

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 9, 1 7 8 3.

February 9, 1779. I was struck with a
affected me very much;
Logan, who promised
without any inward
ointment; I found
relief in my right arm,
of the gout it con-
fected. I write this for
EDWARD DIXON.

April 14, 1779.
my wife has been bad
ars, and captain Whi-
when he came he said
three weeks time she was
This I write in behalf
s have had her in hand

EDWARD LAYTON.

August 6, 1779.
Logan, of Annapolis,
Dayman, who was con-
tium for a long time.
t health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

April 11, 1781.
who had a white swelling
also restored to perfect

February 8, 1782.
had the piles and gravel
also restored to perfect

matisms, gout, gravel,
ombs, white swellings,
I will take patients
Annapolis; but can-
except such as are con-
tendance will be given,

A M LOGAN.

that the inhabitants
y, containing Bohemia
saffras, West Saffras,
ent county, containing
and George-town hun-
reek hundred laying
leading from George-
d petitioning the next
for an act to erect the

ED ESTATES,
14, 1783.
of the general as-
sible auction, the fol-
scharge the debts due
the proprietor thereof,

et county, on Friday
at 1200 acres of land,
y the name of Brown's
Green's Timber Yard.
ay the 25th, the farm
ing about 266 acres,
aid town.

en the purchasers up-
against the said estate.
justified by the auditor-
e governor and coun-
e to their proportionate
oney when paid.

J. DORSEY, clk.

that a petition will be
inhabitants of Charles
mbly, for an act to pas
the place formerly laid
Mr. George Hunter, at
eek, and also for the
e necessary to build a
roprietor should refuse
he lots on reasonable

September 10, 1783.
OLD,
ch and valuable land.
own by the name of
on the head of South-
napolis, 20 from Bal-
avigable water, both
e half is cleared; a
y be made at a small
ed, the whole well
ral good mills. Im-
dwelling houses, one
two brick chimneys,
one tobacco house,
this land produces
undance, and is most
co. Any person in-
of any part thereof,
terms by applying to
will be sold, sundry
full-blooded, black

E PEMBERTON.

Charles-Street.

HERMANSTADT, June 22.
T H E military operations of the Russians
which were on the point of breaking out,
have been suspended by the eruption of an-
other scourge, the plague, occasioned not
only by the great heats and excessive
drought that prevail every where, but, more-
over, by the great number of men crowded together, and con-
fined in the small frontier towns, destitute of every con-
venience of life. The quarantine has been doubled ev-
ery where, and prince Potomkin has returned back to-
wards Cherson with his troops to prevent the contagion
from making ravages among them.

PARIS, June 30. The Americans have pro-
posed to the cabinet of Versailles eight articles, of which
three are rejected, in particular the demanding the im-
portation of flour into our islands, live cattle and lum-
ber of all kinds are permitted. Nothing is stipulated
with regard to salt-fish. It is thought they will not be
allowed to take sugars in exchange, only molasses, as
heretofore. It is true that our dear allies are not pleas-
ed with these arrangements, but we cannot think of ruin-
ing our trade, and with it our marine, to serve their par-
ticular interests.

July 18. It is reported here, within these few days,
that M. de Suffrein has gained some new advantages
over the English fleet in the East-Indies, but as no of-
ficial accounts are yet published, we can only give condi-
tional credit to this news.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, July 3. We learn from all
sides, that the Russian troops are actually in full march;
having passed through Kiow, they entered near Tallow
the territories of the republic. The corps under prince
Repnin arrived at Human the 21st ult. whilst general
Soltikow marched to Nimerow; it is said these corps
will unite at Zwanice, and there pass the Niefer, in or-
der to encamp before Choczim.

WARSAW, July 5. Two Russian corps, making about
40,000 men, have entered the Polish Ukraine; the one,
under the command of general Soltikow, had stopped
at Huam, in the palatinate of Braclaw; the other at
Nimerow, in the same palatinate, but nearer to the
Bog, under the command of prince Repnin, who was
sent to have marched, in order to draw nearer to the
Niefer. The commandant of Kamienieck has sent no-
tice to the war department, that the prince having
wrote to him, that he intended to draw nearer to that
place, where, he hoped, it would not be found in-con-
venient to receive his officers or his sick, if they should
have occasion for quarters there, he had answered him,
that he could not do any thing in that respect without
the consent of the permanent council. That council
immediately dispatched orders to him to do nothing
that might endanger the safety of the fortresses entru-
ted to his care.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, July 6. The letters from
Turkey and Poland mention only the various motions
of the Russians and Turks; the former march in force
along the Nieper, and insensibly approach the Ockta-
kow, situated at the disemboguing of this river into
the Euxine. It may be remembered that compe Mu-
nich made similar movements when he took this fortress
by assault in 1737. The Turks, on the other hand,
are, with all expedition, repairing Choczim and Bel-
grade; they have formed a triple range of palisades
round the latter, as well as a fosse, and 12,000 spahis
are employed in the work; but they have not yet
marched any troops towards Moldavia.

July 15. According to many letters from different
parts, all is in readiness for opening the campaign, and
his march is not very distant, it is true that Russia has
fixed the middle of this month as an absolute term for a
final answer from the Porte. Mean time the Russian
vanguard is already posted on the banks of the Nieper;
marshal compe Romanzow's head-quarters are at Kiow.
A division, consisting of ten regiments of infantry and
eight of cavalry, is preparing to march into Bessarabia,
under prince Potemkin. Prince Repnin will remain
encamped near Human with 18 regiments, and general
Soltikow at Nimerow, with a corps de reserve of 40,000
men.

RATISBOW, July 8. A manifesto has appeared at Vi-
enna, addressed by Russia to the inhabitants of the Ar-
chipelago islands. Her imperial majesty therein exhorts
the Greeks to take up arms to recover their former li-
berty, promising them her assistance to deliver them from
the tyranny of the Turks.

PETERSBURGH, July 11. Since the beginning of this
month, the Russian troops have filed off along the Nie-
per, and formed, at a certain distance from Crimea, a
camp of 70,000 men, under prince Potemkin; they
have assembled another near Archangels Koygorod, of
40,000, commanded by prince Repnin; these two gen-
erals are subordinate to field marshal compe Latay.

AUSTERDAM, July 10. The Dutch have met with
great success in the northern whale fishery; ships have
caught 10, some 13, others 14 and 15, even 16 and 17
fish.

L O N D O N, July 10.
The case which sir Adam Fergusson mentioned in the
conversation which took place on the American suffer-
ers bill last Tuesday was shortly this:—Mr. Macknight
of Carolina, whilst he was hazarding his life in support
of the British government in America, had two vessels
taken in the beginning of the year 1776, and confis-
cated under the prohibitory act of parliament, which was

passed in 1775, and confiscated all vessels belonging to
inhabitants of colonies in rebellion, without making any
exception for saving those belonging to loyal subjects, so
that Mr. Macknight's property in America was seized
and confiscated by Congress, on account of his attach-
ment to this country, at the same time that the laws
of this country strip him of that part of his prop-
erty which had escaped from the hands of the Con-
gress.

July 16. Yesterday lord Abingdon rose in the house
of peers and said, my lords, a noble lord not very
upon the workack, but who, I trust, will very soon
take his seat there again; having pointed out to your
lordships a day or two ago, the absurdity of his maj-
esty's ministers in bringing forward a bill for the pur-
pose of regulating the officers and opening the ports of
the islands of Dominica, an island not now in our posses-
sion, but in the hands of the French, and where it is
likely to continue, for some time at least, from the in-
capacity of these ministers to conclude what their pre-
decessors had to ably begun; I mean the definitive
treaty of peace;—I rise to state to your lordships an
other absurdity; which, notwithstanding the author-
ity I have for it, is of such a magnitude, that it is im-
possible for me to give any belief to it, unless I hear
it from the mouths of ministers themselves, and find
it avowed by them. The absurdity, my lords, I al-
lude to is this: I see the public prints, and under the
authority of the gazette, that an order of council has
issued for the purpose of confining the trade and com-
merce between the American states, and his majesty's
West-India islands, to the British built ships owned by
British subjects, and navigated according to law.
The order is conceived in these words. (His or ship
then read the order from the gazette of July 5.) Now,
my lords, if this be not a tautology, or some forgery, to
make ministers appear worse than they really are, it is
that which must make every thinking man shudder with-
in himself, because he cannot help perceiving into what
hands the government of this country has unfortun-
ately fallen; for, my lords, not to mention the want of
policy, which is to self evident upon the face of such
a monopolizing measure as this is, in the moment of
the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Amer-
ica and this country, when we see the precarious state
in which the commerce of America is as to us; when
every individual feels the necessity of attaching that
commerce as much as may be to ourselves, and when
we know of a certainty that this order (the conduct of
America depending entirely upon the steps that we
shall pursue towards her) will be answered instantly by
a similar declaration on her part; I say, my lords, even
to pass and overlook these considerations, great and
important as they are, in point of policy, the act itself
is, in point of commercial regulation, the effect of the
most consummate ignorance that ever before baffled the
councils of his majesty. An act which at once betrays
the want or even one single idea, not only of the na-
ture of the commerce subsisting in that part of the
world, but of the mode and manner in which that com-
merce is carried on and conducted. Good God, my
lords, what an idea! that his majesty's West-India
islands, and America, should be supplied with the pro-
duce of each other, by British built ships, owned by
British subjects, and navigated according to law! Why,
my lords, it is absurdity itself; to absurd, that there is
not a cabin boy in that trade that would not laugh in
your face at the mention of such a proposition; nor could
your grace at the mention of such a proposition ever have
been made but by some ass
such a proposition ever have been made but by some ass
of a city merchant, who, being a dealer in ships himself,
would hope to convert those ships to this use, for his
own private purpose, and not for the public service;
nor was it possible for any ministry to have adopted
such a proposition, but the present. Why, my lords,
to mention one effect only of this curious system
of navigation, the freight of the goods so exported
and imported as this order directs, would be infinitely
more than the value of the goods themselves. The
prime cost of the goods in carriage there is trifling,
and it is the readiness and cheapness of the navigation
that supports the intercourse. From the vicinity of the
American continent and the West-India islands to each
other, the commerce is, as is well known, carried on
by little sloops and schooners, nay, even by half decked
boats, with two or three men, and perhaps a boy on
board of each, the value of one cargo of which, incon-
siderable as it is, being more than sufficient to pay the
deprime cost of the whole vessel, whereas a ship, as de-
scribed by this order of council, must, from its super-
fluous charges and expence, either raise its freight beyond
what the articles of its loading will bear, or make so,
may probably 300 voyages, according to its size, before
it can repay even the cost of its outfit. But, my
lords, was this new mode of trafficking for new it
lords, either political or advantageous, it is not prac-
ticable; for it would be impossible to furnish Brit-
ish ships sufficient in number to carry on the trade,
and to supply the calls of the several markets there for
and to supply the calls of the several markets there for
one single month; and thus it is, that the inter-
course between these countries is now by these means
ignorantly, and with one coupe de plume, not only hung
up and suspended, but for the present at least, total-
ly prohibited and put a stop to, under every circum-
stance of injury on all sides, and without the smallest
prospect of good on any. My lords, I have mentioned
this fact, out of a thousand others, in objection to this
ridiculous order, and have said thus much just to point
out to your lordships the danger that there is in appoint-

ing men to public trusts, because supported by an un-
natural and a wicked faction, and who are incapable of
doing the duty of their offices, and to hope and trust
that the spirit of this nation is not so totally sunk as to sup-
fer such a coalition of councilors any longer to pervert
the councils of his majesty, and to direct the measures of
this government.—His lordship was answered by lord
Stormont.

July 17. It is reported, that the last dispatches from
Mr. David Hartley at Paris, state the commercial treaty
with America to be for the present suspended. Mr.
Hartley, agreeable to his instructions, had insisted on the
exclusive right of Great-Britain to transport the pro-
duce of the West-India islands to America in English
bottoms. This was proposed as an article of the treaty,
but the commissioners of Congress peremptorily refused
the admission of any such claim, contending for the e-
qual right of America to convey the West-India pro-
duce in the vessels belonging to the United States. In
consequence of so very material a disagreement, a packet
was dispatched to Philadelphia, requesting the final in-
structions of Congress on the subject, and an answer has
been returned containing the ultimatum, which is, not
to recede from her claim.

A vessel is just arrived in the Thames, after a short voy-
age, from Baltimore, in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-
seed, staves, &c.

Extract of a letter from Brest, June 17.
“ At four o'clock this afternoon, the squadron of
Mons. de Vaudreuil, consisting of eight ships of the line,
entered this port; among several passengers of rank are
the prince of Broglio and Marquis de Viomenil.”

July 18. A letter from Lezhin brings advice, that
an American ship was taken off there, under Spanish
colours, by the Moors, and carried into Algiers; but
the day being informed by the English consul, that the
ship and cargo were not the property of the Spaniards,
but belonged to a people who were once subjects of his
Britannic majesty, the ship and crew were lib rated, and
arrived at Leghorn with part of their cargo, being
plundered of the other part while the vessel lay at Al-
giers.

A letter from Lisbon has the following article: The
Americans having been treated by all ranks of people
with every mark of respect, are now become our con-
stant visitors, and opening a trade with them has already
been of great benefit to us, and particularly in sup-
plying us with wheat, flour, &c. but it has made our
people more indolent, for while they can draw corn
from other countries, they will give themselves little
trouble in cultivating their own lands. Our people love
the American trade, and seem to enjoy it, as they find
it of such service, that they are fitting out more ships
for those parts, and also for the West-Indies. Several
American gentlemen are lately arrived here to settle
some particular affairs between this court and the United
States.

An evening paper says, On Friday an express was
sent off to Portsmouth, to re commission a large fleet of
the line, and to have them fitted out with the greatest
expedition. Various are the conjectures for the cause
of this resolution of the cabinet. Some say the French
absolutely refuse to restore our West-India islands; o-
thers say, that we must have a formidable fleet to be on
a footing with France, who means to take a part in the
war between the Turks and Russians.

The Gloucester packet, Stockbridge, from Virginia,
but late from Corke, is arrived at Dover.

Extract of a letter from Brest, July 8.
“ Some very particular regulations are now taking
place in laying by the men of war, to that on any emer-
gency, a respectable fleet might be fitted in a short
time; this however shews that doubts are entertained
of the permanency of tranquility.”

July 21. The king of Prussia has ordered 50,000 men to
be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in per-
fect readiness for other service; and it appears from va-
rious accounts from Germany and Russia, that a war
between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Two ships from Philadelphia, with thirteen stripes
flying, are late arrived at Belfast.

July 24. A letter from Augustine, dated June 1st,
says, that the southern Indians, on hearing that peace
was made with America, and Florida given up to the
Spaniards, had sent deputies to governor Tonyn, who
had held several meetings with them. They heard the
account confirmed with noble indignation; they repeat-
ed the talks they had received from their late father and
protector colonel Stuart, he told them, they said that
he spoke the word of the great king, and they considered
that word as sacred as the word of God; but they found
it came not from the heart; that their father and them-
selves were deceived, and that the faith of the great na-
tion was but an empty sound. We know not, said they,
the cause of your quarrel; but we left our women and
children, and fitted up the hatchet in your support, be-
cause we believed you told us truth; you engaged us
with fair promises to take part in your dispute, and you
now desert us in our misfortunes; you turn your backs
like sheep upon the enemy, and advise us to sue for
peace from the men you have taught us to despise.
This, they said, they would not stoop to, nor would
they hold out their hands to Spaniards, who had been
the murderers of their forefathers; but that if the great
king could send ships for them also, they would go away
in search of new habitations; or if he would supply
them with ammunition, they would go back and pro-
tect their old ones.