

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1784.

is, May 22, 1784. from Joseph Brewer, on the night of the day HORSE, about one of his hind feet the near buttock S B, foot pace and gallop, and delivers him to him so that he may be dollars reward, paid by MANKIN, Sheriff Charles county.

is, May 25, 1784. rce, captain Thomas o be sold by the sub- ck, where the victual- suitable to the season, for cash, bills of ex- also for sale Barbados West-India and New- gar, white and brown o, coffee, soap, can- LIAM WILKINS.

ry, May 15, 1784. en, that Sabcut Cad, said county gaol, ne next general assem- from his present con-

ry, May 15, 1784. ne, if fair, if not the ed for sale, in Lower-

and, late the property containing by estion his land is of the first which is covered with celient timber. The e, and has every con- ed the person inclined before the day of sale, lary. The payments One half of the pur, first day of November, the residue in twelve d with unquestionable LIAMSON.

ia, May 17, 1784. A L E,

by the name of the ining upwards of 2000 ty, on the main road; is exceeding good for kind of grain, and a d. There are about out 12 of which are farm is in good re- commodious This person could wish or, and a spring with- e, that is admired by of this tract is excel- se, or for any person him. If the subscriber erms. OMAS MADISON.

ly passed last session, due, on Monday the

and, lying and being Charles county, pur- the sale of confiscated yon, deceased. The good security, for the ve months, the other w8 DR LYON, LYON, MCANTER, jun.

is, June 9, 1784. scribe, am going to o dwell on my own and whereas Bridget; this is therefore to sitting her on my ac- to pay any debts she cof. TONY ROBERTS.

June 8, 1784. a Carroll's plantation, er, a sorrel HORSE, nds and a half high, branded on the near e brand forgot, trots e. Whoever brings aid five dollars. AS WARFIELD.

Charles-Street.

PARIS, April 4. ACCORDING to letters from l'Orient, it appears, that the council of war is ended, and that M. de Grasse is completely justified, and is expected to make his appearance at Paris, whither his equipment is arrived. April 5. The council of state have at last decided the great question relative to the commerce of the Americans with the coast of Brittany. The farmers general were for having only one port opened for trading with the United States, but the king has open'd them all; in consequence of which, all the ports of Brittany will trade with America, and receive the returns, without any one having the preference.

LONDON, April 17. There are now building in the river twenty one new ships of the line, four of which are second rates of ninety guns and upwards, sixteen of seventy-four guns, and one of sixty-four guns. Ships are preparing in the king's yards at Woolwich and Deptford for laying down two more, which are to be likewise of seventy-four guns, to be called the Prince of Wales and the Augusta.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, April 6. Yesterday about five hundred manufacturers, highly incensed at the decision of Friday night against the protecting duties, assembled about the parliament house, and expressed, by hisses, groans, &c. their disapprobation of the members who voted against the question; some of the mob forced into the gallery, from whence they began to harrange the members; but the magistrates and a party of the military arriving at the time, two were apprehended and committed to the new gaol, and the rest were dispersed.

In consequence of this disturbance, the guards were doubled at the castle, at the main and other city guards; the troops in garrison at the barracks were kept under arms, and at night, patrols of horse and foot paraded through the city to preserve the public peace.

Sunday a packet was received at the India house, over land from Bombay, with letters as late as the 10th of December, containing the following intelligence: That the cessation of hostilities between the English and Tippo Saib continued; that it had been confirmed by the governor-general, and council, who had deputed commissioners to Tippo Saib, for the final conclusion of the peace; that the peace between us and the Mahrattas was invariably adhered to by them; and that Madajee Scindia had written to Tippo Saib, to inform him, that unless he strictly complied with the terms of the ninth article of the treaty concluded between them and the English, they would invade his country, and never make peace with them in future. Tippo Saib consented to our effectually relieving Mangalore on the 16th of November.

General Fullarton was on the borders of Tippo's country, at the head of an army of 1700 Europeans, seventeen battalions of seapoys, and sixty pieces of artillery, ready to act, if Tippo should not consent to peace upon equitable terms.

General Stuart sailed from Madras in the Fortitude packet, on the 16th of October, for England.

The superbe man of war was lost in the elichery roads in October, all her people saved except two sailors.

Sir Thomas Mills, by the help of governor Hastings, the governor-general, has got an appointment at Bengal, said to be worth 10,000 pounds a year.

Letters from the Hague, dated April 5, report, that a memorial in very spirited terms has been written to the States General, from the duke of Wurtemberg, upon the late endeavours which have taken place to diminish the power of the stadtholder.

A few days since, on account of some dispute at an election, a duel was fought by Sir James Lowther and sergeant Bolton; three pistols were discharged by each party without effect; the seconds then interfered, and the matter ended. The first shot of Sir James Lowther went through sergeant Bolton's hat, and the third hit the cock of the pistol he had in his hand.

A letter from Antwerp by yesterday's mail says, that they have daily melancholy accounts of the damage done by the overflowing of the river Scheld in different parts, of houses being washed away, and the inhabitants and their cattle drowned; so that several little villages bordering on that river are quite depopulated, and from many other parts they have the like accounts.

Advice is received, that the Terpsichore, a French frigate, of 36 guns, with troops on board, bound to the island of Bourbon, was lately lost near the island of Corunna, and all the crew perished.

A letter from Flushing says, that a French frigate, of 36 guns, called the Duc d'Aumont, being in great distress, with six feet water in her hold, put in there, but sunk a few hours after she was got into the harbour; the crew had just time to get on shore; she had been three weeks out from Bourdeaux, and had been beating about several days before they could make that harbour.

Mr. Hartley is going back to Paris to conclude the commercial treaty with the states of America, and that under the appointment of the present ministry.

A negotiation is now going on between the courts of London, Berlin, Copenhagen and Petersburg, to support the prince Stadtholder of Holland in his dignity and privileges, in spite of all opposition.

According to accounts lately published in Holland, the Dutch navy consisted on the 15th of last month, of

129 men of war, which were rated in the following manner: two of 76 guns, four of 74, three of 70, five of 68, seven of 64, four of 60, four of 56, four of 54, six of 50. All these are called of the line. The remainder are frigates and sloops; the former from 38 to 24 guns; the latter from 20 to 14. At the rupture in 1780, the Dutch had only 73 vessels afloat, either in commission, on foreign and home service, or in ordinary, at their different sea ports.

A letter from Paris says, that orders are sent to Brest for such ships as are ready for sea to sail immediately for the Mediterranean, in consequence of some dispatches lately received from Cadiz, which advise that a large fleet of Barbary corsairs are hourly expected to put to sea, and that if there is not a considerable force soon in the Mediterranean, a total stop will be put to the Levant trade.

The emperor Joseph, upon peace being established with the Turks, turned to one of his ministers in a private circle at Vienna, and said, "Now, then, we have time and ability for the arts of peace." And the very next morning gave orders for an edict to be drawn up for the regulation of open fields commonable. The Austrian dominions are subjct, like part of England, to a very bad cure, because of common rights that extend over them. Some difficulties occurring in the mode of settling specific shares, a congress of enquiry was directly instituted for examining the mode of proceedings in Switzland and France, but above all in England; and the report being made, an edict has issued, by which every land proprietor has a right to enclose his own property.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, March 15. Don-Bonaventura Moreno, commodore, who by his bravery and skill had acquired the most brilliant reputation at the sieges of Mahon and Gibraltar, was unfortunately killed yesterday, without having had time to defend himself. That officer was offended by a madman, who drew his sword upon him, to dispute with him the wall, without laying by your leave. The murderer was taken up.

April 22. Accounts were last night received at the secretary of state's office from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, of a very alarming nature; a dangerous insurrection has taken place in Dublin, and the duke of Rutland has been much insulted in his efforts to quell the tumult.

William Vandeput was yesterday committed to the new gaol, Southwark, where he is now double ironed, on a charge of burglary in the house of the lord chancellor, and stealing the great seal. A Jew in Petticoat lane was yesterday afternoon apprehended, on an information against him, for having purchased and melted the great seal into an ingot; but while he was conducting to the rotation office in Southwark, for examination, he was rescued from the peace officers by eight ruffians. The Jew melted the seal, while the robbers remained in his house.

The Venetians have used such extraordinary expedition in their late equipments, that they will have ten sail of the line fit for sea by the middle of June next, in case they should be wanted.

The exercising of sea-men, and practising them to point a gun with judgment, by firing at a butt, has been formerly the custom of the French in peaceable times, which accounts for their late orders to man some ships of war to be ready for a summer cruise.

The Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean has received so much damage, that all the ships must return, to be completely refitted, as fast as possible.

The Spaniards and Portuguese are as little in the favour of the new states as the people of this country, on account of the discouragement they give to the American trade in Europe.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, April 9. "We are in great confusion at present in this metropolis. A blow is aiming at the liberty of the press by Mr. Foster's bill. The lower rank of the people are in continual tumult. A figure dressed up with a bag-wig, representing one of the enemies to freedom, was yesterday carried about the earl of Meath's liberty, and afterwards burnt, amidst the acclamations of the populace. Much mischief is apprehended from the mob on Easter Monday and Tuesday; but proper precautions have been taken by the police to obviate any bad effects from riotous proceedings."

If the Paris accounts may be credited, the state of the French finances is more flourishing than those of either England or Holland.

DUBLIN, April 14.

This morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Graham executed a warrant, signed Nathaniel Warren, on Mr. Carey, the supposed printer of the Volunteers Journal, in Abbey-street. Mr. Carey was first carried to the secretary's office in the castle; from thence, under a strong military guard, to the Tholsel, when bail was offered, and refused; he was then ordered back to the castle, and delivered over to the sergeant at arms, and conveyed, under the same guard, to the sergeant's house, in Abbey-street, where he is to remain till Monday, when the house of commons will sit.

The above article needs no comment. The feelings of the truly virtuous friends to the bulwark of public liberty, the freedom of the press, will supply all, and more than words can possibly convey on this interesting occasion. Let us no longer censure the Spaniards or the Portuguese for their inquisition; that infamous

badge of slavery is now become our own; not, indeed, a religious inquisition; but, what is still worse, a political one!

Last Monday, during the conversation in the house of commons on the printers bill, some disorderly persons forced their way through the outward door; a noise and bustle ensued; the conversation was suspended, and fear sat perched on the faces of most of the members; the alarm, however, was groundless, for the noise instantly subsided.

Yesterday all the members on one side of the house came armed with swords.

We are very apprehensive, unless every caution is used by government, that a number of unhappy beings may fall a sacrifice to the great rewards offered for discovering the instigators of the late disturbances in this city. Monday no less than five informers were said to be conducted to the castle, instigated perhaps by interest rather than justice, who, as we are informed, gave in a very numerous list.

The attorney-general declared, on Monday night, in the house of commons, that a number of the members of that house were proscribed. There was now, he said, a person in prison on an information, for having, with others, conspired and employed assassins to murder no less than seven members of that house. The conditions were, that the murderers should, upon performance of the business, receive an hundred pounds, and in the mean time were actually furnished with money, pistols, ammunition, and bayonets. They were also instructed to use the latter weapon, because it would neither mis fire nor make a noise. It was also conditioned, that if any of the seven gentlemen, amongst whom he had, he said, the honour to be one, should escape, that then the assassins should murder any one of the majority who voted against the protecting duties, and that that should be counted as if such member was one of the seven proscribed by name.

April 15. Printing has ever been considered as a refiner and polisher of manners, authors have therefore been honoured by the proudest princes and no state can ever flourish where literature is discouraged; how extraordinary then the proceedings of an Irish house of commons, in an enlightened age, attempting to curb what the Turks are at this moment endeavouring to establish. Is this the effect of liberty?

So completely odious have the present chief governor and his secretary already rendered themselves to the citizens of Dublin, by opposing the sense of the people in every instance, that we hear the corporation is determined, on Friday se'nnight, at the quarter assembly, to refuse them the freedom of this city, a compliment never denied to any of their predecessors.

Besides the inhabitants of Corke, who have entered into a non-importation agreement, we find by letters received in town from Kilkenny, that upwards of four hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of that city have bound themselves in the most solemn manner not to purchase, for themselves or families, any goods whatever, of the manufacture of any other country but Ireland; in which exemption they include malt liquors of every kind. As there is no doubt but Dublin, and all the provinces of this kingdom, will not only follow the example of these places, but strictly adhere to patriotic a resolution, the end of the protecting duties will in a great measure be answered, and Ireland flourish through the virtues of its people!

April 17. It has been often remarked, that there is a fickleness in the people of this country, that generally counteracts the best designs, before they can be executed. Of this class we may rank the project of a Geneveve colony, and the building of a city, for the emigrants who are to form it, near Warrterford. Fifty families are already arrived, but the foundations of the New Geneva are scarcely laid; the building is protracted on various pretences, and difficulties arise faster than houses; in the mean time, the Geneveve already arrived, who are of the better and most decent kinds of artisans, are lounging through our streets, without either settlement or encouragement. An opposition to protecting duties, and the persecution of printers, are objects of more importance to government!

April 20. Mr. Binns, yesterday, in Guildhall, urging the absolute necessity of a non-importation agreement, or protecting duties, if any adequate relief was meant to our starving brethren, said, that no greater proof could be adduced of the misery of our poor manufacturers, than that 6000 of them applied each day to the house of industry for the wretched pittance of a herring and a morsel of bread.

April 24. Friday, the Hankey, captain Cheap, sailed with a valuable assorted cargo for Philadelphia, having likewise on board 300 fine fellows, redemptioners, and other passengers, who are thus for ever separated from, and lost to, this country. America, awake to that good policy which regulates and directs all nations desirous of the improvement and aggrandizement of their people, will undoubtedly hold forth every encouragement to the present spirit of emigration, which universally pervades the kingdom, and which there is but too much reason to fear will continue; while we exhibit a supineness, a narrow, imbecile, destructive conduct, as favourable to those views and wishes, as the want of humanity, wisdom, or common sense, can possibly make them.

Extra of a letter from Corke, April 19.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that our city grand jury, with an amiable consideration for the dis-