

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1784.

May 10, 1784. L D,

AND whereon Mr. ... in St. Mary's ... from Leonard ... bay, and about six ... upwards of ... large ... pleasantly situated, ... valuable grist mill, ... a large apple ... of meadow in ... more may be ... timothy, being ... quantity cultivated ... hundred acres of the ... may be cultivated ... its present state ... as any place. The ... of good quality for ... made one of the ... country. It is now ... pounds of crop tobac-

adjoining, that has ... and subject only ... of tobacco per an-

bearing interest, will ... of the purchase. If ... for the greatest ... board, upon interest,

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

May 25, 1784.

... on the 20th inst. ... called NACE, aged ... feet seven or eight ... with him a coarse ... us, double breasted, ... with white flannel, ... ecches, new osnabrig ... sca on his forehead, ... has got a quick way ... and has been used ... will attempt to pass ... to get on board some ... ia. I will give a re- ... money to any perso ... within the state and ... state five pounds like ... and others are fore- ... him off at their peril. ... RY NEALE.

June 21, 1784.

... against the estate of ... of Frederick-town, ... ce them to the sub- ... to the deceased are ... lement with ... NSON, executrix.

April 7, 1784.

... having been made ... to obtain deprecia- ... been soldiers in the ... forfeited their claim ... their discharge had ... To prevent such ... the state of Maryland ... rates will be issued by ... person whatever, with- ... produced, or a certi- ... ment and company to ... at the time of his dis- ... of enlistment and dis- ... some person of good ... in Annapolis, showing ... discharge. And as ... been presented, the ... that he will not here- ... other than the persons ... they are issued. ... RICHMOND.

July 7, 1784.

A R C F, ... Governor's House, ... Librty, captain John ... London, ... GOODS, properly ... icalion (which will be ... le or retail, on reason- ... exchange, tobacco, or ... the following, viz. ... hen and tin ware, fish- ... bottles, and various

now gone to Port-To-

... will carry about 350 ... already engaged; the ... a freight at £.7 per ... e captain on board, or

Charles-Street.

M A D R I D, March 4.

THE king being informed, that there are in many parts of his kingdom a number of children abandoned by their unnatural parents, or who are too poor to provide for them, and consequently they are exposed to all the dangers which misfortune and idleness may entail on them, hath considered that many might be usefully employed in his armies, for which they may conveniently be brought up; in consequence of which he hath ordered; that all the regiments of Spanish infantry shall take two of those children into each company; they are to be received at 12 years of age; they are to be taught to read and write, and employed in services suitable to their age; and at 15 years of age they are to be rated able soldiers, and to be succeeded by other children, to be brought up in the same manner. The term of their engagement will be 16 years.

PARIS, April 11. The public are now impatient to see what homage the Dutch gratitude will render to M. de Suffrein, for his having saved them eighteen provinces united; the Cape of Good Hope, the island of Ceylon, Borneo, the Moluccas, Malaca, Batavia, the commerce of Java, Surat, &c.

L O N D O N, April 30.

The last accounts from Bombay mention, that the fortrefs of Geriah, on the Malabar coast, formerly the settlement of Angria, the famous pirate, which lately was only secured by round towers and long curtains in the old eastern manner, had been greatly improved under the inspection of some French engineers. The west side of the harbour was fortified by a hornwork; the citadel new built, in Vaughan's best manner; and trenches formed in every part where the landing was not difficult.

May 1. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, a messenger arrived from Dublin at St. James's express; his dispatches were immediately sent to Buckingham house, from whence an order was issued to convene all the cabinet ministers, who at eight o'clock were sitting with the king, and did not break up till half after 11 o'clock.

In case of a sudden invasion, the Dutch could not muster 20,000 men in all the provinces; whereas the two courts of Berlin and Vienna, if they should be inclined to pay them a visit, have more than 30,000 ready to take the field at the shortest warning.

May 3. Accounts from Florence mention, that the abbe Ximenes, professor of mathematics to the great duke of Tuscany, has lately made several experiments upon aeroflatic globes, and has found the steam of boiling water preferable to inflammable air.

We hear from Dijon, that M. Morveau, chymist, and secretary to the academy of that city, in filling the air balloon, makes use, with success, of the gas of potatoes, which he has found, by repeated experiments, is, to the inflammable air from metals, as 6 to 7.

The present lavish grant of peerages, far exceeds the list of creations, so reasonably centured in the time of queen Anne.

Minutes of a meeting of the committee of West-India planters and merchants, February 27.

Lord Penryhn reported, that lord Sydney had this morning informed him, that his majesty's ministers were aware of great jealousies being entertained concerning the allowance of American ships to be carriers of the produce of the sugar colonies; but that, being very desirous to give immediate relief to the sugar colonies, they had the following propositions under their consideration, on which they wished to have the sentiments of this meeting, viz.

- 1. To permit the navigation between the American states and the sugar colonies, in American vessels not exceeding 80 tons burthen.
2. To limit the produce they should take back, by the value of that which they brought.
3. To limit the ports in the sugar colonies to one port in each of the Leeward-islands, and three in Jamaica.

The committee have taken into their most serious consideration the propositions above stated, are unanimously of the opinion, already by the planters and merchants repeatedly submitted to his majesty's ministers, that nothing but the unlimited permission of navigation by American ships, between the American dominions and the sugar colonies, can permanently support the true interest of this country in that respect; and that, under proper regulations of such intercourse, the jealousy entertained thereof would be wholly groundless. But they will, at the same time, thankfully receive such degree of relief to their present urgent necessities, as his majesty's ministers think themselves authorized, at the present moment, in prudence to give, and thereupon they submit:

- 1. Whether the tonnage may not be extended to 100 tons, provided they be vessels having only one deck.
2. The committee are not aware of any reason why British plantation produce should not be consumed in America, preferably to the French; the limitation of tonnage certainly obviates all jealousy about their bringing any such produce to Europe, such vessels being wholly unfit for that navigation; and the American demand is the only demand for a great part of the rum, without the sale of which the British sugar colonies cannot subsist.
3. Whether there can be any objection to admitting this navigation to any port in the sugar colonies, where a custom house is established.

4. The freight of lumber from one port to another in the same island, especially to ports lying to windward of the port of importation, would, in many instances, be at least equal to the freight from America, and would greatly enhance the price of so bulky a commodity to the consumer; and the committee are not aware of any benefit that would result from the limitation proposed.

Resolved, That lord Penryhn be requested to wait upon lord Sydney accordingly, and solicit that the relief which can at present be obtained may be given as speedy as possible.

May 4. The quarrel in the cabinet now is about the Irish bill for suppressing the liberty of the press. Mr. Jenkinson thinks that the king had better give it the royal negative.—Mr. Pitt says the public see through the manoeuvre. Nothing is yet decided. They apprehend that the mob will tear the duke of Rutland to pieces, and his grace wishes he was in England again.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 14.

The ministers plenipotentiaries charged with the arrangement of the affairs with the court of Brussels, will set out to-morrow for that city. These conferences are likely to become very intricate. Although the government have given orders to let pass provisionally the ships before Lillo, without visiting them, they do not renounce their right.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 5.

M. de Suffrein is very rich; he has an income of 54,000 livres in commaneries; and in a year or two another will fall to him nearly as rich; exclusive of his appointments, his pension on the order of the Holy Ghost, and other antient employments he already enjoyed, he will have for his share upwards of 2,000,000 of his prizes; and the presents from his Majesty, with what he has bequeathed him in his will, form an object of upwards of 3,000,000 of livres; we may therefore say, that with all this, a batchelor, and a seaman especially, is very rich.

Extract of a letter from Dantwic, April 2.

The river Vistula is at last broken up, just above this city, after having been covered with ice for the space of above three months. The violence with which the fragments of the broken ice have been carried was such, that the dam of Werdar, for the first time these 100 years, gave way, so that several villages within that district are now under water.

Animosities increase daily in Ireland; and the late declaration of the Ulster regiment of volunteers, in their address to the bishop of Derry, seems to threaten the most serious consequences.

A private letter from an Irish gentleman at Paris, gives the most splendid account of the very distinguished manner in which his majesty the king of France, received the celebrated M. de Suffrein, late commander in chief of the Squadron in the East-Indies. This gentleman, who is just arrived at l'Orient in the Medea frigate, was no sooner announced at Versailles, than the king and royal family, who were that moment sitting down to dinner, arose and went into a chamber, where the admiral waited. His majesty, with that condescending affability and familiar grace, which, when properly shewn, do majesty so much honour, embraced the gallant warrior, now returned to the bosom of his country, with the well earned laurels of many a severe victory, won in the service of his prince. I have read of many heroes of this nation, said the queen, and I rejoyce to see them united in the brave Suffrein. The king then knighted the admiral with his sword, and throwing a broad blue riband, with a rich emblem annexed, over his shoulder, saluted him a companion of the most illustrious order of the Holy Ghost. "This is all I shall do for you to-day," said his majesty. "To-morrow you shall be a peer of France, with an estate suitable to that dignity, and my own acknowledgment of your eminent services." The ostentatious honour of a Roman triumph cannot vie with so gracious a reception, by a whole royal family; nor will a prince who knows how to reward true merit, in a manner no less honourable to himself, than to the person so highly distinguished, ever want servants, emulous of acquiring some share of the glory so justly attributed to the gallant Suffrein!

People much interested in the prosperity of the nation, look for the opening of parliament with eager expectation, as a period that will shew the minister has so firm an establishment, as to pursue great and good objects of reformation and improvement, without the least dread of factious control.

We are well informed, that near 7000 l. are already subscribed to carry on the scrutiny for lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray.

The custom house entries are at present equal, if not superior, to what they were before the war began; a consideration of great national importance.

The air balloon hat has increased almost to the umbrella size, and now threatens destruction to the eyes of those who venture to perambulate the king's highway.

Extract of a letter from a cadet on board the Kingston Indiaman, on his arrival in Bengal.

I promised to write you an account of the Kingston; I now sit down to perform that engagement. Off Ceylon, at half past 11 A.M. the alarm of fire was given below. Every body was on deck in an instant, looking for their own safety. So many crowded into the boat, that through the confusion, they upset the moment they touched the water, on being hoisted out.

The chief and second officer did every thing, at first, that was in their power; but the smoke proceeding from below, where it began, no one could stand on the lower deck without being suffocated. In attempting to cut down the awning, on the quarter-deck, one half was cleared away, and the other left hanging; which choked the hatchway and scuttles so, that very little smoke could be observed by the other ships till it was too late. No kind of signal was made. The Va. sistant was the nearest. On perceiving our distress, she fired two guns, signals to the other two ships, which were two and three miles a-head. They tacked immediately. I remained on board a quarter of an hour after the ship was on fire. By that time it had proceeded over the quarter-deck, and caught hold of the sails on the mainmast, I thought it full time to shift for myself. I stripped and jumped overboard, and after remaining in the water an hour and a quarter, was taken up by the captain's boat, returning from a visit to the commodore's ship.

The fourth mate and ship's steward, with others, had been below in the gun-room, drawing spirits, and having finished, were taking a can to themselves. Fire caught from their lights with which they had been at work. I need not say more. Humanity forbids it. But it is strange, those regulations said to be established for prevention of such horrible evils, are not enforced; or that those, whose duty and interest require them to see to it, are visiting in the miserable moment of danger. All is relaxation here as well as at home, or even in the transit to this arm of the British empire; too distant, alas, for any management to reach it! The fatal cask, not yet tugged, spread destruction, like a train of gunpowder, in all parts below, and the smoke soon spread universally, so as to drive every one on deck. The captain was obliged to remain an excruciating spectator of the ship's lots, to save the floating ship's company. She burned five hours before she blew up.

I was landed here without a penny, or a shirt, but one, 'o my back. The company have allowed us cadets six months pay and tuit batta, to compensate our loss and sufferings. May you ever be happy."

B O M B A Y, November 30, 1783.

Whether Tipoo Saib means to make peace or not, is not yet known. The Marattas have wrote us, that Scindia has wrote Tipoo, that if he does not comply with the ninth article of the treaty, by evacuating the Carnatic, and giving up all the forts he is in possession of in the Carnatic, that the Marattas will join the English, and not make peace again with him. I think if such a letter reaches him, he will not think of continuing the war.

We have a very large army down on the coast, and colonel Fullarton was, the beginning of this month, within one mile of Pilicotta-Cherry, with 1700 Europeans, 14 battalions of seapoys and 60 guns. General Macleod, commands on the coast, and the large force which has been sent to Tillecheri, has been sent in case he does not comply with the articles agreed upon when the cessation of hostilities took place, the 2d of August last, which was to provide a bazaar to supply our garrison in Mangalore with all kinds of grain, such as the country produced, amply, and at the usual prices, and to permit of such articles as the country did not afford to be brought by sea. This article he has not complied with fully, either on shore or from without, and but with very little grain, which is every thing with our seapoys, so that our garrison may be obliged to surrender the fort for want of provisions, if he will persist in this conduct. General Macleod means to force a landing of the forces lately sent, and relieve the fort of Mangalore; this business must have been determined on, and decided four or five days past, but I hope he has not persisted in withholding the supply of provisions, and that we shall shortly hear he has made a peace.

The committee at Madras have dismissed general Stuart the service, and sent him home in a small ship, the Fortitude, to England; the left Madras the 16th of October; and colonel Lang is appointed by them to be lieutenant general on the coast, and to the command of the army.

Dec. 10. By a letter from general Macleod, dated the 28th ult. off Mangalore, he informs us that Tipoo Saib has at last permitted a supply of provisions to be thrown into Mangalore, that the formidable appearance of so many ships and troops, all prepared to land in boats, had brought him to, so that many lies are saved, and I hope that he will make peace shortly. It is said Mr. Sadler is arrived at Seringapatam, and a Mr. Stanton, private secretary to lord Macartney, to treat with Tipoo, but what will be the upshot I know not, as it is wrote from Madras that the governor general, &c. have sent them orders to continue the cessation of hostilities, but not to stir in any thing else, so that I suppose they mean to depute agents from Calcutta to treat with Tipoo Saib.

HALIFAX (N. S.), June 1.

Saturday arrived here from Shelburne, commodore Sir Charles Douglas, bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the North-American station, in the Assistance of 50 guns, captain Bentinck; lady Douglas on board. Also the Hermione, of 38 guns, captain Stone.

Major Monk has wrote the governor, that the officers and men of the late loyal Nova-Scotia volunteers,