

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 13, 1784.

April 14, 1784. Captain William... to be sold at whole... at their store in front of the dock... n's store, assortment of Ea... the season, among... the nearest and mo... will be disposed... 6w HARWOOD.

April 19, 1784. L D, in Tulley's Neck, being 1100 acres, di... tenements; it will... all together; it is watered, with a fine... running through the... into the meadow, in... to church and mills, and from Chester... inclined to purchase... will be easy, by ap... of Chester-town, as... ES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784. L D, with three hun... of land, within one... borough, in Prince... ously situated, con... houses with a passage... all two stories... with great con... family; there are all... as a washhouse, ne... chaise house, and... being built with... the land is well... meadow and... springs of water; there... apple trees, besides... premises may be... made known by ap... D MAGRUDER.

is, April 12, 1784. Sunday evening, be... ylor's, a SILVER... hills, London, No... deal and key. Who... deliver it to Messieurs... in West-street, shall... and no questions... EZEKIEL ORME.

April 10, 1784. I intend to petition... at their next... your twenty-five... called Conjurers Dis... George-town. DEAKINS, jun.

the POST-... LES, various sizes, wax,

be had blank... ange, bills of

resented to the gene... at their next session, reverend Mr. James... B. B... on other... Deakins, jun. a cer... George-town, called... formerly conveyed by... reverend James Hunt... of the presbyterian... 14

March 25, 1784. that the subscriber... general assembly, at... empower her to sell... Richard Parran, to... N, administratrix.

Charles-Street.

SHELburne, (Nova-Scotia) April 12. UR harbour here now makes a very brilliant appearance, by the great number of vessels which have lately arrived, and those fitting out in it. In the course of last week many vessels arrived from Halifax, New-York, Bolton, and various other parts of the continent. Preparations are making for availing ourselves of that inexhaustible source of wealth, the valuable fishery on this coast; but while commerce is vigilantly attended to, building elegant houses and the necessary preparations for the improvement of agriculture, are by no means neglected.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) March 17. The general assembly of this state, which began their sessions at Bennington the third Thursday of February, ended on Tuesday the 9th instant; during which they resolved, that the 200 men, voted to be raised last October to defend the lower part of Windham county against the incursions of the Yorkers, should be reduced to the number of 20 only. We hear that a party of the Yorkers, consisting of about 50 men, made a reconnoitering excursion a week since in the night season; but meeting with our people, (who hailed them several times and received no answer) were fired upon, by which one man was mortally wounded, who expired soon afterwards; by him they learn, that several had balls fired through their hats, but none received any flesh wound. Unhappy for the unfortunate man, he was a subject of the state of Massachusetts; but being out of the line of his duty, by interfering in a contention which this state pretends to hold only with that of New-York, though we lament the death of a fellow creature, yet we consider him as having received that reward which is justly due to every one who espouses a cause on the principles of prejudice and partiality.

NEWPORT, April 17. The governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation, forbidding the inhabitants of that state meddling, in any respect, with the dispute subsisting between the inhabitants of New-York and those of Vermont, as they will answer it at their peril.

NEW-YORK, April 28. At a large and respectable meeting of the freeholders and freemen of the county of West-Chester, at the house of Mr. John Falconer, Joseph Young, Esq; in the chair, The following resolutions and instructions to their representatives in assembly were unanimously agreed to: Being seriously alarmed that the legislature after sitting so long have as yet taken no decided measures to remove from amongst us the most offensive of those, who under different characters joined our enemies in the late war, and also because a new and unheard of doctrine has been broached and industriously propagated, denying even the right in the legislature to make the discrimination, to necessary and desirable to the people, a doctrine futile in itself, and fraught with danger as well as with dishonour to this republic, and founded upon a forced and unnatural construction of the treaty of peace, thereby making it to secure to our late enemies all the privileges of citizens of this state. It appears, that either as subjects of England, the treaty forces them upon us—or as subjects of America, the treaty deprives us of one of the most essential rights of sovereignty—the right of determining with respect to our own subjects; a power, that our commissioners were not allowed to treat upon, but was made the basis of the treaty.

Resolved, 1st. That without such a discrimination, one of the great ends of all government is rendered abortive, by permitting the virtuous and hateful part of a society equally to participate of a government, established by the blood and treasure of the former, in opposition not only to the wishes but to the repeated exertions of the latter.

2dly. Because for some time past there has been and now is a disposition in some of the inhabitants of this state to introduce aristocracy into the government, in which the tory part of the government will readily assent; as such a form of government better agrees with their rooted principles than a republican; which perversion of our government we are alarmed at the danger of, and are determined to oppose at the risk of all that is valuable to us.

3dly. Because we find men, who at the commencement and during the whole course of the war, entered upon us with warmth and apparent sincerity, the propriety and danger of ever again intruding with any of those under the name and description of tories any share of our government, now equally warm in inculcating upon us the propriety and necessity of accepting them as fellow citizens, without a single exception; which sudden and total change of sentiment and conduct in those of whose public virtue and conduct we entertained no doubt, is to us a convincing proof, that tory influence has already prevailed too great a part of the community: It is therefore, in our opinion, an indispensable duty of the legislature effectually to prevent its future progress.

4thly. Because we conceive it the duty of the legislature to be guided in their determination upon the proposed act of discrimination by the sentiments of those who in the course of the war have proved themselves

real whigs, seven ninths of whom we dare affirm, are determined to take every justifiable means of opposing measures which are designed to place whigs and tories on the same footing.

5thly. Because though we esteem the peoples right of meeting to instruct their representatives, or to consult on proper measures to obtain laws that they wish for, to be one of the most valuable rights of a free people, yet we apprehend that too frequent meetings for such purposes may be productive of disagreeable consequences, and are therefore convinced that it is the duty of the legislature in the present instance to comply with the wishes of the people, as the only effectual way of preserving peace and good government.

6thly. Because, though we in common with the rest of our fellow citizens have during the war submitted quietly to measures which in some instances were greatly oppressive; thereby giving an undeniable proof of our inclination to support government, when pursuing the real interests of the people, yet so strong are the well founded prejudices against the people herein described, that scarce a day passes without some disturbance on their account; this being the case at present, the situation of the state must become very critical, when her virtuous citizens shall have the mortification to find their implacable enemies made their equal neighbours, and eventually stealing into places of power, profit and honour.

We do therefore instruct you, gentlemen, our representatives in assembly, to use your influence to obtain an act of discrimination, so constructed, as to remove the dangers we have to apprehend from the people herein described, and to take measures to lay, what we are convinced is the sense of this county, before each branch of the legislature; and it doubts should arise of this meeting's composing but an inconsiderable or designing part of the freemen of this county, we will be ready upon a notification of such doubts, to present ourselves immediately before the legislature, that they may have ocular demonstration to the contrary, and in such case we do pledge our honours to return peaceably without riot or disturbance. We have many other reasons which induce us to wish for a discriminating law, besides those herein stated; amongst which the question of our right to make it, in which (as set forth in our preamble) is involved a question of the sovereignty of this state, is not the smallest.

Resolved, That the foregoing be signed by the chairman, and transmitted with dispatch to the representatives of West-Chester county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in one or more of the New-York papers. By the unanimous order of the meeting, JOSEPH YOUNG, chairman.

April 30. A Jamaica paper of the 13th ult. mentions, that the inhabitants of Turk's-Island have lately been maltreated by the crews of several American vessels, and compelled to dispose of their salt, &c. on very unequitable terms. It is added, that one of his British majesty's vessels is intended shortly to be sent there from Port Royal, as well to protect the island, as to enforce vessels trading there duly to enter and clear.

Extract of a letter from London, to a friend in this city, dated March 7, 1784.

Our political opinions are all at a stand on account of a matrimonial slip made by a lady pretty well known in New-York: Mr. W---- had been married to a lady, a native of Halifax, for some time. They had three daughters, and the husband's fondness seemed to increase and be re-touched by the approach of time, rather than diminished. During an indolent, contented situation, he received an appointment to be a commissary in the West-Indies; an office too lucrative and splendid to be neglected: he determined to send his family to England, and embark for the West Indies. At parting he told her that a certainty of receiving a large fortune was at present the object of his attention, but they would soon meet again, to part no more on this side of the grave. She had no power to reply, but whilst she wept over him he conjured her upon her arrival in England, to afford all possible assistance to the distressed refugees which she would find there. A promise was made by Mrs. W---- of a punctual observance of his commands. On her arrival in England she kept open house for the reptiles recommended to her care. Behold the return—a plan was laid to sap and destroy an affection that had existed many years; she was ruined, and so gloried in her infamy, that detection followed. She was disgraced, and, by a written order from her injured husband, driven from his house. He has, however, allowed her a comfortable maintenance.

Mrs. Wright continues to be as much the favourite of people of fashion as ever. Her house is the general rendezvous of the friends to America: she is a native of your country, and much better acquainted with its history than any I have yet met with: it is from her I have learnt the fallacy of several paragraphs lately inserted in our news-papers, through the vigilance and industry of Mr. Goodrich, and his coadjutors, relative to the dissensions which prevail in America. Would it not surprise you to find here some people gravely assert, that America is on the eve of a civil war; these forces are played off every day. Mr. Pitt is still minister and likely to continue; he was invited to dine in the city a few days ago, at Grocer's hall; on his return the inhabitants illuminated their houses, as a mark of their respect: Mr. Christopher

Sharp, the famous perfumer, thought proper to remain neuter; but alas! poor gentleman, the mob never admit of a medium in politics, so they burst into his house, broke his windows, demolished his furniture, and then departed. Mr. Fox took occasion on a late debate to hint that secret influence had been exercised during lord North's administration, but this assertion was contradicted by his lordship, and a coldness has arisen between those distinguished persons that has utterly destroyed the famous coalition."

PHILADELPHIA, May 1. Wednesday last the ship America, captain Keeler, arrived here from Bristol, after four weeks passage; and on Thursday arrived the ship Grange, captain Roberts, also in four weeks, from Liverpool.

May 4. On Saturday last his excellency general Washington, our late worthy and much respected commander in chief, arrived in this city, from his seat in Virginia.

May 5. The snow Friendship, captain —, from Dublin, with passengers, for this port, being blown off the coast in the last winter, after suffering greatly got into Cape Francois, from whence another vessel was chartered, and about 50 of them arrived here on Sunday last. The captain, second mate, and a great number of the passengers, died before the vessel arrived at the Cape.

Monday last, being the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, a number of officers, deputies from that society of the different states, met at the City tavern in this place, on the business of that body.

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

On Saturday night last the treasury office was robbed of a sum money, by some person or persons, who got down the chimney; one of the men suspected is apprehended and confined in gaol.

The general assembly of South-Carolina, at their last session, passed the following laws:

An act for investing the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy for the United States, certain duties upon goods imported into this state, from any foreign port, island, or plantation.

An act to authorise the United States, in Congress assembled, to regulate trade from the British West-Indies.

From London papers lately received the following advices are extracted:

LONDON, March 1. The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign, WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent to your majesty, that impressed with the most dutiful sense of your majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, we rely on your majesty's royal wisdom, that you will take such measures, as by removing any obstacle to the formation of such an administration, as your faithful commons have declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous state of public affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your majesty."

His MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

"Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of the country. Very recent endeavours have been employed on my part, to unite in the public services, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect. Those endeavours have not had the effect I wished. I shall always be desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would in any degree be advanced by the dismissal of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge or complaint suggested against my present ministers, nor is any one or more of them specially objected to; and numbers of my subjects have expressed to me in the warmest manner their satisfaction of the late changes I have made in my councils. Under these circumstances I trust my faithful commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government shall be vacated, until I see a prospect that such a plan of union as I have called for, and they pointed out, may be carried into effect."

March 4. The following is the address of the house of commons to the king, which is to be presented by the whole house this day, at half an hour after three o'clock.

TO THE KING.

Sire, We, your majesty's faithful commons, approach your throne, most humbly to represent to your majesty the satisfaction your faithful commons derive from the late most gracious assurances we have received, that your majesty concurs with us in opinion, that it con-