

April 10, 1784.

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H B

(No. 1950.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 27, 1785.

River, and will cover the dollar to the groom, when the mare is first coe dollar on credit. Taylor's Fearnought, his by Othello, his great- of the high bred im- of Paco'et. two shillings and six- answerable for escape THOMAS GIBBS.

May 5, 1784. d or still remain to 23 date of Maryland under and those who may have Maryland that have ay the property of the are requested to make the subscriber, living in e where at, and the s of property. D, R. C. T. S. M.

A P O L I S. a parcel of new maps Virginia, Pennsylvania, comprehending the erokee, Wabash, Illi- ate, foil, and produce, stances, latitudes, &c. an annexed map, pub- Etq; with a plan of the several villages in the distances between Fort io, all engraved upon JOSEPH WILKINS.

May 10, 1784. D L D, LAND whereon Mr. lived, in St. Mary's miles from Leonard- s-bay, and about six containing upwards of a commodious large, pleasantly situated, a valuable grist mill, air, a large apple or- res of meadow in tures more may be ear- or timothy, being al- le quantity cultivated hundred acres of the may be cultivated in its best and most profitable place. The d of good quality for ng made one of the country. It is now pounds of crop tobac-

adjoining, that has me, and subject only ds of tobacco per an- bearing interest, will t of the purchase. If ven for the greatest bond, upon interest, JOSEPH SPRIGG. , March 25, 1784. the subscriber, in De- sts of Patuxent river, keel, mulberry tim- The owner may have and paying charges. WILLIAM HALL.

May 6, 1784. county gaol, as a ru- NEGRO TOM, Somervell, of St Ma- ired to take him away Y HUNT, Sheriff.

is, May 10, 1784. N the ship Scarce, cap- om London; a large o the season, which , at their store at the e fold; at wholesale, 3W

of the W S, be bad at the office. Charles-Street.

UTRECHT, March 4.
ACCORDING to some accounts, one hundred thousand French troops are to be sent to Africa in the ensuing spring. The emperor of Morocco, whose good graces the French have lost for some years, tho' no one knows for what, is to oppose his strength to that of France. To speak plainly, his majesty of Morocco has declared war against France. We ought to wish that he may perform a project so daring, as the event would be to produce a revolution in that part of the world, which might operate to the advantage of all European nations, and put an end to the pride of the Moors.

Another piece of news is, that the Portuguese, according to a letter from Nantes, of February 17, have taken possession of all the ports on the coast of Guinea, and have caused all the French ships which were at anchor for the purpose of the slave trade, to return.

LONDON, March 15.
The man of Westminster has met with some very cutting retorts in the course of his peregrinations among the voters. One shopkeeper had the assurance to tell him, that he would give his vote to a mere beast man.

March 27. They write from Berlin, that the Prussian minister at the Hague is instructed to oppose the treaty between France and Holland, which is certainly in agitation, and it is well known the influence of his Prussian majesty is much too powerful to be slightly treated on this occasion.

The account published in the French papers of the objections which Tippo Saib has made, in consequence of his not being consulted on the European treaty, are alarming. This justifies the conclusions drawn by many able politicians at the peace, that Mr. Bussy's engagements in the East, was of more consequence to this country than was generally imagined. The views of the French cabinet, which were originally directed towards America, were, towards the end of the war, transferred to our settlements in India. The misconduct of ministers alienated the affections of the people in the West, the misconduct of the company and their servants, operated as impolitically upon the natives of Africa. There were temptations for interference, not to be without by our natural enemies the French, who now, it is clear, intend to support a war without declaring one; or in other words, mean to uphold Tippo Saib with arms, ammunition and money, till a favourable opportunity shall offer to assist him more openly with their arms.

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.

While the spirit of parliamentary eloquence is somewhat relaxed, we know not a better substitute for the rhetoric of debate than occasional extracts from the best political publications of the times. The following is taken from one of the most popular of these works, entitled "The Source of the Evil," and which is attended to with more than usual curiosity, from its being attributed to a young nobleman of the very first rank and fortune, who nevertheless is a friend to the people. It is the chief object of these letters to state the present struggle of privilege against prerogative, in the plainest and most intelligible terms. The language is well suited to the purpose, being clear and manly, and the arguments plain and spirited.

The real questions to be proposed to you for deliberation, are,

1. Are you willing and desirous, that the rules and maxims of arbitrary government, in the appointment of the ministers of the crown, shall be adopted and put in practice, in the place of those which have prevailed since the revolution, and which agree with the spirit of the constitution, as settled at that period?
2. Are you willing to resign that control over those ministers which is your inherent right, and the pledge of your freedom, and to release them from the responsibility which they owe to your representatives for all their measures?
3. Are you prepared to see the house of commons in which you sit by your representatives, become a mere office to register the arbitrary maxims and decrees of the court, preserved for mere form, and deprived of every means either of advice or control, to secure you against the attempts of encroaching despotism?
4. Are you prepared to relinquish the active share you have enjoyed through your representatives in the legislature of your country, and to transfer the government from king, lords, and commons, to king and lords only?

The Hague Gazette of the 5th inst. brought over with Monday's Dutch mail, gives the following extract of a letter addressed by lord Mahon to a citizen of Geneva:

Downing-Street, February 24.
"The new English ministry, at the head of which is my brother-in-law, Mr. Pitt, have not yet had it in their power to take any public measure concerning

the settlement of the Genevese in Ireland, until a new viceroy should be appointed. This event has at last taken place, and the duke of Rutland is going over to that island in the above capacity, if he be not there already.

"Upon my giving information to his majesty's ministers of the delays which circumstances occasioned to the executing of those plans which had met with the king's approbation for the settlement alluded to, lord Sidney, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, has written to the new viceroy, by the king's express command, a letter, dated Whitehall, Feb. 22, which is in substance as follows:

"That the king has been graciously pleased to lay on lord Sidney his royal commands to inform the viceroy, that it was his said majesty's earnest desire, that without loss of time such bills be brought in to the Irish parliament, as might be deemed necessary to forward the benevolent intentions of the king and the Irish parliament.

"That the first bills to be brought must be those which concern the complete naturalization of the Genevese, and a guarantee of the crown lands on which the New-Genève is to be erected and built.

"That the new viceroy is directed to take the establishment under his protection, and afford it all his assistance and support.

"That he is also directed to give the greatest encouragement for the erection of an academy in the New-Genève, the plan of which having been laid before the commissioners, was by them strongly recommended and approved of by his majesty as an object of the highest importance.

"That lord Sidney has his majesty's command to desire an immediate revival of the incorporation charter, and to recommend the same to the attention of the viceroy.

"That he (lord Sidney) has applied to the lords of the admiralty, requiring them to hold a ship in readiness for the sole use of the Genevese, who might wish to emigrate to Ireland. It will be fitted out with the best accommodation, and constantly employed in that service in future.

I am, &c. MAHON."

DUBLIN, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, March 13.
"We have had terrible tumults here these two days; the fishermen assembled and broke open several warehouses, where they imagined potatoes were stored, and on the sovereign trying to disperse them, he was violently assaulted. Some gentlemen of the town having interposed, and armed themselves, took three, whom they lodged in gaol; but the rioters threatening to pull down the gaol if they were not released, they were removed to the barracks, and yesterday morning an officer and his men, bringing them to Corke gaol, were attacked near Browne's Mills by a number of armed mob, who attempted to rescue the prisoners, when the guard were obliged to fire, first two rounds of powder, but on quantities of stones being thrown, and the officers and some of the men much hurt, they again fired with ball, and killed a boy about fifteen; they then quietly brought the prisoners to Corke gaol. Notwithstanding these riots and complaints of the want of potatoes, we can buy a weight (21 pounds) for 3d. and 3½d.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua), April 22.

Extract of a letter from St. Andrew's, Passamaquoddy, to his friend in this town, dated April 15, 1784.

"Our settlement at St. Andrew's, Passamaquoddy, goes on rapidly; every affricator on the spot has drawn his farm lot, each of which front fifty rols upon the water. The lands in general are very good and most pleasantly situated, chiefly on Oak Point and Scudiack river. I have explored the greatest part of the lands drawn by our affricators, and find the soil remarkably good, and clothed with a large growth of pines and hard wood.

"Four saw mills are already erected here, and I expect several more will be built in a few months. We have shipped off several cargoes of boards and other lumber, and find we can supply large quantities of all kinds suitable for the British and West-India markets. A number of our streets are already cleared, and our town has a most delightful appearance; our harbour is commodious; we have, at the lowest tides, fifteen feet water at low water, and good anchorage; and although this season has been remarkably severe, it has been only six days skimmed over during the whole winter. We have already seventeen sail of vessels belonging to this port, besides fishermen. Our river Scudiack abounds with salmon, bass, shad, herrings and ailwives, and our bay so much with cod, &c. that swarms of fishing vessels from every quarter continue here from the beginning of May till the last of November.

"We have the satisfaction to find, that every stranger is struck with the pleasant situation of our town and of the lands assigned us. Large tracts of land upon Scudiack river are yet unoccupied, but loyalists are daily arriving, to whom they will be laid out. We have lately some gentlemen from your quarter, who are become settlers with us, and are greatly pleased with their situation.

"We expect numbers of loyalists from different quarters, and lands are ordered to be laid out for them when they arrive."

BOSTON, May 1.

The public will beware of counterfeit dollars, dated 1782. They appear to be very well made, and a person who is not cautious will be apt to receive them as good. The composition is supposed to be chiefly copper and antimony, they are very brittle, and on ringing them the sound is shriller than that of good dollars. The marks by which they may be known are as follow: the C in CAROLUS appears to be rather larger than the other letters in the word, and the U is a little lower than the L before it; on the other side of the counterfeit dollars of that date the words ET IND appear like one word, thus E(IND), and in the word KEX the X is apparently lower than the KE.

It would be of great public utility if people in general would be more cautious how they receive money; and upon detecting counterfeits, endeavour to trace where it came from, that those pests to society, who employ their time in this infamous business, may be brought to the punishment which their crimes merit.

A number of French sous, or coppers, are by these money making artists, gilded over, and are passed for moldores, or pieces of gold of the value of 36s. law ul: a most daring fraud, but easily detected.

A vessel from Philadelphia put in here yesterday in distress.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated March 10, 1784.

"Unfortunately the blessing of peace was no sooner restored to us abroad, than more serious disturbances began to make their appearance at home. Mr. Fox's attempt to pass a bill that deprived the East-India company of their charter, has thrown him and his coadjutors out of office, and the whole nation into a rage and confusion, that it has not experienced since the abdication of James the second. This bill met with the warmest approbation of the prince of Wales, passed the house of commons, with a large majority; but being defeated by the king (by reason of secret influence) was thrown out by the lords, although the prince himself gave his vote in its favour. The house of commons obstinately refuse to do business under the new ministry and the king, supported by the house of lords, as obstinately persists in his right of appointing his own servants; so that the public affairs of the nation give to a long time been totally at a stand. Parliament continue their sessions, but they meet only to quarrel. Inpeachments of the first characters have been talked of with the utmost acrimony and freedom. Jealousies run high between the king and the heir apparent, and a reconciliation between them appears every way more distant. The present situation of public affairs portends most dreadful consequences. Public credit is low and daily diminishing. To your state the eyes of the peaceful inhabitants of this devoted country are directed as an asylum from civil dissensions. Thousands are now preparing to embark, and many more will soon follow them to your peaceful shores."

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francis, to his correspondent in Boston, dated March 26, 1784.

"I beg you to make known, for the convenience of the gentlemen in trade, that the St. Nicola Mole will be in future the place where all vessels coming into this part of the world shall be obliged to sell their cargoes. Large houses of commerce are, in consequence, beginning to be established there and in great quantity.

The following edict was registered by the king of France's privy council, on the first day of December, 1783.

"The king having ordered by his privy council's edict, of the 23d of February last, that the payment of the bills of exchange, drawn in the East-Indies and America, respecting the navy and colonies service, should be prolonged twelve months from the time fixed on the face of said bills; and moreover being informed, that through his majesty's intentions had been only to include in the said disposition, the bills respecting the expences occasioned by the war, a false interpretation has been given, that induces persons to think, that it also includes without distinction, all the bills drawn in the East-Indies and America: His majesty, after having taken the necessary measures, to the end that the bills which form the object of the edict of the 23d of February last, shall be paid successively, in conformity to his orders, and without any further delay. His majesty has also been pleased to put an end to all kind of uneasiness respecting all bills of exchange which shall be drawn in future, either in America or the East-Indies; to which he is pleased to pay a due regard, having heard the declaration of the sieur de Callonne, counselor ordinary at the king's council, controller-general of finances. The king being present, has ordered, and orders, that the bills of exchange drawn in America, dated after the 1st of January, 1784, and those from the East-Indies, after the 1st of July, in the same year, shall not be subject to the said edict; but shall be paid at the period mentioned on the face of the bills as formerly, and all those dated before that time, respecting the expences of the navy during the war, will be paid at the epoch and time prefixed by the said edict.

Given in his majesty's presence at Versailles, the 1st of December, 1783.

(Signed) MAUCHAL DE CASTRIES. LA CROIX."