

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1784.

June 21, 1784. against the estate of Frederick-town, deceased. The good security, for the five months, the other

passed last session, due, on Monday the

lying and being Charles county, purchased the sale of confiscated property, deceased. The good security, for the five months, the other

June 15, 1784. intended to liquidate and certificates given for individuals, and other by individuals, for the transportation thereon, within the issue new certificates

Montgomery county, July next, on Tuesday the 26th at Hagar's 4th of August at Old- Soon after his re- more, Harford, Elk, counties, to St. Ma- the western, of which

S N O U R S E, acts. late Mar. directed to receive lot- the prizes which may tickets, and certify the States at and after the every forty dollars of

May 10, 1784. D L D,

LAND whereon Mr. lived, in St. Mary's miles from Leonard- bay, and about six containing upwards of a commodious large, pleasantly situated, a valuable grist mill, pair, a large apple- of meadow in tures more may be as to escape every accident of failure that has yet hap- pened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in, against any accidents; also means prepared to remedy slight rents. The duke d'Arenbergh is at the expense of it, under the direction of the abbe Mann, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe and two other philosophers.

adjoining, that has come, and subject only of tobacco per an- bearing interest, will of the purchase. If given for the greatest bond, upon interest,

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

May 25, 1784. called NACE, aged feet seven or eight book with him a coarse irts, double breasted, ed with white flannel, eeches, new osnabrig 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- money to any person n within the state and state five pounds like ls and others are fore- him off at their peril. R Y N E A L E.

Charles-Street.

L I S B O N, March 9.

SHIP arrived here last week from Rio- Janeiro, hath brought to a merchant in this city a letter written on board a French merchant ship from Bourdeaux, which was on the Gold coast, near the kingdom of Juda. This letter advises, that a considerable revolt had arisen among the negroes; that all commerce was suspended on the coast; that upwards of 40 ships there, among which were several Dutch, French, Imperial, and especially Portuguese, had altogether experienced the same fate, and must doubtless return with much loss, having been able to get but very few negroes on board, and have moreover been obliged to throw the tobacco into the sea, for fear of a contagion.

March 20. The storms we had on our coast, about the end of January and the beginning of February, have been felt with equal violence in the island of Madeira; the sea threatened to overflow the city. Some houses in the village of St. Paul were blown down, and it is computed that thirty persons perished under the ruins.

PARIS, April 11. M. de Suffrein has received a brevet of a pension of 50,000 livres. His majesty having been informed of the good conduct of the officers who served under the deliverer of India, who have merited rewards, hath signed the list in their favour, which was presented to him by M. de Suffrein.

April 15. Two ships of the line are ordered to be equipped in each of the three ports, at Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon, and, to join these, four frigates and three other vessels are to be fitted out. This armament, under the command of M. de Barras de Laurent, is to join the Spanish fleet, in order to drive the Algerine corsairs from the Mediterranean, or compel them, in navigating that sea, to observe a due respect to the laws of nations.

HAGUE, April 19. M. Gockings, captain of a regiment of Papist, arrived here on Thursday last, in 14 hours, from Lillo, bringing advice to the states, that 2500 Austrian troops had appeared before Lillo and Liskensbock, and that a more numerous corps was in march. The states general assembled extraordinary, as well as their noble and grand mightinesses the council of state; a second assembly took place in the evening, from six till half past nine, at which his serene highness was also present.

April 21. Wednesday the 9th instant, the states general came to a number of resolutions, tending to remove every difficulty in the way of a perfect accommodation of differences with the court of Vienna, and expressive of the highest respect and most profound esteem towards his imperial majesty.

L O N D O N, April 12.

A balloon is at present constructing at Brussels, on an aerial voyage to London, which will be so formed, as to escape every accident of failure that has yet happened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in, against any accidents; also means prepared to remedy slight rents. The duke d'Arenbergh is at the expense of it, under the direction of the abbe Mann, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe and two other philosophers.

April 14. A remarkable instance of integrity and attachment in low life, happened at the contested election at Lynn, in 1776, between Sir John Lurner and Mr. Molyneux; when a journeyman baker had 150 guineas laid on a table by one of the friends of the former for his vote, which he refused with disdain. At the late contest, he was applied to by a friend for his vote—"You see (said the honest fellow) I am not the worse for refusing the bribe; I have lived here in London ten years with one master; he is lately dead, and left me his business; I reflect with pleasure that I was not to be bought; I will now go and support the same man I did formerly." He kept his word, and a few days since went from London to Lynn at his own expence, and voted for Mr. Molyneux.

An air balloon is making at Nantes, in France, upon an entire new plan; it is made of the membrane of an animal, a new discovery and a secret, and is to be filled with gaz never yet used or made. Two experiments have been made with small ones, which have answered infinitely beyond expectation. Four men, besides the inventor, are to go up with provisions for a fortnight's voyage. It is remarkable, that this person has found out a means for preventing the least escape of the air, or change of it.

April 19. The whole naval peace establishment is at length fixed to 26 ships of the line (third and fourth rates) eight ships of 50 guns, 43 frigates, and 137 sloops and cutters; in all 500 sail of ships in commission, and which are to be distributed on the following services:

Guard ships at home, 21 sail of the line; 6 at Portsmouth, 6 at Plymouth, 7 at Chatham, and 2 at Sheerness.

Home cruisers in the British and Irish channel, Scotch station, and North Seas; one of 50 guns, 17 frigates, and 62 sloops and cutters.

Gibraltar, and in the Mediterranean; one ship of the line (64 guns, now equipping for that station, but not yet sailed), 1 of 50 guns, 6 frigates, and 3 sloops.

Coast of Africa; one ship of 50 guns, 2 frigates, and 4 sloops.

American station; at Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland, 2 ships of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 35 sloops or cutters.

Jamaica; one of 50 guns, 7 frigates, and 8 sloops. Leeward islands; one of 50 guns, 5 frigates, and 12 sloops.

East Indies; four ships of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 4 sloops.

Last Saturday's gazette contains his majesty's order in council, that there shall be the same drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties, on merchandises and goods exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law, upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandises, to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.

April 20. Lord North and his family are preparing to embark for the continent. The ostensible reason given is, that his lordship wishes to be secluded for a few weeks previous to the meeting of the new parliament. Lord North is not the only minister of this country who hath found it necessary to experience the salubrity of foreign air.

From the elections which have already taken place, there is at this moment a majority of 108 members in favour of the ministry.

It is a very singular fact, that the French ambassador, at the commencement of the Westminster election, laid particular injunctions on his different tradesmen to vote for Mr. Fox.

April 24. The present is certainly the spring tide of success with Johnny Wilkes. Dr. Wilson of Bath has left him £. 20,000 legacy; his late much beloved wife has bequeathed him the full enjoyment of her jointure during his life; he is re-elected member for Middlesex, and by a coalition the most honourable is now become a welcome visitor at the palace royal.

The present situation of this country with America, is one of the most critical circumstances in our commercial connections. If the trade is left to find its course according to the navigation act, which is lord Sheffield's plan, we have nothing to fear; but if we relax that act, and permit an intercourse between the United States and our West-Indies, we shall see the entire extinction of that naval support, which those islands have yet been of to this kingdom.

The loan will be privately settled, and be ready to be laid before parliament as soon as it meets. The sum to be borrowed is seven or eight millions; besides which, ten millions of navy bills will be converted into stock, and three millions more exchequer bills issued out.

April 27. The success, captain J. Harris, bound for Whitehaven and Liverpool, left Kappahannock river, Virginia, the 4th of January, and in eleven days had run half her distance, when she met with very hard weather, and strong gales from the N. E. to the S. E. which continued for many days. On the 29th of February, being then lying-to, in latitude 51, on the edge of soundings, in a violent storm, both her masts were carried away; the foremast close by the board, and the mainmast 13 feet above the deck. The danger she was thrown into by this accident was rendered still greater, by her remaining three hours entangled with the wreck. It was at length cleared away, but the storm continued so violent, that they were not able to rig the jib-boom, to serve as a jury foremast, till the 4th of March. On the 9th, they rigged a spare topmast, to supply the place of a mainmast, and in this condition they were tossed about (having twice made the Irish land but were blown off) till the 31st of March, when they fell in with his majesty's frigate Venus, captain Hudson, who took them in tow, and on the same day carried them safe into Loughswilly, in Ireland. The conduct of captain Hudson, his officers and crew, on this occasion, was such as does them honour, and entitles them to a public acknowledgment. The success, notwithstanding this tempestuous passage, kept very tight, and allowing for the fatigue which must necessarily have attended it, the crew were all well on the 2d instant, when the letter containing this information was written. The vessel is chiefly laden with tobacco, and it is expected will be nearly refitted at this time.

The duke of Dorset is not come over from Paris on his own private affairs; on the contrary, his return to this kingdom so soon is from some discoveries which have been made of the truth of a report some time since in circulation, that there had been unnatural correspondences between some well known characters and the enemies of Great Britain.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Mediterranean still swarms with piratical vessels, which greatly obstruct the Levant trade, and that the states of Barbary are sending out more; they are full of men, and carry very heavy metal.

Some dispatches are received by government from the coast of Africa, by a ship arrived at Falmouth. Matters are by no means settled in that quarter. The French do not seem satisfied, though they are in possession of Goree island, the river Senegal, forts Louis, Arguin, Galam, Porterie, Podore, and Angol; according to lord Shelburne's treaty of peace. The Dutch are very uneasy. They have a strong squadron on the coast, and they leave no matter untried that can puzzle the British trade. Complaints are already come home on this head; some reform must therefore speedily take place, or that valuable branch of trade will be entirely lost.

April 28. Europe begins again to stand still to gaze at Great-Britain, and her remaining connections and dependencies; to see what turn things will take in Ireland, and what part we shall take in the affairs of that perturbed kingdom, half dependent and half independent on England.

May 1. An express arrived at eight o'clock yesterday evening from Ireland, of an alarming nature. The volunteers will not permit the liberty of the press to be destroyed. The duke presses an immediate recall.

Advices from Paris mention, that they have, by means of a Dutch ship from the Cape of Good Hope, received the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of la Severe, of 74, and la Bizarre, of 64, two ships of the squadron from the East Indies that were returning to Europe. The Bizarre was lost on the rocks, and out of 670 men, only 89 were saved. La severe, of 74, drove out of Table Bay to sea, and is said to have foundered, at which time she had near 900 souls on board, who are all supposed to have perished. La Neriad, a frigate of 36 guns, was dismasted in the same storm, but rode it out with four anchors a-head. These accounts mention the Cumberland man of war being on shore, but afterwards got off. M. Busfi was expected from Ceylon in the Illustri, of 74 guns, with six other ships of the line, to arrive at the Cape in March, where they would continue as long as they could with safety to avoid the monsoons.

A letter from Cadix, by the Dutch mail, says, that Don Louis Corrova is arrived there from Madrid, being appointed to have the second command of the fleet that is to sail against Algiers. The ships are now ready for sea, but only wait till the French from Brest and Toulon arrive there to join them. The same letters say, that this will be the most powerful fleet that ever sailed from that port on the like occasion.

May 3. Our commerce with America, which since its revival, has extended through every one of the thirteen provinces, and to a much greater value than could have been so soon expected, has hitherto been so fettered, that the proportions of ready money and credit, given for the goods exported from England, have been about half and half.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, April 14.

"There are seven American ships now at Port Glasgow, two of which are from South-Carolina, with rice, whose cargoes sell well, as that article is scarce in Scotland, they being the first ships from thence that have arrived in this part of the kingdom: the others are all tobacco ships, which has lowered the price of that article considerably."

The last foreign mail brought the important news of a revolution in one of the northern kingdoms, which, when confirmed, will be very advantageous to this realm. Too untimely injured innocence will then shine—O fair Matilda, yet much lamented!

We are informed, from undoubted authority, that the noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, in the interest of Mr. Fox, have appointed a committee to enquire into the cases of such tradesmen as have suffered from the oppression of the court party, many of whom have been formally acquitted, that in consequence of their having voted in the present election contrary to the wishes of their employers, they are in future to be deprived of their custom. This committee is to prepare a list of such persons, for the noblemen, gentlemen and ladies above mentioned, who have entered into a most laudable association to employ those only, in their several trades, in lieu of such as have lately betrayed their country, by sacrificing their franchises to the undue influence of the court, or of those who have not dared manfully to stand forth at the risk of their interest, and have endeavoured to screen themselves from all danger, by a pitiful neutrality.

May 4. Many people are of opinion, that the fitting out the French men of war to join the Spanish squadron intended to bombard Algiers, is merely a pretence, those ships being intended for another quarter.

The Peggy, from Virginia to Ireland, with tobacco, is lost near Corke. The crew were saved by their boats.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated April 27.

"It is said, that an express arrived here yesterday with the news of a revolution in Denmark; but the letters by the post do not mention particulars. The report is, that the king is dethroned, and his son proclaimed in his stead; and his mother-in-law (the queen dowager) and her son put in confinement."

May 5. An express arrived yesterday morning from Dublin which brought an account that the tumults in that city are now suppressed.

Captain Sutton has brought an action in the court of King's Bench, against commodore Johnstone, for the extraordinary treatment he received at the hands of his late commander in chief; laying his damages at £. 40,000. This interesting cause is expected to be tried the first sitting after the present term.

The reports that prevail of the revolution in Denmark, are undoubtedly founded upon the best authority. The character of the monarch is depicted by his subjects who have long wanted to throw off their allegiance. His morals are depraved in the extreme, and his abilities of the lowest kind in the estimation of that country, and the treatment which an unfortunate queen received some years ago, excited a resentment against the authors of it; which, though silent, has not expired, and has had no small part in the commotion