

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1783.

ARDES, March 11.

SUNDAY last, at nine in the morning, a part of a very high mountain tumbled down, and stopped up the river Ardes till five o'clock the next day, so as not to suffer the least drop to pass through. On the part fallen unfortunately stood a mill composed of two buildings, which was swallowed up, so that not the smallest trace of it remains. A servant belonging to the mill being happily out of doors at the time, and perceiving the danger which threatened him, made his escape before the ground separated. Another person less fortunate was buried under the ruins. The miller experienced the same fate, in attempting to bring off some cattle that were in the stables. A child of five years of age was saved by a peasant, who, notwithstanding the danger, went in search of him, and brought him off by the neck. The height of the mountain fallen is 400 toises, the bank formed by it 150 long by 30 wide, and more than 400 toises long and about 100 feet deep. The water has at present scooped itself a passage over the bank about 20 feet wide.

HAGUE, April 9. The sieur Dumas was lately presented to the prince and princess of Orange, in the quality of charge des affaires of the United States of America.

Their high mightinesses have terminated the satisfaction of the court of Denmark, the affair of the English ship the Lark, taken by captain Van Dennepe, in the North Sea, the 9th of August last; and, to avoid a longer discussion on the part of the sieur de Saint Saphorin, they have sent orders to the college of admiralty of the meuse, to restore that ship, with her whole cargo, to her owners, on their paying the charges of taking care of, and preserving the ship; the whole in full confidence that his Danish majesty will, on occasion, act with the same spirit of conciliation towards the republic.

FRANCFORT, April 22. Amongst all the various reports which have been circulated respecting the negotiations, which are said to have taken place between the Turks and some detachments of Austrian or Russian troops, it is at least certain that they are making every preparation for war. The transports from Vienna to Hungary are many in number, and of very considerable value; and the regiments intended to be stationed on the confines, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching. The Porte, nevertheless, perseveres in its pacific system, and if the conditions proposed by the two imperial courts should not be too hard, it seems willing to make many sacrifices for the preservation of peace; of this number is the re-establishment of prince Yprilanti, the late hospado of Wallachia, who has not only been recalled from exile, but also through the intercession of Russia, will be restored to the regency of his principality. They add, that one of his sons, a young man full of military ardour, will enter into the service of the court of Vienna.

UTRECHT, May 2. Mr. Van Berkel, appointed minister plenipotentiary from the States General to the Thirteen States of America, will set off in June for the place of his destination; he will sail in the Hercules of 64 guns, the command of which has been given to Mr. de Melvil; the Centaur, of 44 guns, la Ceres, of 40 guns, and two other frigates, will accompany l'Hercule.

LONDON, April 20.

On Tuesday afternoon William Wynne Ryland, who stands charged with forging acceptances to two bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the East India company of 7114l. was apprehended by one Beaumont, and another constable, attending the public office, in Bow-street, in a private house at Stepney, in consequence of information given them at the Brown Bear, in Bow-street, by a shoemaker, purporting, that he suspected the man, for whose apprehension a reward of 300l. had been offered, to be then at Stepney from the circumstance of a shoe with the stamped impression of Ryland having been that day sent him to mend. When the officers entered the room they saw Ryland sitting at a table, in a serious posture, with a book in his hand, and as he turned his head, and seeing them, he seized a razor which lay before him, and cut his throat. The wound was sewed up and the unhappy man put to bed; and in the mean time an express was sent to Bow street. In consequence of which, Sir Sampson Wright, and Gilbert, Esq; immediately set off for Stepney, where they found the prisoner in a very improper state for examination, both on account of the extreme agitation of his mind and the danger attending the wound he had given himself. Ryland remained at Stepney; his hands being confined, and being watched by six men, lest he should tear open the wound in his throat, or by some other means put an end to his life.

On Thursday evening another over-land express was sent off for the East-Indies, to travel through France and Italy to Constantinople, and from thence, by the most speedy means, to Bengal.

The last ships the French dispatched to the East-Indies were le Protector of 74 guns, le Fendant 74, and l'Arzonote 64, and la Heron of 32. They failed in April, and have certainly reached the Asiatic seas before this time.

The Dutch force in the East-Indies to co-operate with the French, will consist of one ship of 68, three of 60, two of 56, one of 40, and two of 20 guns. This squadron sailed from the Texel in August last, and have not been heard of since.

May 2. The time for a cessation of hostilities in every part of the globe, is now arrived, except in the East-Indies, where all captures will be good if made before the 10th of July.

The following is said to be the arrangement for satisfying the loyalists who have suffered to much by the American war: twelve pensions £.500 a year; three of £.1000; eighteen of £.400; twenty-five of £.300 and six reversions; thirty of £.200 and ten reversions; forty-six of £.100; sixty-two of £.50.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that they ought to have been provided for in Canada; but the loyalists strenuously applied to lords North and Carlisle, to get that intention changed, and have succeeded. There will be no less than 170 who will go without any provision.

May 10. A letter from Madras, dated October 28, says, "After a passage of five weeks from Bombay, on board the company's ship the Talbot, we arrived here the 19th inst. all well, except the Norfolk, on board of which are two companies of the 102d regiment, with the generals and grenadiers; that ship parted from the fleet about ten days before we left Rio Janeiro, and has not been heard of since. It is much feared that she is lost; but we hope this will prove a mistake. Words can give but a feeble idea of the distress which the famine has caused in this place; the roads are strewn with bodies, some just dead, and others near expiring; but the fortitude and calmness with which these poor creatures submit to their fate, are astonishing. It is computed that 200 a day die, and that several thousands have already perished. The different cantonments, as well as the garrison, have but a small pittance of rice, and all other provisions are excessively dear and scarce; though it is the want of rice alone that causes the famine among the natives."

The fair sex are much obliged to the animal creation for their finery. The fowls give them plumes and muffs; the beasts give furs and gloves, and from horses tails, it is said, they get heads.

Mr. William Lee, formerly an alderman of this city, is expected to be commissioned by congress to the court of Vienna, as American consul.

On Thursday morning some letters were received from Brussels, which mentioned that the emperor of Germany has ordered a large army to be formed in Hungary, to watch the motions of the Turks, who have already committed several acts of hostilities on the frontiers.

Extra of a letter from Paris, April 29. "His excellency M. de Marceff, late minister to the Hague, from the empress of Russia, arrived yesterday in this city; he is to sign the articles of peace between the late belligerent powers, on the part of his mistress; as prince de Barratinshir is to sign them on the part of the emperor of Germany; the two imperial courts having taken up the character of guaranties."

Government, since the ratification of the peace with America, have indicated their desire to the refugees from that country, that some mode should be struck out for producing a final adjustment of this complex business, to be first submitted to the inspection and controul of the house of commons, so as to relieve the nation from the enormous annual sum that is paid to this description of men, which at this time amounts to £.80,000 per annum. In consequence of the above intimation, the principal gentlemen, from the different provinces in America, have summoned several meetings, and the result of their deliberations have been, for each province, to fix upon a specific sum, which is to include every claim whatever. The largest province, which is Virginia, have presented to the lords commissioners of the treasury an account of the losses they have sustained in supporting the royal cause, and the prayer of their petition ends with requesting a donation of £.300,000, which they content to take as a final compensation for all past and future demands. A part of the late secretary of state's office is appropriated for the receiving and examining their demands, previous to the inspection of them by the lords of the treasury.

May 17. The emperor has not yet acknowledged by any formal act, the independence of America; he has, however, resolved not to suffer, if he can help it, the other European powers to run away from his subjects with all the benefits of commerce with America; to this end his imperial majesty has raised the baron Van Breen to the place of one of the lords of trade in Brabant, whom he means to send out without delay to America, in order to negotiate the most advantageous treaty of commerce between his Flemish subjects, and the United States of America.

Three French shipwrights, who had embarked in a vessel that was sailing from Brest to New-London, disguised as seamen, were discovered and ordered to go immediately on shore; so cautious is the police in all the sea ports, to prevent the emigration of useful hands to the new states.

Extra of a letter from Constantinople, April 14. "The grand vizier has frequent conferences with the ambassadors of France and England; and it has been remarked that at the close of each, an express is dispatched from this capital. The Porte is making the greatest preparations for war; immense trains of artillery are daily sent off towards the Black Sea, and the army are daily sent off towards the Danube, to that it looks as if an attack both on the side of Russia and Hungary is apprehended by the divan. Some European officers who arrived in this capital, at the particular desire of his sublime highness, have received instructions to set

out for the different towns to which they are appointed, for the purpose of repairing the old fortifications, and adding new ones, where they think them necessary; these officers are chiefly engineers: Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and Nizza and Widin, which command the entrance into Hungary, are to be very strongly fortified and garrisoned. The best and ablest general or bakhaw in the whole Turkish army has been lately appointed to command at Belgrade. The captain pacha, or high admiral, is preparing to set out early in May, on a cruise to the mouth of the Black Sea: in a word, every thing round us breathes war."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 14.

There are two letters in town from the honourable Mr. Laurens, of the dates of the 1st and 7th of April. In the 1st he expresses great uneasiness at the delay of the definitive treaty, and the evacuation of New-York; but by that of the seventh, he mentions having had conferences with the duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and other ministers, who gave him the most positive assurances, that the utmost expedition should be used in the completion of both the above measures. The next day he set off for Paris to put the finishing hand to the treaty; after which he would immediately embark at Nantes for Philadelphia.

It is an absolute fact, though even in England more felt than precisely known, that the American war, in only three articles, the depreciation of the funds, the reduced price of land, and the actual expence of the war, has made a difference to that country of full three hundred and thirty millions, sterling.

June 17. Mr. Livingston, the commissioner appointed by this state to Augustine, for the purpose of claiming all public and private property carried thither from this state, or elsewhere, during the war, by the treaty of peace to be restored, arrived yesterday from thence without having effected any part of his commission—the attempt to execute which, has not been made the most pleasing by the reception he met with. The definitive treaty not being signed, is made the plea for holding the above described property. Governor Pownall is as strict in his grant of paroles, as if the war actually existed.

BOSTON, June 19.

A correspondent of veracity says, that by recent advices from Great Britain, it had at last transpired, that the late governor Hutchinson did, agreeable to the predictions of many true friends to this country, cut his own throat. The probability was so great, that he never could have died a natural death (having contracted at least as much guilt as any traitor since the apostacy of Adam) that without any direct information, it might reasonably have been thought that this, or something equally shocking, was the manner of his exit. May it prove to the end of time, a solemn warning to all hypocrites and traitors.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that last week a large black brig (the true index of her cargo) bound to Port Royal, from that port, having on board thirty families (refugees) with their utensils, was seen a few hours after sailing, to founder, and all on board perished: it was supposed a butt started which occasioned this event. A frigate was in company, but the roughness of the sea prevented her giving them relief.

Friday last arrived here captain Love, in the ship Rosamond, in 32 days passage from London. By captain Love we learn, that the definitive treaty of peace, between the United States of America, France, Spain, and Great-Britain, was signed, at Paris, on the 20th of April last.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in this city, dated the 1st instant.

"The British islands that were taken by the French during the course of the war, are not yet restored, nor is it known when they will; the French it is said, are to retain them until the year's crop is shipped off, nor will they now admit of any British vessels to load amongst them."

June 21. Last night arrived at Sandy-Hook, the ship Cattle Douglas, captain William Stewart, which left the Downs on the 18th of May, by whom we have received the following particulars: that on the 7th of May, a committee of some members of the privy council, of which the noble earl of Carlisle was president, that their deliberations respected the state of the American loyalists, and something was seriously agitating to compensate those sufferers for their losses sustained on behalf of the crown.

When the above ship sailed, the definitive treaty was not signed.

June 23. By letters from London we learn, that the French appear to be very tardy in laying up their men of war as usual after peace.

Three small vessels arrived here last Saturday noon, in ten days from New-Providence.

June 25. On Monday last arrived a store ship, which left Portsmouth about the 25th of May, but we are informed, without any English news-papers: it is said she departed thence with seven other vessels, six of which (destined with stores for Halifax) are to join the above mentioned, and a number of others, with all possible dispatch at this port.

By a letter dated London, May 23, we are informed, that a committee from the board of American loyalists, having waited upon his majesty's ministers on the sub-