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T H E

(No. 1953.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 7, 1 7 8 4.

May 15, 1784.
James Ruffell, or
ert Buchanan, mer-
te, or open account,
with the subscriber,
loss of time. To
the country claims
requested that their
debts, and settle the
attendance will be
from the first day of
or that purpose.
P. R. FENDALL,
orney in fact.

May 22, 1784.
from Joseph Brewer,
on the night of the
y HORSE, about
one of his hind feet
the near buttock S B,
oot pace and gallop,
and delivers him to
im so that he may be
ars reward, paid by

MANKIN, sheriff
arles county.

May 15, 1784.
ext, will be exposed
at the late dwelling
on Smith, of Calvert
e to his last will and

ortment of shop furn-
the deceased's chil-
ents; among these
ical apparatus, cal-
a gentleman versed in
ory of the furniture,
with the terms of sale,
own on that day, by
SMITH, executrix.

May 1, 1784.
iber, at private sale,
attention wher-on he
ne of the Indian-town,
rd acres of very rich
for farming, grazing,
&c. It is neatly fin-
rich abouts with fish
sufficiency of timber,
with four rooms upon a
t houses, &c. Above
ble seat is enclosed by
weeks from this date,
nds, stock, &c.
GE HUTCHISON.

of Jesse Morris, near
county, a light col-
14 hands high, with
t white, is apt to slip
and is low in flesh.
in on proving property

May 25, 1784.
orce, captain Thomas
to be sold by the sub-
ock, where the victual-
suitable to the season,
p for cash, bills of ex-
also for sale Barbados
West-India and New-
ngar, white and brown
to, coffee, soap, can-
&c.
LLIAM WILKINS.

May 15, 1784.
ven, that Sabent Card,
in said county gaol, in-
the next general assem-
from his present con-

s of the
W S,
ay be had at the
Office. 12
Charles-Street.

P A R I S, March 16.
T H E count de Tressan, knight of Malta, and the chevalier de Lucon, captain of the regiment of Champagne, being on the ninth instant at the opera, the latter by accident trod upon the toe of the former. M. de Lucon immediately asked his pardon, which did not satisfy M. de Tressan, who insisted on an apology being made before witnesses. Both grew warm, a challenge was given and accepted, to meet again the next morning. The count de Tressan was immediately wounded in the nostril; and his antagonist, contented with that satisfaction, had turned his sword downward; but the enraged count renewed the combat, and unfortunately received a wound in his body, of which he expired immediately. The attorney general hath received orders from the king to prosecute the chevalier de Lucon, who has absconded.

ROTTERDAM, April 7. Tranquillity is happily restored in this city. The mob, which had again assembled on Monday afternoon, after the burghers-guard had gone off their duty, gathered together before the house of M. Wihoff, burghers of the company of lieutenant colonel J. J. Elzevier, and member of the free corps. On these new commotions, the burghers company, No. 5, of Mr. secretary Betharts, got immediately under arms; and repairing to the town-houte, the ensign of the company, M. Gerrard Vander Loog Houthoff, was detached with forty men towards the Princestraat; which having taken post before the house of the said M. Wihoff, a resolution by the noble, grand, and venerable magistrate, was there read against all riots. The mob then dispersed by degrees; and since which no tumultuous commotions have taken place.

L O N D O N, April 6.
To elect a man into parliament, says a correspondent, and at the same time control the free exercise of his mind, is one of the most absurd principles laid down in modern politics. Those who support it say, the creature is bound to obey the creator; but how is he bound? The Divine Creator set the example, when he gave to man free will, and an understanding to guide it.

We hear from Anglesea, in Wales, that a few days ago died there, Hugh Rowland Hughes, gentleman, aged one hundred and fourteen years, 11 months, and 27 days. He was born March 1, 1670, married in the year 1700, and had 9 children; he was married the second time in 1734, and had five children, he was married the third time, and had two children, viz. Hugh Evan Hughes, the Welsh poet, and a daughter; and in the year 1748 he married his fourth wife, whom he left a widow, with seven children, all men and women now alive, 24 of his offspring were at his burying at Amtwich church, on St. David's day last.

Extract of a letter from St. Asnell, Cornwall, March 30.
The following alarming accident happened last night at this place. Mr. Taylor, from London, having opened a pretty large assortment of books in an assembly room belonging to Mr. Tallock, inn keeper, and made a publication of a sale by auction, the people repaired thither in the evening, Mr. Taylor had not sold ten lots before the greatest part of the floor instantaneously gave way, and fell down, and with the same all the people in the room, except a very few only. The confusion and alarm, as might be expected, were exceedingly great; and more hurt was occasioned by the struggle of the people to get off, than by their fall. Provisionally very few people were in the room under. Luckily, though many were bruised in a slight manner, no person had a limb broken, or was considerably hurt.

April 10. Though no cabinet is more close than that of Versailles, something transpires of an intention to take some extraordinary steps in the East-Indies.

Private letters from France assert, that they will have five thousand men at the Mauritius by July next; and that the same number will be kept up during the peace, with a view to assist their settlements on the Coromandel coast, in case of a future war. This is French logic, which a British minister will understand in a proper point of view.

It is said that her grace of Devonshire, in her canvass on Thursday last through St. Giles's, Scotland-yard, and St. James's market, conferred the honour of a most gracious salute on three chimney-sweepers, five greasy butchers, and four coal heavers.

The present election for Westminster, is said to have cost the Dutchess of Devonshire £.600 a day.

April 12. It is pleasant to hear certain members of the last parliament who despair of obtaining seats in the next, declare that they never will enter into so corrupt and depraved a place as St. Stephen's Chapel, as long as they live. It is to be hoped they will keep their words.

A correspondent informs us, that in a few days will appear an exact list of the names of those persons, who, after having signed the address to his majesty, thanking him for the dismissal of the late ministry, have, contrary to reason and common sense, voted for Mr. Fox.

A tradesman of the prince of Wales, being asked by his friends whether he had voted for Mr. Fox, replied, "Yes damn him; but I have procured nine of my own dependents to vote against him." This anecdote, which proves how difficult it is to resist the popular current in

a free country, may be depended on as a fact, although from a regard to the interest of the spirited tradesman we avoid giving any hints of his name, profession, or place of abode.

Letters from Paris mention that a storm seems rising in the North. The king of Prussia, it is reported, has recalled his minister from the court of Versailles. That gallant veteran, it appears, is determined to support his relation the prince of Orange against all the machinations of his natural enemies, the L---n faction, and the intrigues of the court of Versailles.

The decided part the Prussian has taken respecting the prince of Orange has revived the spirits of the British party at Rotterdam, who now publicly execrate the French influence. The heats of Frederick and Stadtholder are constant toasts in that city, and whoever refuses them meets with marks of the public resentment.

The most authentic accounts from Amsterdam declare, that the noble part the king of Prussia has taken in favour of the stadtholder, by his spirited expostulation with the States General, had given universal satisfaction to the English party in the United Provinces, and deranged the politics of France so effectually, that the minister from Versailles was preparing to return to Paris.

The States General are indispensably bound to maintain a perfect friendship with the king of Prussia, not only on account of the vast superiority of power which that monarch has gained; but as his troops lie so contiguous to their territories, in consequence of part of Guelderland having been yielded to his father by the treaty of Utrecht, the duchy of Cleves by the treaty with the elector Palatine; the districts that tell to the head of the house of Brandenburg as joint heir to our king William the third; and lastly the principality of East-Friesland, which was acquired by the extinction of the line of its ancient princes. Beside these powers, Prussia and Holland are engaged to each other by solemn treaties, which if the latter should break, it is easy to foresee a convulsion would ensue, that would probably in a very few months totally change the constitution of the United Provinces.

The emperor again visits Paris the ensuing summer, and after a short stay there, it is said, will travel privately to England.

A letter from Cadiz says, that they hourly expect a large Venetian fleet of men of war to arrive off there to join the Spanish fleet, but whether they are intended to keep the Mediterranean clear of Barbary corsairs, or to go against Algiers, is not at present publicly known. The same letters say, that some French officers are arrived there to serve on board the Spanish men of war.

They write from Alicant, that a Dutch man of war had put into that port to repair the damage he received in an engagement with two Morocco xebecs; that the had sunk one, but the other got away by the help of her oars.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Barbary States are getting ready a great number of armed vessels to send into the Mediterranean, so that there will be more cruisers out than ever was known, all very stout vessels, and well manned.

The king of France has bestowed many marks of favour on M. Suffrein, and intends to dignify him with the most distinguished honours of that kingdom.

Sir Guy Carleton is shortly to go out governor general of our remaining territories in North-America. Beside other officers of government, he is to take with him a bishop, who is expected to make "the crooked straight, and the rough ways smooth;" or in other words, to make his way good, and render that cold climate as warm and comfortable to (some of) the inhabitants as any other part of America.

April 14. The Dutch are fitting out at the Texel, the Jupiter of 76, Mars 68, Stillinger 64, and Goes 56; Enckuyfen, Hoorm, and Bellona frigates, for the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 5.
"Parties never raged higher in Holland than at present; they are divided into two. The prince and the French; the former prevails every where with the people; but in the assembly of the States General, the latter preponderates. A powerful neighbour watches these motions with a jealous eye, as the head of the Brunswick interest on the continent."
The French and not the English, are in possession of Trinquinale, on the island of Ceylon, in the East-Indies, between whom and the Dutch, there has been an alarming dispute, inasmuch, that monsieur de Buffy, who was gone to Pondicherry, was requested to return immediately.

D U B L I N, April 20.
The several regiments of the royal army now in this kingdom, when complete, will form a corps of effectual troops to the amount of 23,500 men. Our compact establishment for the national defence is only 12,000, and our quota of the standing army of the empire but 3000 more, making in all but 15,000 men.

It is an undoubted fact that seven regiments are for the future to be on Dublin duty; and of the six regiments ordered for the East-Indies from this establishment, only three are to go, and those three are to be immediately replaced from England.

It might perhaps be a very good mode for constituents, to insist on the constant attendance of their representatives, and to make it as unpardonable for them

not to attend to their duty, as to vote against their interest; as much mischief almost may be done by their absence, as by joining with their opponents; and had not this been the case, probably some late acts would not have passed.

Three thousand infantry, and a regiment of horse, which compose our garrison, are to a man furnished with 30 rounds of powder and ball, and ordered to be in the barracks as well as at their respective guards, at ten minutes warning, to rush upon the public and deal destruction. Spies are posted in all parts of the town; groups of more than three, though of the most respectable citizens, are not suffered to stop and converse within forty yards of the military posts and picquets; and nothing is now wanting completely to establish the happiness and security of Dublin, but the proclamation of martial law.

Fain would I praise
Great Rutland's rule, and Ireland's happy days.
PHILIPS, & P.

B O S T O N, May 17.
On Sunday the 14th instant, two persons accidentally discovered in Danvers the retreat of a gang of thieves and robbers. Its situation is in the woods, about a mile northwardly from the Boston road, towards Lynn, and is a kind of cavern formed by huge rocks, and of very difficult and dangerous access. It appeared, by the quantity of ashes, to have been occupied by its infamous inhabitants for a considerable time, though none of them were then seen. There were several cooking utensils, some fire, fragments of fresh meat, &c.

May 24. A young gentleman has lately received the medal struck at Paris, under the direction of his excellency Dr. Franklin, in 1781. It represents, on one side, a beautiful head, whose tresses are flowing, to denote that it is in action. Near it are the cap and spear, emblems of liberty. In the exergue, *Libertas Americana*. Below, 4th of July, 1776. On the other side, an infant Hercules rises from his father's buckler, showing that we have been nursed in war, and detests two serpents, alluding to the two armies captured at Saratoga and York-town; the dates of these capitulations are beneath. Great-Britain, under the figure of a leopard, attacks the child, who is defended by a Minerva, bearing the scales on her shield, and characterizing the generous assistance we have received from our respectable allies the French. The legend, *non sine diis animosus injans* is a line of Horace importing, that the courageous infant was not without divine assistance.

This medal is intended as a lasting monument of the memorable events of which it is emblematic, and of the important aids afforded to America, in her generous struggle, by her noble benefactor. It is most beautifully executed in bronze, and reflects the highest honour on its respectable inventor.

May 17. Tuesday last arrived here, the ship United States, James Scott, Esq; commander, in thirty-seven days from Falmouth, in whom came passengers, Major M. Hayley (sister to Mr. Wilkes) and family, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Burrett, the reverend Mr. Smith, Dr. Moyse, Mr. Roach, Mr. Marston, Mr. W. Melwright, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Martin.

Late accounts from Europe say, that the dean of Gloucester gave it as his opinion "that by the great innovations now attempting to be introduced into the constitution, the British empire will be as surely overturned, and as truly let to sale to the highest bidder, within the walls of the house of commons, as the Roman empire was by the Praetorian guards, during the declension of that unwieldy, falling state."

P R O V I D E N C E, May 15.
Captain Handy, in the ship Antonietta, arrived here on Tuesday last from Cape Francois. He informs, that captain Latham, of the brig ---, belonging to Bolton, died on the 17th ult. at the Cape; his death was occasioned by a wound he received 21 days before, from a handspike which fell from the main top.

May 20. Friday last arrived here captain Smith, in the sloop Peace and Plenty, of this port, in 29 days from St. Croix. Captain Smith informs, that captain Sisson, in the brig Happy Return, arrived at St. Croix before he left it; that captain Sisson, on his passage, fortunately came across a large French ship, which had sprung a leak, and was then sinking very fast; he with difficulty, it blowing very heavy, saved the crew, 29 in number, and carried them into St. Croix. Captain Smith cannot recollect the name of the ship or the captain's name; but says she was laden with sugars, and bound from Hispaniola for France.

H A R T F O R D, May 25.
Last Wednesday the important question of granting an impost agreeably to the recommendation of congress, was brought forward in the house of representatives. The debates were managed with manliness and candour suited to the magnitude of the subject; the doors were open to the anxious curiosity of the spectators, and after a full discussion, the yeas and nays were required, when a majority for the impost was 51.

Never did people in general feel more satisfaction at any public measure, than in consequence of this act. Every well wisher to the continental union, must feel, every hour, the necessity of harmonious concert in continental measures; the absolute necessity of unanimity and vigour in all our federal operations. That paltry jealousy of power in a body, which is eligible by the people or their legal representatives, can be annihilated