

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 25, 1783.

F R A N C E.

ARRET of the council of state of the king, relating to the establishment of packets for the communication with the United States of America, dated June 28, 1783, Extraet of the minutes.

UPON an account given to the king in his council, of the advantages which would arise to commerce from a regular communication between France and the United States of America, his majesty has thought proper to order the establishment of packets, which are to sail at stated times, from Port Louis to New-York, and to return to the same port; and in order to prevent this establishment from being prejudicial to the operations of the merchants, his majesty has been pleased to limit the service of the packets to the transport of letters and passengers with their trunks and some effects of great value. In consequence of which, the king being in his council, has ordered, and orders, as follows:

- Art. 1. A sufficient number of vessels belonging to his majesty, shall be kept ready at Port Louis, for the purpose of sending off one of them regularly on the Tuesday of the third week of every month, and the first shall be sent in September next.
Art. 2. There shall not be taken on freight in the said packets, any goods in bales or casks, and it is his majesty's express order, that nothing but the following articles be embarked therein, viz.
1. The mail of letters.
2. The passengers going from France to America, or from America to France.
3. The trunks of the said passengers, each of them being allowed three trunks, every one of 200 pounds weight if they live at the captain's table, and one trunk only if they live on ship's rations.
4. New fashions, cloaths for men and women, wine and liquors in bottles, and other precious effects.
Art. 3. The officers on board the packets shall be chosen amongst those who are in the king's service, and shall be paid as well as the crew by his majesty, and kept under the same discipline established by the ordinances for the royal marine.
Art. 4. His majesty has appointed the sieurs le Couteux to direct, according to the orders of the secretary of state in the marine department, the expedition of the said packets. In consequence of which the said sieurs le Couteux shall pay all the expences of the said expeditions, and receive the money to be paid for the transport of letters, passengers, and of those goods which are allowed to be taken on board.
Art. 5. A regulation of his majesty concerning the service of the post-office, and the security of the transport of letters, and their reception at Port Louis and at New-York, will be published before the first day of September next; together with a tariff of the sums of money to be paid for the different transports.

L O N D O N, October 5.

The regiments under orders for Ireland are those which were taken from that kingdom in the course of the war, and added to what are now there, will not nearly complete the peace establishment of that country. Ireland has always a less force in war than in peace. There ought to be there sixteen thousand horse, dragoons, invalids, and marching regiments, as their parliament provides biennially for that number. The usual orders for sending the regiments home that war had drawn away, gave rise to that idle report of government sending our forces to stop the rebellion, and a warlike story never loses any thing by carrying, there were twelve sail of the line added, but what they were to do was kept a profound secret.

The Dublin evening post by yesterday's mail mentions, that the Irish have demanded in their military councils, total independence. The report cannot be credited, because our Irish correspondents jocosely mention, that the Isle of Dogs, the Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Isle of Wight, have demanded and insisted upon the same terms.

Oct. 6. The policy of France, in strengthening her interest by the acquisition of new alliances, reflects the highest honour on the cabinet of Versailles; and, added to the extraordinary attention which the French have lately to commerce and their marine, it furnishes a prospect of national grandeur, adequate to the wishes of any prince, whose happiness results from the prosperity of his people.

Oct. 8. Yesterday the standard was hoisted at the tower, and at the general post-office; and at night the post-office and several of the public streets were illuminated in consequence of the peace being proclaimed.

It will turn out, by the books of the several rotation offices, that there were more breaches of the peace yesterday, in consequence of peace being proclaimed, than for some time past.

Extraet of a letter from the Hague, October 1.

"The American loan is completing very fast: after which the states have ordered that for twelve months no loan shall be negotiated in Holland for the service of any foreign power whatever."

D U B L I N, September 25.

This day exhibited a sight which humanity shrinks back appalled. Thousands of starving and industrious weavers in the woollen branch made a procession through all the principal streets of the capital, with the golden fleece, which formerly led, clothed, and dis-

fused happiness among millions, wrapped up in black, truly picturesque of the lamentable situation to which the sons of industry are now reduced by the deplorable state of the manufactures of Ireland. The fleece was carried by several of these children of want in deep mourning, attended by an innumerable crowd of their brethren in distress, in mourning-cloaks, hat-bands, and weepers. They had in their hands, shuffles, alas! without even wett! Others had banners with mottoes: "Protecting duties, or ways and means to live."

They distributed hand-bills through the city stating in a modest narrative, their present situation, imploring the protection of their countrymen and fellow citizens. In their various progress through the town they conducted themselves with propriety, and without any riot or unlucky circumstance taking place, the surest means of securing the countenance and interest of those who wish them employment and happiness.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) October 4.

Late accounts from England mention, that the present pious as well as virtuous administration, have absolutely determined on making an American bishop. Dr. Chandler, the fugitive parson from New-York, is to be consecrated bishop of Nova-Scotia!!!

Tuesday morning, the body of one William Tuck, late mate of the brig Tagus, belonging to Corke, and lying in the harbour of Port-Royal, was found murdered in the sea, with every appearance of the most deliberate and savage cruelty having been practised on the body; the head being cut open to the brain, the face shockingly disfigured, and the heart left bare, with several stabs in it. A coroner's inquest was summoned, who, after taking two days to examine the witnesses, brought in their verdict wilful murder, by sundry negroes, the property of the late Thomas Goldion, Esq; deceased, and against Thomas and John Goldion, free people of colour, for aiding and abetting.

It appeared, upon the examination of one Owen Sheridan, a seaman belonging to the Tagu, that he (Sheridan) came on shore, in company with the deceased, upon business of the captain's, between eight and nine o'clock on the Monday night; that perceiving a place enclosed which appeared convenient for washing, and which since proves to be a turtle crawle, Sheridan undressed himself and went in; the deceased was about to do the same, when a great number of armed negroes, aided and abetted by free people of colour, came violently upon them; some of whom, it is supposed, hurried away the deceased, whilst others assaulted Sheridan, who crying out murder, several white people happily came in time and rescued him from his impending fate.

Warrants have been issued for apprehending the murderers, and several negroes have already been taken into custody.

Oct. 13. Saturday last died, in the most excruciating torments, Mrs. Sarah da Costa, wife of Mr. Ralph da Costa, of this town, druggist and chymist; her death was occasioned by taking some arsenic, which had been given to her in a cup of tea. A coroner's inquest being held on the body, brought in their verdict, "poisoned by tea or some other liquid she had drank." What heightens the calamity, she had been delivered of an infant early on the morning of her death, which survived its unfortunate mother only 48 hours.

It appeared, by the testimony of several persons who were examined on the occasion, that an attempt had been made to poison the deceased, about eight weeks before, in a cup of sago, which proving disagreeable to the taste, had been thrown away; that on the morning of her death, being thirsty, she called for some, which was given to her by a negro, named Beneba, her property; after drinking a cup full, she complained of a violent burning in the throat and stomach, which continued with excessive reachings till her death. Several persons who tasted the tea were taken ill, but have since recovered; and upon examining the tea-kettle, a large quantity of arsenic was found at the bottom of it.

Beneba, and a negro woman named Linda belonging to Mr. Bonetta, have been apprehended upon suspicion, and committed to gaol.

Oct. 18. It is reported in town, upon what authority we cannot decide, that the bill, which made the ports of this island free, expired a few days ago; in consequence of which, it is said, no foreign vessels will, in future, be admitted to an entry; a measure so repugnant to the dearest interests of the country, as cannot fail to heap upon the heads of its devoted inhabitants, accumulated distress, if not utter and general ruin.

S A L E M, November 20.

The Dutch ministers in France, in a letter to the States General, after reciting their proceedings in the late negotiations, conclude as follows:

"The ministers plenipotentiary of the courts of France, England, and Spain, have signed the definitive treaties at Versailles, and of America yesterday at Paris. By the latter the former preliminaries are only converted into a definitive treaty; there yet remain some contentious matters on which the parties have not altogether agreed."

Nov. 27. On Tuesday last passed through this town, on their way to Boston, a captain, lieutenant, and a boat's men, of the Dutch navy. They related, as we were informed, that they sailed from Holland in the month of June last, in a ship of 50 guns, one of the squadron bound to Philadelphia, with his excellency Mynheer Van Berckel, the Dutch minister; that in September, in lat. 37 and a half, and in the longitude

of Nantucket, the ship was dismasted, in a violent gale of wind: that from the want of water, &c. and the ship leaking to such a degree as to require the great exertions of the whole crew to keep her from sinking, they were reduced to the greatest distress: that a few days since, not far from Cape Anne, they desiered a brig about three leagues distance, when the captain, the lieutenant, and the 40 men above mentioned, left the ship in two boats, and made for the brig; and that in about three minutes after they left the ship, she went down, having then on board 303 men among whom were two lieutenants and two other officers, all of whom were drowned. Those in the boats were taken on board the brig, and afterwards put on board a sloop from Cape Anne, which was sent out for their relief: at which place they were all landed.

B O S T O N, November 27.

Last Saturday arrived the brig Admiral Kepple, captain Conally, from Corke, after a passage of 65 days; by this vessel we learn, that the Irish parliament had been dissolved and a new one summoned to meet in September; that the elections were going on with great spirit throughout the kingdom; a great number of new members were returned, and it was expected the first act of the new parliament, would be for an express and clear declaration of the rights of Ireland, and a more equal representation of the people; that a meeting of Delegates from all the corps in the province of Ulster, amounting to about 500, had met in provincial congress, at Dungannon, the 8th of September, and entered into a number of spirited resolutions, and addressed the other three provinces thereon; that the greatest spirit of unanimity prevailed among the volunteer corps, and the people of the kingdom in general, all determined to have their rights and connexion with England clearly and explicitly ascertained. It is said the British parliament were to meet a month sooner than was at first intended, in order to watch the motions of the Irish.

From the Kingston morning post, October 11.

We learn from the Windward Islands, that 3 French ships of the line and 4000 men, lately arrived at Martinico, from Old France, supposed to be the peace establishment for that quarter; and that none of the conquered islands are to be given up before the 1st of February, 1784.

We understand that his excellency the governor has given permission to the master of the brig Chance, from New London, in the state of Connecticut, to land and dispose of the perishable part of his cargo; which indulgence, it is said, will be extended to all American vessels that may arrive here (Jamaica) for four weeks to come.

N E W - Y O R K, December 10.

The schooner —, Capt. Lee, belonging to Mr. Moses Hetfield, of Elizabeth-Town, from South-Carolina for this port, was lately stranded near Cape Henlopen, and every soul on board, ten in number, perished.

Dec 13. Saturday last the brig Hawke, William Beynon, master, arrived here in 11 weeks from Waterford in Ireland—on his passage, the 19th of September he spoke with the ship Favourit, captain Nicholas Vallance, from Philadelphia, bound to Corke, 48 days out, all well—she had been wind bound several days in Port l'Orient.

Yesterday arrived the ship Prosperity, captain Pooler, in 12 weeks from Liverpool. In lat. 35, 6 N. long. 66, 10 W. the 26th of November he spoke with the ship St James, captain Cain, five days out from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon; and on the 2d instant, in lat. 33, 45, long. 71, he spoke with the ship Eliza, captain Pryor, from Boston, bound to St. Croix—The Eliza had lost her bowsprit.

Wednesday last the ship Gustavus, captain M'Gea, arrived here in a short passage from Saffon—in this vessel came passengers colonel Isaac Sears, his amiable consort, and family. We congratulate our old friends and companions in adversity on this occasion, as we are persuaded he will observe an uniformity of sentiment with respect to British tyranny and its adherents—and will, we doubt not, exert his influence and abilities to effect the expulsion of the tools and minions of Great-Britain, who now infest this city.

Dec. 16. Yesterday arrived his Most Christian Majesty's packet Le Courier de l'Amerique, commanded by Mons. Le Chevalier d'Aboville, from Port l'Orient, in 59 days, the mail was sent to the post-office in Smith-street. Monsieur de la Forrest, his Most Christian Majesty's Consul for the state of Georgia, is one of the many passengers arrived in this packet. We do not learn that this vessel has brought any particular news.

N O R W I C H, December 4.

In the snow storm last Friday, captain Davison of this town, on his passage from New-York, was obliged to come too opposite New-Haven; just before he dropped his anchor, captain John Cady, of Plainfield, (a passenger on board) who happened to be on the quarter-deck, accidentally fell over-board, and was unfortunately drowned; he was heard to cry for help several times after he was in the water, but the night being very dark, and the seas running high, it was impossible to afford him any assistance. He has left a sorrowful widow and two children, to mourn their loss. His death is greatly lamented by his friends and acquaintance.