

March 12, 1784.

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1945.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 22, 1784.

ington Meadows, and seven shil-
lton, and got by
and-dam by Dove,
asker's Othello on
was got by Young
his grand-dam by
ny. Sedbury was
oodcock. Union
with black mane,
ng and handsome.
ings and six-pence
ble for acciden s.
ARD B. HALL.

PRIVATE

three miles from
county court is held,
of the first quality
o tenements; one
ing house, with a
nd twenty acres of
nds; the other is a
n and other out
of meadow, with a
he same, and about
and saw mill, with
of land, on An-
re dwelling houses,
copper's shops, and
mill house is 41 feet
nt work as any one
meadow, and 200

part of the man v,
y cash; wheat flour
e will be taken in
particulars apply to
ing on the premises,
Little Falls, or the
SWINGLE, jun.

February 21, 1784.
that the subscriber
to the general
for a law empower-
tion and custody, as
ual of George Ship-
nty, who hath been
years past, and inca-
managing his affairs,
hereof as will be sat-
and owing by the
E SHIPLEY, jun.

Clark, master, from
now at Annapolis,
t valuable men, wo-
years, among whom
to be disposed of by
tea. Choice mold
clothes. Excellent
cambricks, romalls,
ped cottons, neat

February 17, 1784.
ber, heir at law of
r the purpose of pay-
eased, at public ven-
y of April next,
d, in Anne-Arundel
er, about two miles
e level and the soil
eam of water for a
re, two small dwell-
good peach orchard.
n on the day of sale,
E, heir at law
Fongue, deceased.

LLO,
at bay, full fifteen
ars old, and got by
liberty, out of a full
eason at the subur-
five miles from Ac-
re and half a crown
ree will be inserted
LE HAMMOND.

Charles-Street.

L O N D O N, January 19.
The following is an extract of a letter re-
ceived from Paris:
“A decree of the inquisition of Lisbon
has positively forbid the construction of the
aerostatic globes in the kingdom of Portu-
gal, and what is still more severe, they command the
Portuguese not even to speak of them under pain of in-
curring the indignation of that tribunal, and of experi-
encing the most rigorous exertion of its authority, as
they consider that French invention to be the result of
some commerce with the devil.”

Jan. 21. Authentic letters from the factory at Senegal
advise, that some English gentlemen have been near
150 leagues up the country, in search of natural curiosi-
ties, and that they had brought specimens of several val-
uable plants, among others that called the Vereck, or
white gum tree, which the Moors and Arabs, who
know neither how to sow or reap, live upon during
their long journies. This gum is likely to prove a val-
uable article of commerce, being of great use in giving
a body to silks, cottons, &c. The French have lately
imported great quantities of it, and it has been calculat-
ed to be an object of £. 262,555 per annum to Europe,
and therefore of more consequence than either the negro
or gold trade.

Jan. 23. Letters from Antigua declare, that the Car-
ribbes at St. Vincent, being joined by a large body of
savages from the neighbouring islands, had on the 17th
of November last risen upon the European inhabitants,
and destroyed several plantations on the south of the
island; but that the militia having been immediately
embodied, put a stop to the ravages of the insurgents,
who had retired to the woods.

The emperor of Russia has offered the king of Spain
the vast sum of a million and a half sterling for the
island of Minorca, and 5000 tons of hemp, per annum,
for ten years, for the Spanish navy; the ministry of
Madrid are all for accepting the offer, but the king is
against it; however, he has not given a positive nega-
tive. The French ambassador was highly alarmed at the
offer.

Extract of a letter from Bath, January 14.
“I have just been to see a young Irish giant, just ar-
rived here from that kingdom. He says he is seventeen
years of age, and being quite beardless, I suppose he
cannot be more; but he is full eight feet high, and has
a sister of fourteen, who is six feet seven inches, yet his
elder brother is much under six feet, but his grand-
father was nine feet high. Considering his height, he is
rather thin and narrow over the chest, but his legs,
feet, and hands, are of an astonishing magnitude. I did
not see him measured; but when a gentleman 6 feet
three inches high held his arm straight up, and his fingers
pointed, they seemed on a level with the giant's head.
He proposes to pass through London, in his way to Pa-
ris. What is singular is, that I who have seen many gi-
ants in this and other kingdoms, have observed that
they have all a strong face resemblance.”

Letters from Paris say, that M. Pelatre du Rozier,
the first aerial navigator, is gone to Lyons, in order to
fall up above the clouds with mons. de Montgolfier,
who is about taking his flight for Paris, distant 300
miles from the above city. They are to be accompani-
ed by two noblemen of the first distinction. Their
travelling machine, which is to be launched up in a few
days, measures 100 feet in diameter, and upon an aver-
age will be able to carry ten passengers, with their ne-
cessary provisions.

Vault preparations are making at Petersburg in the bal-
loon way, for celebrating the emperor's birth day.
Twenty large balloons, in different shapes, are to be
suspended in the air, at a certain height from the
ground, all illuminated with various colours, and hav-
ing telsons of fire works from one to the other. The
spectacle is expected to be the most striking and magni-
ficent that ever was exhibited in the world. Artists are
engaged at Paris for the executing some, and instruct-
ing Russians for others.

The East-India gazette, which apprises us of the state
of the army in that part of our dominions, is too mel-
ancholy to be long dwelt upon—fatigue and disease
in their most poignant degree, seem to have infested the
whole, and with equal joy the English and the French
commanders seem to have received the news of the suc-
cess by the readiness with which they concurred in the
exchange of prisoners, even before any official notice of it
had arrived.

Upon making up the war account, it appears France is
indebted to this nation for the maintenance of 32,600
prisoners, taken during the war.

S A L E M, March 18.
By the arrival of captain Grafton, from the Havana,
mentioned in our last, we are informed, that the Spanish
government is extremely rigorous in executing its com-
mercial edicts; several persons (among whom are one
or two Americans) detected in the breach of them,
having been sentenced to three years slavery in Vera
Cruz.

Among the prohibited articles, at the Havana, the
produce of the United States is included. Several ves-
sels, with flour, which arrived there some time ago,
were neither allowed to sell their cargoes nor to carry
them away, till it should be known that a sufficient
supply was received, or like to be received from Spain.
On Tuesday last, the ship Grand Turk, captain S.
Williams, arrived here from the West-Indies, but last

from Martha's Vineyard, which he left on Saturday
last, in company with about fourteen sail, four of
which were of this port, and the rest for Boston, New-
bury Port, and Portsmouth. A great part of them
have been detained at the Vineyard, by the late severe
frost, for upwards of two months. Captain Simpson
died about three or four weeks ago. He belonged to
Portsmouth, and his corpse was kept on board the ship,
agreeable to his desire, till her arrival at that port,
which was the beginning of this week.

B O S T O N, March 22.
Wednesday last being assigned by the honourable
house of representatives, to take into consideration the
recommendation of congress respecting the admission
of refugees, a person unknown delivered into the hands
of the messenger of the house, a number of hand bills,
containing the resolutions of the town of New-Haven,
in the State of Connecticut, to be by him brought into
the house. The representatives of the people of this
state had too much sensibility not to feel themselves
affronted at an indecency of this nature, and therefore
ordered the hand bills to be burnt, and directed the
messenger to take the person who offered them, that
he might be committed for the contempt; but he ab-
sconded.

March 27. His excellency the governor, has been
pleased to prorogue the honourable the general court of
this commonwealth. Before the prorogation a commit-
tee of both houses were appointed, to enquire into the
existence, nature, object and probable tendency or ef-
fect of an order or society, called the Cincinnati. Af-
ter mature deliberation, and for divers reasons, set
forth in nine articles,—the committee have reported it
as their opinion, “That the said society, called the
Cincinnati, is unjustifiable, and if not properly discoun-
tenanced, may be dangerous to the peace, interest and
safety of the United States in general, and the com-
monwealth in particular. The committee also report as
their opinion, that it is proper the further consideration
of measures suitable and necessary to be taken, with re-
spect to the society of the Cincinnati, be referred to the
next sitting of the general court.” The above report
was read and accepted by the two houses, the 23d in-
stant.

H A R T F O R D, March 29.
Hebron, February 15.
“This day departed this life, Mrs. Lydia Peters,
wife of colonel John Peters, and second daughter of Jo-
seph Phelps, Esq; she was married at the age of 15,
and lived with her consort three times 15 years, and
had 15 living children, 13 now alive, and the young-
est 15 years old; she hath had three times 15 grand
children; she was sick 15 months, and died the 15th
day of the month, aged four times 15 years.

N E W - Y O R K, April 8.
The legislature of South-Carolina at their present ses-
sion, have passed an act vesting Congress with power to
levy the five per cent. duty. Also, to regulate the West-
India trade; to take off duties on American produce.
They have revised their confiscation act, and agreed to
grant

29 estates, free;
69 ditto on the americiament of twelve per cent. on
the value of the estates.
33 ditto on the americiament of twelve per cent. The
proprietors being disqualified for seven years, from hold-
ing any office civil or military.

They have passed a tax bill, providing funds for rais-
ing
£. 35,441 sterling, their quota to Congress;
£. 9,808 ditto, their civil list;
£. 71,632 ditto, to pay the interest of their state
debt; the two first payable in gold or silver, the last to
be paid by the interest of their treasury indents to sink
the same.

Last Monday the British packet Shelburne, captain
Bull, arrived here in 9 days from Charleston, with the
British November mail, destined for this city, but
prevented by extreme bad weather from arrival, and put
into Charleston harbour, South-Carolina.

T R E N T O N, April 6.
On Monday the 21d of March the ice in the Susque-
hanna, opposite Wyoming, broke up; on the night
following it jammed below the inhabitants, and by the
back water overflowed a very considerable extent of
country. It rose not less than 20 feet higher than was
ever known before. The torrent swept away at Lash-
awane, Wintermouth, Jacob and Abraham's Rhins,
Kingston, Shawane and Nantuxony, about 130 dwell-
ing houses, with the greater part of the stock, grain,
household furniture and implements of husbandry. No
lives were lost except one young man of the name of
Jackson. By this terrible disaster about 400 persons
have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness, many
of whom must, unless speedily relieved, perish by fam-
ine. The gentleman who gave us this account saw
some of the miserable inhabitants digging dead hogs
from among the ruins for their subsistence.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 10.
Extract of a letter from London, dated November 14, 1783.
“Your envoys, Messieurs Adams and Jay, ar-
rived here two or three days ago, for the purpose of
entering into a commercial treaty with Great-Britain—
they are treated with great respect and attention, which

affords a striking picture of the fall of pride and op-
pression, and the change of all human affairs.”

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Bos-
ton, legally assembled the 15th of March, a letter from
the chairman of the committee of the towns of Wren-
tham and Medway was read, proposing a meeting of
the county, to take into consideration the act of com-
mutation, and the power granted by the state of Mas-
sachusetts to congress to levy the five per cent. impost;
which those towns consider as grievances.

The selectmen of Boston, in answer, after expressing
their disapprobation of these measures, conclude as
follows:

“With respect to the subject of your letter, com-
mutation, and the act of the state on the impost, we
must take the liberty to express our entire disappro-
bation of your intended endeavours, as they seem clearly
to us, to be not only vain but very unjust. Why
should we wish to keep from the officers of our army
the hard earned reward they may receive from the com-
mutation? It was promised most solemnly by congress
in the hour of danger. It was then approved of by the
people, and ought on every equitable principle to be
made good in this day of peace, a peace obtained by
the perilous exertions of these very men (in conjunction
with our magnanimous allies) who are to receive the
pittance, and a pittance it is, when we consider the
money they realize from this mighty boon, will not
make good their arrearages of their pay; and although
your towns, and the towns of the selectmen whose ad-
vice you follow, may be averse to the commutation,
yet we presume they will not deny the justice of pay for
the time they were in actual service; if they will then
raise immediately as much money as will pay their pro-
portion of only two thirds of the arrearages due to the
officers,—with this money they may purchase the
amount of the whole, and the commutation into the
bargain. This we think the only way for those who
say they are aggrieved to settle the matter. For if the
states were able to prevent paying it (and could be
once so lost to a sense of justice and honour as to desire
it) the commutation is so wisely blended with the national
debt, that all the county conventions upon the
face of the earth could not make the distinctions. If
therefore there are any who have the ability, but want
the honesty to contribute their proportion, they must
set down contented, for in our opinion it is out of their
power to prevent it.

With respect to the impost, we are of opinion that
if we ever mean to be a nation we must give power to
congress, and funds too; for without them we can
never pay our debts, and without a just payment of
our debts, in what other light can we possibly be viewed
by the world in general, and every honest man in par-
ticular, than that of bankruptcy or knavery? The
former is by no means the case, for we are rich in re-
sources, and want only the will to bring them out; and
we trust the latter will never be justly charged to the
United States.

We therefore desire, as far as this town has a voice
in the county, that the proposed convention may never
meet; but if they should, we hope they will to far con-
sider the justice and propriety of submitting to those
acts which they now complain of as a grievance, as
cheerfully to acquiesce in them; and that they will
then separate, without taking any step that may eventu-
ally tend to bring this country into contempt; for if
they should we shall be constrained, as in duty bound,
solemnly to protest against them.

By order and in behalf of the town,
Wm. COOPER, town clerk.

April 13. A letter from Dublin, dated the 1st of Janu-
ary, says, that the river Liffey was frozen over to hard,
as to admit boys skating on it; the like has not been
seen for a long time.

The general court of the commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts bay, at their last sitting, passed an act for the
appointing and empowering commissioners, on the part
of that state, in conjunction with such as are or may be
appointed by the state of New-York, to ascertain the
boundary line between the two states, eastward of Hud-
son's river.

By a vessel arrived here on Sunday last from the
Havana, we learn, that an order was issued on the
23d of February, requiring all Americans and vessels
belonging to Americans to leave the island before the
1st of April: It is also added that no vessels from
the United States, will be admitted till further no-
tice.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Jamaica to his cor-
respondent in Boston, dated February 20.

“You cannot conceive, my friend, the embarrass-
ments we labour under from the want of the produce of
your country. The people here are continually cursing
first the king, then the ministry, and lastly the govern-
nor. The madnets and folly of England, tho' conspi-
cuous for several years past, never appeared so openly as
in the present prohibition. What the consequences
will be, God only knows.”

C H A R L E S T O N, (S. Carolina,) March 23.

Saturday afternoon a most uncommon but melancholy
accident happened at Ashly Ferry. As Mr. Frazier,
with 72 negroes belonging to Mr. Thomas Elliot, and
a negro and horse, the owner not known, and a ne-
gro boy belonging to Mr. Frazier, were crossing the riv-
er, nearly in the middle, the boat separated in two,
by which 48 of Mr. Elliot's negroes, the negro and