, we shall have one ſhip in Pa-
Patuxent, and one in South river;
e will be made to thoſe who wiſh
C. pledges his honour to thoſe who
them with their orders, that the
all be paid to them.
R. A. CONTEE and Co.
uary, 1792.

NAPOLIS:
REDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2365.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1792.

DUBLIN, *February* 28.

CONFLAGRATION of the SENATE-HOUSE.

ABOUT half paſt four o'clock, yeſterday afternoon, the ſheet-iron funnel from one of the ſtoves, either that in the corridore, or that in the hall forming the weſtern wing of the court of requeſts, which paſſed through the roof, cloſe by the baſe of the great dome, was obſerved from the ſtreet to be on fire, but no further noticed until a few minutes paſt five, when the members in the houſe were alarmed by the tumultuous buſtle of a number of the people paſſing and repaſſing, in ſeeming confuſion, before the windows which, from the baſe of the dome, threw light into the houſe.

Immediately an alarm of fire was given, and the houſe filling with ſmoke, corroborated this alarm. It was thought, however, too trifling to interrupt the buſineſs of the houſe, when ſome one of the members who had diſcerned the fire from the ſtreet, and had made his way to the roof, looking down into the houſe from one of the ventilators, confirmed the apprehenſions of those within, by ſaying the dome was ſurrounded by fire, and would tumble into the houſe in five minutes.

The ſpeaker inſtantly put the queſtion of adjournment—and all the members ran into the ſtreet, where they had the mortification to obſerve the flames burſting forth on all ſides from the baſe of the dome, and the ſplendid pile crowned with all the horrors of conflagration.

In leſs than three quarters of an hour from the firſt appearance of ignition, the whole dome was ſurrounded by a volume of fire, which ſoon made apertures on all ſides, by melting the copper from the wood work, and thus exhibiting the cavity of the dome filled with flames, like a huge furnace, and vomiting every moment torrents of fire.

The whole pile now preſented a grand ſpecimen of the horrible ſublime—and ſtruck the mind with the recollection of the Miltonic Pandemonium.

About half paſt ſix, the dome, burnt on all ſides from its ſupporting principles, tumbled into the houſe with one great craſh, and communicated the ruinous voracity of its flames to every thing ſurrounding.

The houſe of lords was ſitting, in debate, when the flames firſt broke out.

The flames were ſeen, from all parts of the town. The bells of St. Andrew's church rang an alarm-peal for two hours. The crowd of people collected was immenſe, and the regret poignant and univerſal, for this cataſtrophe of an ornament to the architecture of the metropolis.—Engines were brought from all ſides; but their approach was ſo tardy, and, when they did come, the ſupply of water ſo very ſcanty, that the rapidity of the flames baffled all their efforts to prevent the total ruin of the place.

Parties of horſe and foot from the garriſon were immediately brought to keep off the populace, and prevent as well plunder to the chambers, as interruption to the fire men. The flames having ſpent their fury on the houſe of commons, ſpread their ravages to the reſt of the building, and blended every thing ſuſceptible of combuſtion in the common ruin.

The immenſe volume of flames that filled the ſurrounding atmoſphere, and the ſhowers of fire that fell on all ſides, threatened deſtruction to the vicinities at the rear of the building, ſo far as Fleet-ſtreet, and even to the ſhips moored on Aſton's-Quay.

Happily and providentially the calmneſs of the night prevented the miſchief that would otherwiſe have been inevitable.

The horror of this ſcene was in a great degree heightened by an apparent eclipſe of the moon, which ſeemed, in gloomy ſadneſs, to murmer the event.

Thus fell the ſenate-houſe of Ireland—the moſt elegant and beſt accommodated in Europe.

We have the pleaſure to learn, however, that the valuable library—and all the papers of importance, were ſaved.

About half paſt one o'clock this morning, the fire, which was then confined within the lower part of the houſe of commons, was almoſt extinguiſhed.

March 1. Yeſterday the members of the houſe of commons aſſembled in the coffee-rooms, as the houſe had been entirely deſtroyed by the fire of the day before.

The ſpeaker ſaid, he was happy in being able to inform the houſe, that notwithſtanding the dreadful accident which had happened, none of the records or journals of the houſe were deſtroyed, except the roll which contained the ſignatures of the members, which had been burnt with the table upon the floor, in a drawer of which it lay.

A committee of the houſe met in the ſpeaker's chamber, which eſcaped the conflagration. They ſat a very conſiderable time, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the cauſe of the late dreadful fire which conſumed the houſe of commons.

None but members were admitted into the chamber. We underſtand, however, that though ſeveral evidences were examined before the committee, nothing ſatisfactory tranſpired as to the real cauſe of that dreadful cataſtrophe.

BOSTON, *April* 19.

NEWS from the WEST-INDIES.

Since our laſt, ſeveral veſſels have arrived from Port-au-Prince; all of which bring the moſt gloomy accounts of the ſituation of that iſland; the diſtreſſes of which appear to be owing, not more to the revolt and devaſtation of the ſlaves than to the enmity prevailing among the freemen, and the want of ſubordination to any government.

About the 13th of March, the negroes attacked the town of Leogane, ſet fire to the plantations on the plain, and were joined by the negroes thereon, who had till then been in quiet ſervitude: after much fighting and burning, the negroes retreated. Many were killed on both ſides—the loweſt number, including all parties and colours, is ſtated at 1000.

Captain Wollman of Salem, who ſailed from Port-au-Prince the 23d of March, at evening, informs, that 1000 militia and 500 regulars marched out that morning, ſaid to be on account of the inſurrection of the negroes on ſeveral plantations on the plain, who had drove their maſters into town.—That they were met and oppoſed by the mulattoes, whoſe head quarters were only four miles from the town.—That he ſaw numbers of the wounded brought into town while he was on ſhore—That the battle continued all day—and that its iſſue was unknown when he ſailed.

A detachment of the regular troops had been called for, by the municipality, to go to Leogane, at the time of the negroes attacking that place, and boats were prepared to tranſport them; but the officers refuſed to embark—as they ſaid their orders were to defend the town of Port-au-Prince—they therefore could not anſwer for their quitting their ſtation. For the ſame reaſon, they had alſo refuſed to march to the plains around Port-au-Prince. But the clamours of the populace, and of the private ſoldiers, being for action, the municipality cauſed the officers to be arreſted, and ſent to the Cape, in order to be carried to France. After this, new officers being ſubſtituted, the troops marched out, as before mentioned.

Extract of a letter from the houſe of Otis and Mackay, at the Cape, dated March 22.

"The troops begin to arrive, and we are in hopes ſomething deciſive will ſoon be done."

Captain Slewman, in the brig St. John, arrived at Salem from Cadiz laſt Saturday, in 45 days paſſage. A little before he ſailed, orders were received at that port for 40 ſhips of the line to be made ready for ſea immediately: this order was executing and ſeveral were already manned and equipped when captain Slewman ſailed.—The object of this armament was not known. The diſturbance with the Moors could not require it.

The French national colours were permitted to fly in the harbour; but the French officers were not ſuffered to wear the national cockade on ſhore: which will probably be the caſe, till the king of Spain formally acknowledges the legitimacy of the preſent government of France.

April 10. We are told, that a young gentleman, late of this town, now commands a corps in TIPPOO SAIB's army, in India.

PITTSBURGH, *April* 21.

Saturday laſt ſailed from this place, with a detachment of men to protect the ſettlement at Galliopolis, lieutenant Demler of the 2d United States regiment.

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Fort Franklin, lieutenant Jeffers, of the 1ſt United States regiment, with a party of Seneca Indians, to ſcout on our frontiers with the ſpies and ſix months levies.

We are happy to contradict, in part, the paragraph under the Pittſburgh head, in our laſt, giving an account of the murder of 20 perſons by the Indians, as from well authenticated accounts it appears, that only one woman and Mr. Edgar were killed.

We are enabled to inform our readers from good authority that captain Paul, who is ſtationed on the ſouthweſt frontier of Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, has erected a very ſtrong block houſe on the Dunkard branch of Wheeling creek, a little above Mr. Ryerſon's mills, from whence he makes almoſt daily excurſions over the neighbouring grounds; by his vigilance, and the co-operations of his ſubaltern officers, who have nearly completed two other block houſes, one on his left, the other on his right, each at a few miles diſtance, it is expected he will completely thwart the deſigns of any ſmall parties of the ſavages that may approach that part of our frontier.

Beſides those Indians which carried off and ſcalped the two boys mentioned in our laſt, there are evident ſigns of ſeveral ſmall parties having prowled along the ſouth weſt frontier of Waſhington and Ohio counties, particularly on Wheeling weſt of the Pennſylvania boundary.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 28.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated April 20.

"Yeſterday lieutenant Jeffers arrived in town from Fort Franklin, accompanied by 21 Indians of the Seneca nation, to which place he intends returning in the courſe of a few days, where he will be joined by 100 more, who are now out planting corn, for the ſupport of their women until their return."

ADVICES FROM INDIA.

The French frigate the Thetis, M. Dupois commander, anchored on the 27th of November in the road of Breſt. She left Pondicherry towards the end of Auguſt, and has had a moſt expeditious paſſage. A commiſſary-general of Pondicherry comes home to France, charged with two ſealed mails from Tippoo, containing preſents to the moſt Chriſtian king. It was this ſhip carried back to Aſia the ambaſſadors from Tippoo to France.

By this ſhip a number of letters were received in France from Pondicherry. The following is a letter from the gentleman reſident there, who tranſmitted the firſt accounts of the check received by earl Cornwallis on the 15th May.

PONDICHERRY, Auguſt 1.

"All that I communicated to you in my letter of the 17th June laſt is certain. If the Mahrattas had not arrived ſo ſeaſonably after the battle of the 15th of May, the Engliſh army would not have been able to reach Bangalore. They covered their retreat, and gave them food.

"After Tippoo retired to Seringapatam, and took his quarters, the Engliſh cavalry entered the province of Arcot, and encamped at Vellore and Arcot. There are in all not more than 800 white and black remaining, out of about 3000, of which they were compoſed in the beginning of February.

"Earl Cornwallis had ordered down from Bengal 111 elephants, which were lent to him by the nabob of Oued. Some of them were intercepted and carried off by Tippoo. The reſt totally periſhed with hunger and fatigue.

"After the battle of the 15th May, Tippoo detached Coumordickan, his couſin, the ſon of Mirſael, with a large detachment of artillery, to attack general Abercrombie. His army, conſiſting of between 10 and 11,000 fighting men at leaſt, were alarmed at the ſight of the nabob's troops, Coumordickan took advantage of the alarm, and carried off ſeveral pieces of cannon, the military cheſt, with four lacks of rupees, the baggages, the hoſpital and the ſick, and killed and made priſoners a number of Europeans and blacks. The defeat would have been complete, if general Abercrombie had not thrown himſelf into the defiles of the mountains, where the horſe could not act.

"Tippoo repoſes himſelf in Seringapatam. He ſuffers the ſeaſon of the rains to paſs over, with the intention of taking the field again after the feaſt of Daſſora, which finiſhes about the middle of September. In the mean time he has married his youngeſt ſon and ſeveral other of his relations, with great pomp and ſolemnity.

"I do not know if the Engliſh are in condition to make a third campaign, and to fulfil their object of beſieging Seringapatam. It is certain that they are under the neceſſity of renewing entirely their tents and baggage, of remounting their cavalry, and of procuring between 30 and 40,000 draught bullocks, an article more difficult to procure than money. Their finances are exhauſted. The premiums which they give with the company's bills are advanced to more than 25 per cent. More than a million of piaſtres ſent from England arrived at Madras very ſeaſonably to ſupport their credit.

"Their army is exhauſted by fatigue, and reduced to 15,000 men, of which 4000 only are Europeans; and it is hardly believed, that they can continue the war in their preſent ſituation, unleſs the other powerful princes of India ſhall aſſiſt them.

"Tippoo has brought from the Decan 20,000 horſes to remount his cavalry; and he is making the moſt extenſive preparations to defend himſelf. It is ſaid, however, that a negotiation for peace is actually going on, with the concurrence of the Mahrattas and the Nizam."

FIRE AT MARBLEHEAD.

Marblehead, April 14, 1792.

Early in the evening of laſt Wedneſday, a very alarming fire began in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. James Bowler, and entirely conſumed it, four other dwelling-houſes, and ſeveral ſhops and barns.—This melancholy event was occaſioned by a child of Mr. Bowler, who had, unobſerved, taken a lighted candle into the cloſet of an upper chamber, and there by ſome means caught a bundle of laths on fire. The child, frightened at the miſchief, ſhut the doors of the cloſet and chamber, and ran below; but, too young to be aware of the conſequences, and afraid of correction, as he has ſince confeſſed, concealed the circumſtance; and it was