

May 15, 1784.
if fair, if not the
for sale, in Lower.

and, late the property
n, containing by esti-
his land is of the first
which is covered with
ellent timber. The
, and has every con-
d the person inclined
before the day of sale,
ary. The payments
re half of the pur-
first day of November,
the residue in twelve
with unquestionable

L L P A M S O N .

ia, May 17, 1784.

A L E,
n by the name of the
ning upwards of 2000
y, 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
is admired by
of this tract is excel-
e, or for any per-
te. If the subscriber
him, he would sell on
erms.

M A S M A D I O N .

bly passed last
ndue, on Monday the

and, lying and being
Charls county, pur-
the sale of a nificat
son, deceased. The
good security, for the
five months, the other

DR LYON,
LYON,
M C A N T E R , j u n .

June 8, 1784.

in Carol's plantation,
ver, a sorrel HORSE,
ands and a half high,
branded on the near
e brand forgot, trots
rie. Whoever brings
paid five dollars.

M A S W A R F I E L D .

May 25, 1784.

robeg on the 20th inst.
called N A C E , aged
feet seven or eight
ook with him a coarse
irts, double breasted,
ed with white flannel,
eeches, new ofnabrig
a scar on his forehead,
; has got a quick way
ow, and has been used
will attempt to pass as
to get on board some
ria. I will give a re-
t money to any person
n within the state and
e state five pounds like
ls and others are fore-
him off at their peril.
R Y N E A L E .

Joshua Penn, living
Arundel county, two
7 or 8 years old, a-
rots and gallops; the
years old, 13½ hands
lps. The owner or
on proving property

R E W A R D .

riber, living near An-
May last, a negro man
years old, five feet
well made fellow, very
d kersey jacket, ofna-
and old hat; he is a
ange his dress. Who-
said negro, so that his
l receive if ten miles
if out of the county
of the state the above
allows, paid by
W O R T H I N G T O N .

Charles-Street.

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1955.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

L O N D O N , April 15.

WE are assured, that a bill is intended to be brought into the new parliament, for making perjury, in certain cases, a capital offence. We are assured, that orders are preparing at the war office for six regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness to embark for our settlements in the East-Indies.

The case of the loyalists will undergo a close consideration soon after the meeting of parliament.

April 16. A report is current in Scotland, that all the dukes of Scotland are to be made peers of Great-Britain.

The Spaniards are establishing a silk trade at Minorca, which bids fair in a few years, with proper encouragement, to be very beneficial; but they have totally destroyed the fortifications at Mahon, and are letting the dock-yard go to decay, no doubt on the idea that England will certainly attack it in a future war, and by this step it will be rendered an object of less consequence in future.

We learn from Jersey, that the French are equipping ships at St. Valery, St. Maloes, and le Quintin, and all the small ports of the sea-coasts in that part of France, for the Newfoundland fishery next season; where, it is said, they will have more than 250 sail of vessels. The French merchants at those places have as yet no trade to America, though all the ports of Brittany have been flung open by order of the king. One principal reason is, that so many houses have suffered in France by their trans-atlantic connections, they are in no hurry to commence a trade which at present promises so little advantage.

April 19. Saturday night's gazette contains a proclamation for the better carrying on trade and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, for a limited time.

April 20. The state of the East-India company's affairs proves more desperate even than Mr. Fox represented it: the first object of that great minister was to prevent them from involving the nation in their ruin. Mr. Pitt's conduct is to purchase their support by lending them the public credit to support their insolvency, and to involve the state in their fall.

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 20.

"The Adriatic may now, with truth, be called our own; our fleet now rides here triumphant. The Dutch, who know how to crouch to powers, to which they think themselves inferior, put on an air of importance, and talk in an authoritative tone to those whom they think weaker; they fondly imagined that the modern Venetians, like the modern Dutch, had degenerated, and forgot the naval glory of their ancestors; and that the oldest republic in the world, after having repeatedly humbled the pride and chastised the insolence of the Ottoman empire, would lie contented under the shade of its former laurels, and receive with due humility, such laws as the most degenerate state in Europe should please to dictate; they fondly imagined that the illustrious senate of Venice, after having flourished for near 1400 years, would tamely submit to the dictates of cheesemongers, tobacconists, and traders in painted dolls. But they now find they were little acquainted with the spirit of our senate, or the resources of our state. The Dutch could not, while the English were stripping them of their dominions in every quarter of the globe, fit out a fleet of ten sail of the line during the whole war, for the defence of their most valuable possessions, and the protection of their trade, to which alone they are indebted for what little consequence they still retain in Europe. Our senate, on the other hand, has, in the short space of six or eight months, equipped and actually sent to sea, ten sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war; making in the whole, a squadron of about eighteen sail. With this force, the speedy equipment of which will surprise even England and France, those great maritime powers, our senate means to meet the Dutch, chastise the states of Barbary, and clear the Adriatic of their rovers: a service which will not be beneficial to Venice only, but to all the trading countries in Europe. The late dreadful hurricane in the Mediterranean has we hear completely dispersed the Dutch squadron that was cruising there; but if this disaster had never happened, the Dutch admiral would not have been able to protect the trade of his country in those seas in the face of the Venetian fleet, so greatly superior to his squadron. The ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, will be the most brilliant this year, that has been seen this century; as the whole fleet will attend upon the doge, when on board the superb Bucentaur, he weds the sea by throwing a ring into it. Our ships of war will bear glorious testimony of our sovereignty over the Adriatic. The ceremony will take place as usual, on Ascension day (holy Thursday)."

April 24. During the course of last winter, a number of gentlemen of property and distinction have had in contemplation the institution of a society in Edinburgh, under the name of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, for the laudable purpose of uniting the landed interests in advancing the improvements of agriculture, fisheries and manufactures, particularly in the highlands and islands, and in discovering mines, minerals, &c. and by those means to promote the happiness of, and encourage industry among, the inhabitants of the country in general. This society is now formed, and a noble duke, of extensive property in the highlands, appointed presi-

dent, with four vice-presidents, a committee of thirty members, as ordinary directors or managers, for the current year, a treasurer, secretary, and other officers; and, by the institution and rules of the society, noblemen and gentlemen, who choose to encourage those objects, are to be received as members, each ordinary member to pay a small contribution annually.

D U B L I N , April 7.

Had Mr. Gardiner's motion passed last Saturday, for a duty of 2s. 6d. per yard on new drapery from England, a small tax when compared to the prohibitory duty on the same goods from this country to England of 2l. 0s. 6d. per yard it is computed by a person whose knowledge of the subject as well as integrity we can rely upon, that upwards of thirty thousand unemployed poor in this city and its neighbourhood would this day be at work, and before the expiration of the present month 100,000 more would be employed throughout the kingdom.

April 9. The Rutland administration has in one month made a greater progress in intamy, than any preceding one could arrive at in two years, and has got all its engines of corruption in better tone, and at less expence to the state. If it pursues the career of oppression for five years (the time it expects to last) with the velocity it has set out with, Britain need not fear the rivalship of an uninhabited country, where tyranny lords it in desolated plains, and grass grows in the streets.

April 14. It is easy to censure our wretched artists for tumultuous behaviours; but those who are most apt to abuse and punish them are the cause of their misery, and in fact the origin and promoters of public commotions. Ah! little think the gay, licentious proud, the bitter pang that waits on gripping poverty! The good man's share in life is gall and bitterness of soul—his wife and orphans pining in starving solitude, whilst his proud oppressors, quaff in palaces the cups of luxury.

April 15. Whatever heart may yet stand out to the feelings of humanity be aise he does not actually see the distresses of his fellow-creatures, thinks them all but the clamours of the day, and the noise of contending parties, or who can remain to very indolent in the cause of charity, as no to endeavour after some speedy plan for the starving manufacturers—let him take a walk on the quay near the ships ready for America, where, unless totally lost to the common perception of human nature, he must sympathise with the objects there presented to his view—many endeavouring to obtain a passage gratis to a foreign clime, leaving for ever this, which should be the land of milk and honey, upon the expectation of what chance may produce in a wide and less cultivated country—to leave their dearest and tenderest connections for ever, merely because they could not stay to see their unhappy wives and children perishing with hunger before their faces—he may see too the unhappy wife, and her helpless naked infants, hanging on the distracted father, beseeching him to die with them; and when at last he tears himself from their entreaties and embraces, eagerly taking their last farewell, and with anxiety their last look, at their best friend, whom the impoitic laws of his country alone banish for ever.

If a few of our members of parliament, instead of losing their temper at some paragraphs lately published, would wish to find out the true cause of the late rising of the people, they should visit the innumerable mansions of distress which are in every part of the liberty, where the wretched father and dejected mother hear their infants tease them for bread, and din their ears with hungry cries, while they lay down and weep in bitterness of want. It is not the seditious clamour, it is the pressing call of nature, that urges them to madness.

April 16. Who can repress his indignation, when he considers the mean subtrefuges of the tyrannical English? During the American war, when the spirit of the Irish nation was fired at the sense of repeated unprovoked oppression, and bent on the recovery of our usurped rights, our insidious enemies, knowing the foible of the nation, appealed to our generosity, that it would ill become us to take advantage of the distresses of poor England; and we had only to await her being disengaged from the claw of her enemy, when she would make ample retribution. She is now disengaged. What is the retribution? Such as rankles the heart of every Irishman. An inundation of soldiers, flushed in the carnage of the brave Americans, and poured forth triumphant in all the parade and pomp of war, to dragoon this kingdom into unqualified slavery, by crushing all opposition to the most destructive measures imagination could devise! The important concerns of a general election, now, distract the attention of the British legislature to such a degree, that they cannot spare a moment to think what regulations they will permit the independent Irish nation to make for the security of their trade. How long, O! Ireland, will your cullibility expose you to be the dupe of your unfeeling oppressors!

April 17. A privy council has been this day summoned with the utmost precipitation, to take into consideration an express which has arrived at the castle, supposed to contain orders for disarming the volunteers. Nothing particular has as yet transpired, but we hope that such a measure will not be taken, as it might drive to desperation a people, already sufficiently roused and alarmed by the intriguements of corrupt representatives.

It is recommended to the gallant asserters of liberty, to seize the person of his grace, as an hostage for the

conduct of the enemies toward such persons adhering to the glorious cause as may fall into their hands. May the example of America stimulate Ireland, and may this injured country never relax, until crowned with similar laurels of triumph and independence.

B E R M U D A , May 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, whose veracity may be depended on, dated March 20.

"Since the abolition of the board of trade, all plantation matters that belonged to that department, have been transacted by a committee of the privy council. That committee have had the American and West-India trade under consideration the week past, and I have reason to think the making Bermuda a free port, will be one part of the result. It is thought here, that in such a case it will become a great place of trade."

N E W - Y O R K , June 16.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a large part of the ruins of that venerable and hallowed pile, Trinity church, the sacred metropolitan of New-York, fell down. The preceding day, a number of workmen had been employed to effect the means of bringing them to prostration, and they were greatly facilitated by an excellent miner from Cornwall, in Old England. The condition of these walls had long been objects of terror to the inhabitants, who are as greatly relieved from the apprehensions of danger, occasioned by the critical situation of these impending and awful remains, as they were terrified by the tremendous report produced from the shock given to Mother Earth: all pronouncing it a violent subterraneous concussion. Yesterday afternoon, another part of the walls likewise fell down. It is said that the church will with all convenient dispatch be rebuilt, as there is a very respectable fund for executing that righteous intention.

Extract of a letter from Newark, dated June 13.

"Our wheat, which, a month ago, was covered with a most beautiful verdure, flattered us with an exuberant harvest; but, alas! our prospects are vanished; many of us will not get as much seed as we sowed, it being attacked by thousands of small worms or rather maggots, near the lower part of the stock and in the root. The maggots are about an inch long."

We hear from Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, that on Sunday, the 6th instant, they had the most terrible gulf of wind and hail ever known in that place, the hail-stones (many of which were nearly as large as goose eggs, but of all shapes and sizes) broke nearly every pane of glass on the northernly side of their buildings; its extent was but a few miles in breadth, but the destruction and devastation that it spread over the gardens and fields of corn, exceed description. Numbers of barns, barracks, &c. were overturned, and several trees torn up by the roots. Geese, turkeys, and other kinds of poultry, were almost all destroyed. Thus the careful husbandman, who immediately before, with pleasing satisfaction might have viewed, in his teeming field, the growing grain waving responsive to the morning breeze, now alas! in one short hour, by a breath of the Almighty, (if we may so speak) his hopes with his fields of corn are hurried into one general ruin.

June 17. Yesterday the French packet, Warwick, capt. Siouville, sailed for Port l'Orient, with the foreign mail.

From Norwich we learn, that the present season promises a plentiful harvest in the adjacent country.

The brig Rose, captain Martin, arrived at Quebec in 36 days from London, on the 3d of March last—she is the first this season, and the earliest arrival at that port for many years past.

P H I L A D E L P H I A , June 19.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 6 and 7.

"The contests of our candidates here for seats in parliament, have changed our metropolis into a theatre of wild confusion. From the palace of the king, down to the cobler's bulk, every corner is become an academy of politics, where the statesman can learn the principles of legislation; at one time, from the maid of honour, soliciting votes for Pitt; at another time, from the barber and butcher, whetting their razors and knives to cut any one's throat who should attempt to run down the fox. In a word, the people here are politically mad. Nothing can be seen, but coaches and livery servants, decorated with ribbons, displaying the names of Hood, Wray, and Fox. No music is heard in the streets, but that concert so familiar to every Englishman, 'God d-n whoever is not of my party.' You might easily forgive the offence offered to your eyes and ears. The eye is not polluted by the sight of a ludicrous shew, nor the ear hurt by the barking of an English bull-dog; but the most disagreeable sensation arises from the touch, when you are saluted with the stroke of a stick, or of a brick-bat, in the name of Hood or Fox, or any one, were he even the king. Such is our present situation in London. Every morning lord Hood's party parades to the hustings, attended by a number of tars, armed with hammers, bludgeons, and the Lord knows what, preceded by a band of music, and the tattered trophies of old greazy colours, taken in the late war from the Dutch, French, Spaniards, and Americans; a poor compensation for the loss of thirteen provinces and our western islands; the air re-echoes to the sound of Great George our king, and Britons strike home. The opposite party advances to the hustings, preceded by a number