

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 13, 1783.

L O N D O N, July 16.

ON Thursday the commissioners of accounts delivered their tenth report to the house of commons. Various instances of official abuses are stated in this report; but there is one most extraordinary fact which requires immediate investigation; it is this: "That there are one hundred and seventy millions of the public money out standing and unaccounted for, in the hands of six persons whose names are mentioned in the report."

Sunday morning the wife of a poor tradesman was brought to bed of twins, near St. James's church, Clerkenwell; at noon one of her children, about twelve years old, was run over by a coach, and killed on the spot; and to finish the melancholy scene, her husband died before nine o'clock in the evening!

August 19. By letters from Madrid, dated July 24, we have accounts from Don Antonio Barcelo, that since his sailing from Carthage, there had been a continual calm; so that he had been forced to take the small vessels in tow, to double the cape of Palos, which he had not been able to clear entirely till the 16th, when a favourable wind having sprung up, he hoped to get before Algiers the 20th.

The dispatches which were sent to Falmouth on Thursday last, to be forwarded to Sir Guy Carleton, contain some additional instructions, which were wanting before he could withdraw the troops from New-York.

The Turks have been pressing for the assistance of the French court, ever since the emperor's army has taken the field, a spirit of dejection having lately pervaded the councils, which prevents their making the customary exertions to support the dignity and maintain the welfare of their country.

The emigration from Ireland, particularly from the northern ports, still continue to be very numerous; weavers and mechanics of all descriptions are daily flocking to the new states.

According to an estimate of congress, the value of the exports from England to America before the war, amounted to £3,500,000 besides the exportations from Ireland and Scotland. The evils resulting to this country from the loss of such a trade, may be ascribed to the man whom lord North is not ashamed to call his friend.

On Saturday morning early about ninety convicts under sentence of transportation in Newgate, were put on board a lighter at Black Friars, which proceeded with and put them on board the Swift, captain Pump, lying at Blackwall, for their reception, and bound to Nova Scotia (the land of frost and freedom.)

The return of peace will bring little return of public happiness, if a national domestic policy is not put in action that shall have a very strong tendency to repair the wastes and losses of a devouring war, that has not only weakened us in every part of the globe, but raised the French character and naval power upon the declension of our own.

From the Paris gazette, August 12.

"A letter from China makes mention of an event which took place last year in that empire, and is, perhaps, more dreadful in its consequences than the late disasters of Sicily and Calabria. We are not yet able to enter into a particular detail, but the following are the heads of the report: On the 21st of May, 1782, the sea rose prodigiously high along the coast of Fo Kien, and the island of Formosa, 30 leagues distant from the coast, was laid, and remained for eight hours, under water, and buried the whole place, immense as it was, its inhabitants and buildings, under a heap of rubbish and ruins. The emperor of China, desirous of viewing the effects of this dreadful desolation, left his capital, and in his progress through the provinces, his majesty heard the cries and lamentations of his subjects, heavily complaining of the vexations exercised by the mandarins. This roused the monarch to a sense of justice, and no less than 300 of those extortioners were put to death."

What the emperor of Germany may deem a misfortune, "that though his army is in good order, his finances are in no state for a war," is in fact a very happy circumstance, if his finances are bad enough to keep him out of mischief. The emperor has hitherto found his conduct applauded throughout all Europe for cultivating the arts of peace, but the moment he draws the sword, he sacrifices not only all personal tranquillity, but a great share of that popular respect in which he is held at present.

When princes seek occasion for war, they generally find opportunities enough to gratify their inclination; and after having spent all the blood and treasure of their desolated states, and set down the monarchs of desolated kingdoms and distressed people, with what supreme felicity must they contemplate the effects of their glorious campaigns!

The accommodation which has been attempted between the Russians and Turks, is particularly obstructed by the cham of Crimea having surrendered his dominions to the emperors, and retired to Russia, where he lives in a private character. The cham is obliged to bring out 150,000 men into the field, when the seignor goes to war. The loss of these would have been materially felt by the Turks, as the Crim Tartars were the best of their troops.

The emancipation of the Greeks from Turkish tyranny, the destruction of that race of thieves commonly

called pirates, and the abolition of Asiatic slavery, ignorance, and licentiousness, are consummations devoutly to be wished, as they will brighten the face of human nature. But the road to such important revolutions lies through carnage, injustice, and bloodshed. Goldsmith has observed, that when a barbarous nation is conquered by one more refined, it gains in cultivation what it loses in power. Such will immediately be the case with the Swabians, though haughty Ottomans.

Friday morning a messenger was sent from lord North's office with dispatches for the duke of Manchester at Paris, said to be the final resolutions of the ministry relative to the definitive treaty of peace.

The re-capture of the Bahama islands by colonel De-veaux, with a handful of men, is esteemed an extraordinary coup de main, by the military gentlemen, and, it is said, the government of those islands will be conferred on that gentleman, for his judicious and spirited conduct.

August 21. Letters from Petersburg say, that the design of pursuing hostilities against the Turks is for the present set aside, and that the attention of government is occupied in pursuing measures for securing the Russian towns from the plague, which continues to make dreadful havock in the Turkish armies. Their letters add, that when the pestilence subsides, the war will be pursued with the utmost vigour, unless the grand seignor shall comply with the terms of conciliation already proposed.

A private letter from Portsmouth says, that the Hazard sloop of war is sailed from thence with some dispatches for sir Guy Carleton, in North-America.

Litral extract of a private letter from Paris, dated August 11.

"The intelligence from Brest, has brought the trial and sentence of the comte de Grasse, who was tried by a court-martial held on board l'Invincible of 100 guns, at that port, which sat from the 6th of July to the 25th instant, for the affair of the 12th of April, 1782. The charge against that unfortunate officer ran in different channels, the principal of which was, the surrendering the Ville de Paris, of 120 guns, to the British fleet, and for other instances of disgraceful negligence on that day, by which several of the finest ships in the French service were either taken or destroyed, and the rest of the squadron scattered, that the expedition which was intended, was totally put an end to, at a stroke. The Spaniards have had no small hand in persecuting this admiral, who is sentenced to be divested of the order of St. Louis (of which he has for years been grand master) to be rendered incapable of serving in the navies of France in future; to be imprisoned twenty-one years in some of the royal castles appointed for the confinement of state criminals; to have his sentence read to him by one of the king's judges once a year; and to be exposed at the end of every seven years to the people.

"The first part of the sentence has been performed by (le Bourreau) the common hangman at Brest, who was sent on board for this purpose, immediately after the king had confirmed the sentence. The comte bears his hard fate with extraordinary submission; he continues a prisoner on board l'Invincible till the royal order is sent for his removal, which is expected will be to the castle of Chalons St. Laurent, in the province of Picardy; various are the opinions of the comte's fate, as the only thing he appears to have been guilty of is, in having been out-maneuvred by your English Rodney, whose step at any other period than that in which it happened, would have been looked on as a fit of desperation. The evidence of his own officers went so far towards his conviction, as to affect the Ville de Paris was not in such a condition as to necessitate her striking, the ship was in good order, though she had lost many men. We regret his fate; but it is necessary to make examples. The trials of two captains sent home by Mont. Suffrein, come on next month, the principal evidences being sent home with them."

B O S T O N, October 23.

Last evening arrived here from Cape Anne, Mr. Luke Baker and Mr. Nath. Seaver, who came passengers in the ship Robin Hood, captain Smith, which arrived there yesterday, in 36 days from London; we cannot learn any material news, except that the definitive treaty was absolutely signed the 2d of September; no public papers are as yet received in town.

Captain Parsons from Newfoundland, informs, that the day before he sailed from thence, a vessel arrived there in 40 days from Ireland, the master of which reported, that in consequence of orders received there from England for disarming the inhabitants, the volunteers of Ireland, to the amount of upwards of an hundred thousand, had assembled, and were determined to repel any force that should attempt to use any coercive measures; the consequences expected were dreadful. And that they were in great confusion in England. Saturday and Sunday last, we experienced here the most severe N. E. storm for the season, that has been known for several years. A new ship from Portsmouth, bound to this port, and a schooner from Halifax, are ashore at the Cape. Many other misfortunes of the kind have undoubtedly taken place. Considerable damage was done to the shipping and wharves in this port.

Large numbers of counterfeit dollars having been lately discovered, in this and the neighbouring towns, of the emission of 1778, the public are hereby tur-

nished with the following marks to distinguish the true from the false, viz.

The letters and figures upon the side on which the head is, are raised too high, and are very coarsly made. The rim above the word Carolus, is too narrow, and the letter C of the same too large, and the letters A and R too small; the dot after Carolus stands too near the III, and the seams made to represent the hair are very deep; the nostril is larger and the mouth smaller in the counterfeit, than in the true; in the words Hispan. and Ind. the letter I is too small; the Plus Ultra are not very legible, and the ringing when dropt upon a stone is much shriller and clearer than that of a true one; they are bright and have the appearance of good, but by rubbing them they are found to be but slightly washed.

H A R T F O R T, October 21.

Died at Coventry, one Elias Kreamer, a German; the manner of his death being somewhat singular, it is thought proper the circumstances of it should be made public: on Sunday the 4th of August last, he in company with a young man of the family in which he resided, made a collection of toad stools, under the notion of mushrooms, which having try'd they eat the evening following; but not having made proper discrimination in their collection, their supper proved a poison to them, operating much like a cholera morbus, of which said Kreamer expired on Wednesday morning of the 7th; the other one happily recovered, though affected in the same manner except in degree.

N E W - Y O R K, October 21.

Authentic particulars relating to the loss of the Martha transport, bound from this port to Nova-Scotia.

St. John's, Nova-Scotia, October 11, 1783.

Dear brother, Yesterday evening I had the good fortune to arrive at this place. On the 25th of September, about four o'clock in the morning, the Martha struck against a rock of the Tusket-river, near the bay of Fundy, and in the course of a few hours wrecked in a thousand pieces. I had the good fortune to get upon a piece of the wreck with three more officers, viz. lieutenant Hanly, lieutenant Sterling, Dr. Stafford, and two soldiers, (all of the Maryland loyalists) and floated on it two days and two nights, up to near our waists in water, during which time lieutenant Sterling and one of the soldiers died. On the third day we were drifted on an island up the river Tusket, where we remained seven days without fire, water, victuals, or clothing, except the remnants of what we had on, about one quart of water per man, (which we sipped from the cavities in the rocks) and a few raspberries and snails. On the seventh day we were espied and taken up by a Frenchman that was out a fowling, who took us to his house and treated us with every kindness. We staid with him six days and then proceeded to a place called Buroe: where we met with captain Kennedy, captain Sterling, and ensign Gill, of the Maryland loyalists, and about fifty of both regiments, who were saved at sea by some fishing boats, about 36 hours from the time the vessel was wrecked. Captain Doughty, lieutenant M'Farlane, ensign Montgomery, and Mrs. M'Farlane, perished.

October 21. A letter from Shelburne, (Nova-Scotia) dated September 25, informs, that the several articles, used in building, are very much raised in price, and hardly to be got for money: boards sell for twenty-six dollars per thousand feet, and bricks ten dollars per thousand.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 1.

The brig Polly, captain M'Fadden, sailed from this port on the 9th of September last, and after a very disagreeable passage of 30 days arrived at the Havana. In a storm, which lasted more than one hundred hours, he saw (on the 20th of September) a large ship sink, and every soul must doubtless have perished, as no assistance could be given them. Captain M'Fadden says that he never saw any thing equal to it; his vessel must certainly have perished, and with it the crew, had he not timely struck his top-masts and yards; twice was his cabin filled, and every thing swept from off the deck.

In last night's New-York stage came passenger the reverend Mr. Rogers, from that city, which he left on Thursday afternoon. He brings us the very important and agreeable intelligence of the definitive treaty of peace being signed at Paris on the third of September last. The account was brought to New-York from Boston, where it was received the 23d ult. by the ship Robin Hood, in 36 days from London. Public rejoicings were to have been at Boston on the 24th, but bad weather prevented them. And we have the pleasure of mentioning another channel by which this news is certified; just as our informant came away, the ship Harford, captain Folger, arrived at New-York in 30 days from London; in her came passenger, colonel Ogden, who confirms the happy tidings beyond a doubt; but we have nothing more particular.

We are informed by a gentleman from Princeton, that the eastern mail was, on Thursday night last, taken out of the post-office in that place. The robbery was committed in the most daring manner: Mr. Martin, who carries the mail as far as Morris-town, had no sooner entered the office, and laid his charge on the table, than a fellow entered, blew out the candle, and carried off the mail with all its contents.