

April 14, 1784.
captain William
be sold at whole
s, at their store in
front of the dock,
s store,
affortment of Ru-
he season, among
e neatest and most
will be disposed
6w
HARWOOD.

April 19, 1784.
L D,
n Tulley's Neck,
ing 1100 acres, di-
tenements; it will
all together; it is
watered, with a fine
unning through the
to fine meadow, in
o church and mills,
and from Chel-
inclined to purchase
will be easy, by ap-
Chelster-town, or
ES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784.
L D,
with three hun-
f land, within one
orough, in being
ntly situated, con-
sues with a passage
ning, all two stories
s, with great con-
amly; there are all
a washhouse, ne-
chaife house, and
le being built with-
s; the land is well
ty of meadow and
rings of water; there
apple trees, besides
e premises may be
made known by ap-
D GRUDEB.

is, April 18, 1784.
Sunday evening, be-
aylor's, a SILVER
ghills, London, No.
feal and key. Who-
delivered into Messrs
s in West street, Hall
rs, and no questions
EZEKIEL ORME.

April 10, 1784.
t intend to petition
f flah, at their next
to lots twenty-five
called Conjurers Dis-
George-town.
M DEAKINS, jun.

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

be had blank
ange, bills of

presented to the gene-
s, at their next session,
e reverend Mr. James
en B. Balch, or either
a Deakins, jun. a cer-
George-town, called
formerly conveyed by
reverend James Hunt
ife of the presbyterian
nd.

y, March 5, 1784.
en, that the subscriber
e general assembly, at
to empower her to sell
ia Richard Parran, to
AN, administratrix.

Charles-Street.

(XXXIXth Year.)

T H E

(No. 1949.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 20, 1784.

P A R I S, March 21.

BETTERS from Marfeilles confirm the news, that the emperor of Morocco has declared war against France. The ships which are exposed to the attacks of the corsairs, cannot now depart without convoy. The agreement which ought to take place between the English East-India company and a company of French merchants, to have the merchandise of Bengal brought to Chandernagore, on paying to the English company ten per cent. duty, will not take place as has been expected by both parties. Although this measure was agreed to by Comte de Vergennes, M. de Calonne, comptroller-general, has offered such reasons against it, that it has been given up by the council. Another plan is now in agitation, from which the greatest advantages may be expected.

March 19. We learn from several places, that where the fields were covered with snow during the course of this long and severe winter, the wolves have come out of their dens and run about the country, where they did a great deal of mischief. In the provinces of Angoumois and Poitou, the count de Artois' huntsmen, and several gentlemen, have chased them, and killed upwards of sixty of those ferocious animals, which spread terror in the open country, and even came into the villages.

MADRID, Feb. 28. The presents which the grand signior has sent by his ambassador to his catholic majesty, consist of two elephants, male and female, a dromedary of a greenish colour, four tigers, two lions, ten pelicans, ten very fine litters, three sets of coach horses, twenty-four mules richly caparisoned, ten caskets of precious stones, among which there are diamonds of various colours, several pearls, two of which are as large as a turkey egg, and on which are engraved the king's arms; a carbuncle uncommonly large, and of the finest water; one thousand three hundred and twenty-two christian slaves, who inhabited the borders of the Black Sea, and had not the means of getting themselves ransomed; among these slaves there are two hundred women, and fifty children of both sexes. In exchange, his catholic majesty sends to the grand signior, sixty thousand muskets, with other warlike stores, which are to be carried on board of two men of war, the castles of which are to be gilt, and are to carry over eight hundred men, officers, soldiers or sailors. These men are all clothed in a very rich uniform, and they have orders to remain in the service of his highness, if he desires it; nevertheless they are to be in his catholic majesty's pay during the whole time of their abode in Turkey.

L O N D O N, March 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, March 24.
The house met early, and went through the necessary business of passing and carrying to the other house such bills as were ready, after which they waited until about ten minutes past three o'clock, when, on Mr. Pitt's coming into the house, general Smith rose, and remarked, that the chancellor of the exchequer being then in his place, and it being in all human probability the last opportunity he should have of speaking to him in that house during the existence of the present parliament, he could not let slip the opportunity of reminding him, that there was on the table a petition from the creditors of the nabob of Arcot, for claims to the amount of three millions of money; which was a sum nearly equal to the whole funds of the India company, and of course merited some attention. He wished to know what steps the right honourable gentleman meant to take during the recess for satisfying the petitioners, who stood in need of some relief, before a new parliament could possibly meet, to take their case into consideration. After some pause, lord Maitland and other members near him remarked, that he was sure not to have an answer; to which the general replied, that he certainly did not expect any, for it was a rule with the young gentleman never to answer any question of consequence that was put to him.

Sir Francis Molleneux, knight, gentleman usher of the black rod, immediately after knocked at the door, and, on his admission, he acquainted the house, that his majesty was seated on the throne, and demanded their immediate attendance in the house of lords; the speaker, and about thirty or forty members, directly went, and were present at the assent being given to the mutiny and other bills.

The speaker then returned, not with the mace before him, as usual, but carried behind him; and the members, after shaking hands, and wishing each other success at the approaching election, left the house.

On Monday night, the house in Great Ormond street of the right honourable the lord chancellor, was broke into, and the great seal of England stole thereout. With the seal were bank notes and cash to the amount of one hundred and forty pounds; and added to this, the house-breakers took two swords, valued at one hundred guineas. The chancellor's mace was not portable enough, and therefore it was left behind. Lord Thurlow was in the country indisposed.

The stealing of the seal made more noise yesterday in the house of lords, than the dissolution of parliament.

King James the second threw the seals into the Thames; but they were found time enough to sign a fiat to his dissolution from the empire of England.

The great seal, it is said, was put to the dissolution of parliament on Monday morning.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the signature of the peace, has some covered design in agitation; that she, in collusion with France, is sending out ships and forces to the East-Indies; where, probably, on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed, when they observe the proper time to attack any possessions in that part of the world.

Dr. Price, who during the opposition of earl Shelburne to lord North's administration, was employed to prove that the country was ruined, and could not support its debt, is now deeply engaged in another work of calculation, which is to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, that the funds are in the most prosperous state, and capable of rising ten per cent. in a very short time.

No less than three foreigners, who have been settled in London for the last six months, have embarked at Dover, in the course of last week, charged, no doubt, with the agreeable news of the national distress and confusion which must arise from a dissolution of parliament.

The parliamentary reform, in Ireland, it is generally imagined, from the completion of the house on Saturday, will not meet with the success which it merits. The people, however, must mark with becoming indignation, those venal jobbers who oppose it, and it is hoped will testify their opinion of such conduct, in a proper and spirited manner.

March 27. The appointment of consuls to the American towns is not likely to take place this year.

The Scotch boroughs, where elections formerly were carried on by instinct, are now up in arms against their members, as the English are.

It is singular that the great seal has never been advertised, and a proper reward offered for finding it. But from its intrinsic value, it is hardly to be supposed it will ever fall into the hands of any pawnbroker. Like many other things, it is of no use to any but the owner.

The minister cannot touch one shilling of the supplies until they are sanctioned by a new parliament, without subjecting himself to an impeachment, and running the chance of a trial before an offended people, whose representative body he treated in such a manner as to ensure him the odium of whatever house of commons he may meet.

We have good authority for asserting, that the support of public credit will be one of the last objects with Mr. Pitt, after the meeting of parliament.

Lord North, when minister, answered every question; Mr. Pitt observes a profound silence.

The house of commons which is past may with justice be called the commons of the people, for they did more than any former house since the revolution, to reduce the influence of the crown. We suppose the next will be called the commons of the prerogative; unless indeed it should be found the commons of the East-India company.

It is now said, that the great seal of England was taken away by some of the friends of the present minister, who, being actuated by the same mad ambition, meant to clap the great seal to patents of peerage and pensions for themselves, afterwards to seal their own pardon for the felony, and then return the seal to its vigilant, constitutional guardian, desiring him to take better care of it for the future.

The following we are informed is an absolute fact: A rich man in the county of Dublin, deserted his wife some time since; and by his refusing to give her support she was reduced to a very wretched state of distress. She was discovered by an old servant, who at the earnest entreaty of his late mistress, was prevailed on to steal a sheep from his late master for her support; the poor man was apprehended for the crime, tried at the quarter sessions, and sentenced to be hanged. The woman hearing of his unfortunate situation, came to Dublin instantly, and made oath before a magistrate, that she instigated him to commit this crime to save her from being starved to death, and procured a respite for fourteen days, before the expiration of which there is no doubt of a pardon, as his crime is now in the eye of the law only a misdemeanor, committed solely for the sake of humanity.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 10.

A correspondent, under the signature of Mercator, observes, that though American vessels are not permitted to enter at the port of Kingston, yet many of them resort to several of the neighbouring out ports, where they meet with a ready sale for their cargoes, and take the produce of the island in return: He wishes either general indulgence of this kind to be given, or that measures were taken to suppress a mode of traffic, by which a few individuals only can be benefited, and the commercial interest of this town must necessarily be materially injured.

Last Sunday night a quarrel arose at the east end of this town, between some English and French sailors; the latter of whom belonging to a sloop from Hispaniola, lying at one of the wharves, which, after very little altercation, came to blows; the Frenchmen fighting with swords, and the Englishmen with their fists and sticks, whereby several persons were wounded on both sides, and an English seaman, named Titus Taylor, killed, and his body thrown into the sea, which was found next morning floating in the harbour, with many marks of violence thereon. The coroner's inquest examined the body the same day, and brought in their verdict, wilful murder against unknown foreigners.

Since which time one Antonio Pogee, master of the sloop, has absconded, who, from the testimony of several of his people that were secured and examined before a magistrate, is violently suspected to have been the murderer.

A French gentleman who was lately at the Havana, informs us that some fresh commotions of a very serious nature have broke out on the continent of South-America, and that the Spaniards are speaking, at present, with a freedom never known before; palquinade which lately was stuck up in this city contained the following expressions; amidst all our boasted treasures from the gold and silver mines of America, we are miserably wretched! Abject slaves, denied the ordinary privileges of mankind; the most triumphant, or the most disgraceful situation is alike to us; for we feel no relief or fresh degree of oppression from either.

His majesty's armed brig Duke of Rutland, lieutenant Brown, commander, sailed from Port-Royal last week for Turks-Island, where a small vessel is to be stationed in future for the protection of the inhabitants, and to prevent the subjects of the United States from carrying off salt, without regularly entering at the custom-house.

By authentic accounts from Hispaniola, we learn, that all American vessels were obliged to leave that island by the 15th of this month; every vessel found in any of the ports of Hispaniola (the Mole excepted) was subject to confiscation, if they had on board more than the quantity of sugar and coffee which might reasonably be supposed calculated for the use of the voyage.

In consequence thereof, numbers of vessels had left Hispaniola, their cargoes by no means completed. And at cape Nicola Mole, tafia and molasses, the only articles they were suffered to carry off, sold higher than ever was known before.

MONTEGO-BAY, April 3.

By the schooner Hope we learn, that the loyalists in East-Florida are retaliating on the Americans, by seizing what of their property comes into their hands. They have also adopted their humane practice of tarring and feathering. A few days before her departure they seized a vessel from Charleston (British property) having on board some goods which they deemed contraband.

BERMUDA, April 24.

Thursday sailed the Nautilus, captain Wilkinson, and William, captain Cooke, transport ships for England, with the garrison troops, where they are to be disbanded. At the same time also sailed the Henry, captain Tindall, for Halifax, with such part of the troops who choose to receive the grants of land given by his majesty. Major Anfruther, who commanded the battalion, is gone to Halifax.

BOSTON, April 19.

It is said, by persons who have taken pains to ascertain the number of emigrants from other states to Vermont, that 2000 families have removed to that state within the last twelve months.

April 26. Last Friday some fishermen from this town picked up a new schooner, about 40 tons, lying on her beam ends, about three leagues from the Light-house, but no person on board. From the best information, it appears she was from Cape-bay, and was overset the preceding day in the severe north-east gale. The hands were undoubtedly lost.

On Thursday the 15th of April, arrived at Cape Ann, the brigantine Agnis, captain Pafons, from Cape Fear, who, on his passage, about 60 leagues S. E. from the Cape of Virginia, on the 6th of April, fell in with the brig Felicity, James Ridley, master, from Norfolk, in Virginia, bound to Jamaica, who about three hours before sprung a leak; captain Pafons with much difficulty, it blowing a gale of wind, saved the master and crew; about half an hour after which he saw the brig go down.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 20.

Last week the subscription respecting the admission of the citizens who have, or should be drove from other states, was returned from the town of Piscataway, signed by the principal inhabitants to the amount of fifty; that from Princeton about the same number; only one has been returned from the country, which was graced with near seventy respectable characters. That which passed through this city has been generally signed, and we are happy to hear it meets with a very cordial reception throughout the state.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Tuesday last arrived here the sloop Tyger, captain Smith, in 30 days from St. Thomas's. On the 16th of April, in latitude 24, 30, longitude 69, 30, captain Smith fell in with the wreck of an hermaphrodite brig, Virginia built, with a cockpit, white bottom and black sides; nothing standing except the mainmast—the gun-wales, stove in fore and aft, the deck all under water, and no people on board. He supposed her from the continent, as she was clean, and shingles floating around.

May 11. Yesterday at noon, the sheriff attended by the proper officers, made proclamation of the definitive treaty of peace concluded between America and Great-Britain. At the same time the state flag was hoisted on Market-street wharf, and in the evening the transpa-