

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1783.

LONDON, March 27.

On Friday last a sailor, who was passing along Holborn, meeting another seaman with the loss of a leg, begging alms, who telling the former "he had lost his leg," &c. "Well, damn your eyes," replied Jack, "I see you have lost it," and at the same time throwing a guinea into his hat, said, "there is something to buy you an eye."

A girl, who was with him, reprimanded him for his benevolence, he stopped suddenly short, and demanding the restitution of a cloak and bonnet he had purchased for her, denied her for an unnatural girl, and dismissed her. He afterwards gave the cloak and bonnet to a poor aged woman.

On Saturday last one J. Wilson, a seaman, lately belonging to the Ville de Paris, was examined at Thomas Pye's office at Portsmouth. He declared he was on board her at the time she foundered. His relation is, that he clung to a piece of the wreck, when the ship was going to pieces; and after being several hours upon it, during the greatest part of which time he was insensible, he was taken up by a Danish merchant ship bound from St. Thomas's to Ostend, the captain of which told him he saw the Ville de Paris go down, he himself being so much overcome by terror, that he could not recollect the circumstance; but is certain he saw the Glorieux founder the day preceding the fate of the Ville de Paris. He reports he was to inform, after he was taken up, as to be incapable of moving; and that on the Dane putting into Havre de Grace, he was sent on shore to the hospital, where he was very humbly treated, and examined by the commandant and major of police, who sent his relation to the French king. After his recovery he had a passage provided for him to England in a Russian ship, which is now at Spithead, the master of which confirms such part of his account as he could have been a witness to.

Mr. Hughes, of the Royal Circus, having received a draught drawn on Messrs. Drummond and Co. for payment of a certain sum, Mr. Marchin, one of the performers, was ordered to ride to the banking house at Charing-Cross to get the cash. The draught was accordingly presented; but as it sometimes happens, the bearer was questioned as to the means by which he came by it, &c. He replied that he had it of Mr. Hughes, who had sent him to receive the amount; but if they doubted his word, begged any gentleman in the office to take the money and throw it on the pavement before his horse, and they should be convinced that what he had told them was true. As the request was rather singular, it was complied with; the animal obeyed his instructions, took up the bag and delivered it to his master; who rode off in triumph, leaving the clerks and spectators in astonishment, declaring it was the first time they had ever seen money paid to, or received by a horse.

An evening paper says, a stop is put to paying off any more of the king's ships; an order has also been issued from government that no more of the troops shall be discharged till further orders; subsistence money is to be allowed to every ship, that the sailors may not be destitute of necessaries, and the soldiers are to have every proper allowance on the same occasion.

The American rattle snake ceases to hiss, and exults basking in the sunshine of success—the Gallic cock struts and crows aloud—what a pity that the British lion alone should sit sullenly devouring his own sorrows!

No less than two thousand petitions from American sufferers have been presented to Messrs. Cook and Wilmot, since the conclusion of the peace; among whom are some of the first characters.

The clergy and gentlemen who held offices under the British government in America, are entirely destitute of support, the above commissioners having thought proper to strike them off the list, without recommending any compensation for the loss of their employments.

The most recent advices from the continent seem to confirm the rumour of another war between Russia and the Porte. The conquest of the Turks has been long the favourite project of the court of Petersburg.

They write from Dublin, that it was resolved to agitate in parliament measures for preventing the emigrations so frequent from Ireland to North America and other countries. The Dutch now flatter themselves with the hopes that the next news from the East-Indies will bring accounts of the almost total extinction of the prevalence of British power in that quarter of the globe.

A plausible pretext is all the justification princes require for commencing a war. The court of Petersburg, however, has more solid grounds to justify a Turkish war. The extirpation of infidels and the re-establishment of the Greek church at Constantinople, the ancient seat, are at least motives which carry the appearance of religion, however they may veil the lust of empire and the pride of dominion.

Yesterday evening about six o'clock, a female adventurer, in man's apparel, appeared at Bagnigge Wells, where, in the course of her route, she joined company with a lady of easy virtue, from whom the female gallant received no great resistance to some freedoms which answered her purpose; however, in a little time the undisguised fair one charged her gallant with picking her pockets, which caused some alarm, and an assembling of the company, when the gallant's sex was announced, in hopes of obtaining liberty; however, it

was determined by the company to duck the culprit, and they accordingly repaired to the wooden bridge a joining the garden, for the purpose, where a laughable circumstance concluded the affair, by the bridge giving way, when the lady had the honour to be dipped in common with the whole company, consisting of near one hundred people, assembled on the occasion; however no other accident happened than an alteration in the ladies and gentlemen's dresses, the mud, &c. &c.

Saturday a lady in a fit of insanity, shot herself through the head, at her house in Upper Brook-street, and expired immediately.

According to a list laid before the house of commons last week from the admiralty board by one of the lords commissioners, it appears, there have been built in the king's or merchant yards since the peace of Paris in 1763, no less than two hundred and six new ships of war of different rates, &c. of which there are one of 100 guns, seven of 90, thirty-seven of 74, thirty-two of 64, fourteen of 50, fourteen of 44, seven large frigates of 38, twenty-one of 32, sixteen of 28, thirteen sloops, eleven cutters, seven fire ships, and four bombs, now in the service.

By letters from Paris, it appears, that the complaint made by admiral Hughes concerning the Severe, has occasioned a very strict enquiry into the merits of the case, which M. Suffrein explains thus: the second captain of the Severe being terribly wounded, and obliged to quit his post, M. de Villeneuve Cillar ordered the colours to be struck. The fire from the batteries continued, notwithstanding the orders given to the contrary. The fleur de Tien, an auxiliary officer, who directed part of the fire, could not, without indignation, see the vessel strike to one more damaged than herself, and perceiving that the command had devolved upon M. de Cillar, he said to him "Montieur, you are certainly wounded, and more dangerous than you think; you had better retire to be taken care of." M. de Cillar removed this advice and quitted his post; upon which M. de Tien now become commander, harangued the crew, who, as well as himself, had observed the conduct of M. de Cillar with pain. The colours were hoisted, and the ship de Tien in such a manner as to embarrass the enemy, and be enabled to join the fleet, with which she entered in combat.

The Americans cannot supply the French with sugar at so cheap a rate as our merchants procure them from Quebec, on account of the expence of land carriage from the lakes to the sea shore.

The slaves which were carried from Charles-town to Jamaica, were sold at an extraordinary rate, on account of the scarcity which the planters have experienced during the war.

The American commissioners have made some particular agreement with the French court for furnishing naval stores from the northern colonies, and to take ciphers in return.

Extract of a letter from Sweden, April 14. "The king, according to recent letters from Berlin, shakes his head at the menaces of Austria and Russia to dismember the Turkish empire: that monarch has declared to his ministers, religion being totally out of the question and making now-a-days only united by commerce and its reciprocal advantages, he can see no ground why the Turks should be driven out of Europe, who are as honest and fair dealing a people as any upon earth. It is thought his majesty, in conjunction with the courts of France and Stockholm, is going to take some immediate steps to counteract the ambitious views of Austria and Russia, and that Great-Britain will be invited to join the opposition."

A letter from Petersburg says, that the empress has sent to her agent in London to purchase any of the old East-Indiamen, or any ships that can carry 30 guns, which are to be sold, that they be converted into armed ships, to be employed against the Turks; and she has declared that she will give great encouragement to English officers that will enter into her service either by sea or land.

The loss of the Caton, now unexceptionably depaupered of, is supposed to trim the human species of near 1500 individuals; the crew would amount to 600 men—the military, and other persons on their passage home, would make up the remaining part of the number before regretted.

The operation of peace begins already to be felt very beneficially—of each foreign commodity the price is already fallen very considerably—port wine, for instance, is become six pounds per pipe cheaper than it was, and before the end of the year, the price will be as low as forty pounds!

It is surprising that the island of Sicily should be so populous as it was before the late earthquake, as on an average they experience the same catastrophe, though in a much less degree than the last, twice in every century. The fertility of the soil is the temptation, very little agriculture yielding their prodigious crops, and the climate being supposed the finest in the world.

DUBLIN, March 28. Extract of a letter from Clossant, near Castlebar, dated March 21.

"As I always wished to inform you of what passed in this part of the country, I now send you an account of a riot which happened in Castlebar on Monday last, occasioned by a number of the dragoons quartered here, who dressed two of their companions in a ridiculous manner, in ridicule of St. Patrick, and his wife Sheila,

as they called her, with caddows and potatoes, in imitation of beads, about their necks, &c. between who in the most indecent actions were performed opposite the doors of the Roman catholic inhabitants. The mayor requested they would disperse or go home, but they spurned at his advice, and set him and the volunteers of the kingdom at defiance, for they not only paraded in the same licentious manner, but cut and abused every person they met with: the mayor at last, irritated by their wantonness and cruelty, sent for a party of volunteers, who drove them to their barracks, where they broke open a military chest, provided themselves with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, and sallied out declaring they would annihilate all the volunteers: they could find; the latter, however, under the command of captain McDonnell, attacked this furious banditti, killed four of them on the spot, wounded seven, took fourteen prisoners, and pursued the rest to their quarters, where they remained when this letter was sent off."

SPRINGFIELD, June 24.

A gentleman, who came through the town of Adams on the last week, informs us, that the inhabitants of that, and the neighbouring towns, have been for some time in the greatest consternation on account of mad dogs; several persons have been bitten by them within these few weeks, and a great number of cattle, swine, dogs, &c. Mr. Mason, son of deac. Nathaniel Mason, of that town, died last week of a bite which he received about six weeks since, after a violent madness which lasted a number of days; a daughter of deac. Mason, who was bitten by the same dog, and nearly at the same time, (our informant says) is in a most strange and distressing situation, and that her life is despaired of. We hope in our next to be able to give a more particular account of this melancholy affair.

In the severe thunder storm on Friday last, Mr. Ishamur Williton, son of captain John Williton, of West-Springfield, (aged 15) as he was looking out at the window, was struck dead with lightning. The house was much shattered by the shock, but no other person in it hurt.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

The ship "at Kortryck, Peter Harmoz, from Dominico for Ostend, with 550 hogheads of rum and sugar, and a quantity of coffee, cocoa, and cotton, was caught on the island of Bermuda on the 28th of May: the springing took some time before and could not be kept free with both pumps. The vessel and cargo were lost; and three of the crew drowned.

Friday the Ketch Geneva, captain Day, arrived here from Dublin, after a tedious passage of near three months. Fourteen days ago he spoke captain Bell, in a brig from Newry, bound for Philadelphia.

Sunday morning the brig Diana, captain Graham, came up from London, but left from Plymouth, in six weeks. As they came out, three ships of Sir Samuel Hood's squadron from the West Indies, were going into port; and twenty days ago, they fell in with 24 sail of Jamaica men, bound for England.

By letters from several military agents we learn that the reduction of the army is to reach to the 50th regiment of infantry, which is to be the youngest standing corps; and that there are to be only eight companies to a battalion. This large reform of the land forces is to be made up by continuing in the service a much larger naval establishment than ever was hitherto known, as the British and French courts, equally jealous of each other, do not expect the peace between the two countries will be of long duration; the great number of French engineers, of late secretly sent to the East-Indies, with some other enterprises, not of a pacific tendency, amply justify the suspicions of the British ministry.

CHATHAM, July 2.

Monday morning three men were found dead in the streets of New-York. Scarce a night elapses without the morning exhibiting scenes of this nature.

We hear from New-York that the first division of the British army, consisting mostly of the German troops, is expected to sail this week.

The legislature of this state, at their last sitting, made a donation to congress of £. 30,000 and twenty square miles of land in any part of the state they may choose.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

It is very extraordinary, says an old correspondent, that so much pains have been taken to form and organize the constitution of the federal individual governments, and so little has been taken, in that which respects the whole nation of America, and which is so superiorly important, that all our greatness, and our greatest concerns rest upon it.

Some bond of confederation was absolutely necessary at the time the present one was formed, and in the present situation of affairs it was a well judged and striking measure, because it went no farther than into the first steps of the business. But if the confederation is equal to all the purposes of America, which have arisen since, as well as before that period, why is it that our national honour, character, and abilities, have declined and are declining under it. Either the defect lies in the confederation itself, or it lies in the several legislatures, or it lies in the bulk of the people.

It is in vain to say that the defect lies in congress, personally; for the difficulties took place, while none who formed the confederation sat as members, and