

July 20, 1784.
C VENDUE, on
September next, at
ia, in Prince-George's

ry born SLAVES,
n and children. A
carpenters and join-
ne house servants and
flud, consisting of a
ears old, and remark-
are, three mares, and
pedigree will be shewn
Also a number of
ommon kind; an un-
chiefly of the English
nd some sheep. Also
ong these, an ox cart,
ke oxen. Also a va-
rniture, and among
an; a very elegant
rbes. The terms are
xceeding twenty dol-
e given, upon giving
e security, and con-
est is paid annually,
d; and for all sums
per cent. will be dif-

AS H. HANSON.

July 12, 1784.
e, in Prince-George's
day the 24th day of

l improved plantation
w lives, lying within
chapel, 10 to Queen-
fteen to Upper-Mar-
apolis, and thirty to
veral good grist and
of this plantation; it
fertile land; there are
w ground, and great
xpence, be put under
eared and under good
cropping, is divided
springs and pleasant
ugh each; great part
ed and curiously pre-
to every part of the
afant situation. The
ne dwelling-house 32
the whole, a kitchen
ney, a negro quarter
ey, a good pale gar-
s covered with shi-
tires; one of them is
bles; all three houses
e two other dwellings
ner; one is 24 feet
good pale garden,
es; the other dwell-
ations in the state ex-
s both in quality and
2,000 gallons of the
ruit-trees of all sorts
erson inclinable to
w the land and im-
sale, by applying to
liberty to put in the
will be given the first
e terms made known

HARD HIGGINS.

is, April 7, 1784.

nts having been made
er to obtain deprecia-
been soldiers in the
eferred their claim to
their discharge had
To prevent such
e state of Maryland
es will be issued for
erson whatever, with-
produced, or a certi-
ent and company to
it the time of his dis-
enlistment and dis-
some person of good
Annapolis, shewing
discharge. And as
been presented, the
hat he will not here-
than the persons
y are issued.

ICHMOND.

ty, June 1, 1784.

petition the general
ession, for a law to
n her dwelling house
now occupied by Dr.
the main road lead-
wn to Prince-Frede-
ouse of the county
MARY BOND.

Charles-Street.

(XLth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1962)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 19, 1784.

E M B D E N, May 5.

OUR illustrious sovereign the king of Prussia has expended immense sums in the purchase of grain in Poland, and the emperor has pursued the same conduct. This has given rise to a conjecture, that these sovereigns, who never resort to extraordinary expedients without sufficient reason, propose to have large armies on foot. A long and rigorous winter having exhausted the granaries, the apprehension of a failure in the ensuing harvest might contribute towards the above vast purchases; but in the present critical state of affairs in Europe, the principal motive seems to have been, a determination to be provided for all events. The issue of the affair of Dantzick cannot yet be foreseen. The court of Russia appears resolved to support the pretensions of the Dantzickers, to whose propositions his Prussian majesty is inflexibly determined not to accede; and it is therefore probable, that this dispute will produce consequences, in which all the powers of Europe will be involved.

NAPLES, May 11. Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of dreadful fermentation for several days; and the first eruption was yesterday evening, when tremendous torrents of fire issued from the fissures of the mount.

L'ORIENT, May 12. The council of war, which has been sitting here for near two months on the affairs of the engagement in the West-Indies, in April 1782, is just concluded, and we learn that the following are to come under censure: Two captains to be cashiered, and rendered for ever incapable of serving, for inattention to the signals of the commander in chief of their division; one second captain to be cashiered, and imprisoned four years; three marine officers the same sentence; twenty-seven petty officers to be degraded, and to receive a corporal punishment, among whom is the sailor who struck the flag of the Glorieux.

PARIS, May 12. France will reap all the commercial advantages to be derived from America. A negotiation is now positively going on, for the Americans to be allowed a free and unlimited trade to the French settlements in every quarter of the globe, on condition of certain commercial privileges France is to enjoy on the American continent.

The building of ships in the docks of this empire is by no means discontinued. Two new ships of 70 guns are ordered to be immediately got ready.

May 13. The Toulon Squadron, which is to be under the orders of M. de Seneville, or of M. de Barras de St. Laurent, is taking on board 6000 land forces; its destination is unknown.

The affair of the chevalier de la Touche is now on trial. It is given out that he will be capitally convicted, but that his punishment will be changed to perpetual imprisonment.

VIENNA, May 21. The emperor is determined for the future to have a garrison of near 30,000 men always at Vienna; and the monasteries which have been lately abolished will furnish buildings enough to convert into barracks. Recruiting has begun again, and military preparations go on briskly. Among the many couriers which are daily arriving, one who lately came seems to have brought some dispatches which greatly affected our monarch; a council was immediately held which lasted all night, and the courier was dispatched in the morning.

L O N D O N, May 22.

Restraining emigrants would be a measure infinitely more worthy the dignity and wisdom of the Irish parliament, than restraining the press.

May 28. A letter from Brest says, that the Harmonia frigate was ordered to be got ready for sea as fast as possible, to take in three months provisions, being bound for America with several persons of distinction, who are to settle some important articles with the congress and the states of the United Provinces, with regard to trade.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, Jan. 26.

"During our run from Madras to this settlement, which was exceedingly pleasant, from the advantage we took of the trade winds, we touched at Columbo and Cochin, when we heard the country powers had fallen upon the Dutch, and put the garrison of a fort, about ten leagues distant from thence, to the sword. The governor of Batavia has ordered 600 soldiers to be sent to the relief of the chief of Cochin, and every thing bears the face of hostile preparation.

"The disputes between the English and Hollanders in those quarters are far from being accommodated, the Mynheers insisting on our reimbursing them all the expenses they were put to the last war on the island of Ceylon.

"The fortifications of Cochin are very old and irregular; but they mount 50 guns facing the sea and 64 towards the country. Many families of Jews are established at Cochin; and what is remarkable, their ancestors were found on this spot by the Portuguese, at their first settling there; and the opinion is, that they are the descendants of some Jews who travelled there soon after the final destruction of the temple. They are very hospitable to strangers, and greatly esteemed by the natives.

The uniform of the buff and blue, which distinguishes Mr. Fox's party, was worn by the American army during the whole war. Mr. Fox meant, no doubt, when he adopted that uniform, to pay a compliment to his old friend general Washington.

May 29. The people in the city have already shewn how much they rely on the new ministry and the new

parliament. Stocks fell on the first day of the first session, a circumstance hardly ever remembered even in the time of war.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 11.

"The states general which separated on the 30th ultimo, met again the 9th instant, and will continue their sittings till the various matters now under deliberation are brought into a proper train for accommodation. The directors of the Asiatic company meet daily also on important matters, so that there is a variety of public business on hand at this time."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 2.

"The Mediterranean is likely to be the scene of great conflagrations shortly; the Venetians are gone against the port of Tunis; the rupture between that republic and the Tunisians being grown wider than before, on account of the capture of three vessels, richly laden, being taken by two of the bey's frigates, and carried into Tunis. The combined squadrons of Spain, France, and Naples, are going against Algiers, where the Moors have provided to give them a warm reception; so that we expect to hear of much blood and slaughter. The harbour of Mahon is the rendezvous of the combined fleet, which however have not yet joined; neither the French or Neapolitans having yet sent the ships they proposed, though they are daily expected."

June 5. A society composed of the first men in the Kingdom, is now forming under the title of the whigs. They are to hold their first meeting at the St. Alban's, early in the next week; from the high rank and respectability of the noblemen and gentlemen who patronize this institution, there is little doubt but it will be the first society that has been in this country since the revolution.

June 8. Yesterday the chancellor of the exchequer presented to the house of commons "a copy of the definitive treaty of peace between his majesty and the states general of the United Provinces, signed at Paris the 20th of May 1784." This title was read, and the treaty ordered to lie on the table.

The Spanish ministry have lately taken every method imaginable to obtain the cession of Gibraltar from the British court. It is true, however, that all their offers have been rejected, and that some of the soundest politicians in this country are of opinion, in the present situation of affairs, no equivalent can be given for it.

The French have entered on a scheme of building such large ships, as obliges us to pursue the same method to keep pace with them. Accordingly, no less than 12 three-deckers, from 90 to 110 guns, are now building in the several dock-yards.

It is said that overtures have been made to the loyalists, from the French and Spanish settlements in the West-Indies. If this be true, it ought to alarm our ministry, as this measure will be the means of preventing the population of Nova-Scotia, and send our manufacturers and arts among the French and Spaniards.

Orders are given to the commanding officers of the different regiments lately arrived from foreign nations, to complete the same to the full complement, according to the present establishment.

Letters from Paris bring the following intelligence: All the letters lately arrived in the ships from the East-Indies, are filled with the most shocking accounts of the devastations upon the coast, by famine and an epidemical disease, not less rapid in its effects than the plague, which most deplorable of all human calamities it either produced, or was succeeded by. The Europeans escaped the famine, by having large stocks of rice and other provisions; but great numbers of them, as well as the natives, fell miserable sacrifices to the ravages of the pestilence; and Pondicherry, in particular, has sustained the most lamentable devastations. The famine was partly occasioned by monopolies, and partly by the immense quantities of all the articles of life being collected for the use of the numerous armies of the several powers at war; but still more by the devastation of the Mahrattas, and of Tippo Saib. Since the French army separated from him, Tippo has constantly kept the field, and the divisions among the English afforded him opportunities of greatly annoying his adversaries. He has burnt and utterly destroyed both Arcate and Palicate; and having advanced to the very gates of Madras, has scarce left one stone unturned in the suburbs thereof, called the Black Town. Thus is one of the finest and most fertile countries in the world reduced to a situation the most miserable that imagination can conceive.—Thanks to the ambition and the avarice of the Europeans.

A letter from Rotterdam says, that they have received advice from the Cape of Good Hope that the beginning of December last a fleet of French men of war put in there, being bound to the East Indies; but they waited only three days, and then proceeded on their voyage; that they learned they had a number of soldiers on board, with some heavy pieces of cannon and small arms, and a great quantity of powder and ball.

D U B L I N, June 5.

The garrison which was lately reviewed in the Phoenix park, are to march forthwith to Ulster, where an army of observation, consisting of 25 battalions of foot and eight squadrons of cavalry, is to encamp for the remainder of the summer, in the most central situation. An appearance so hostile in a time of profound peace, carries with it a mystery that hereafter may be disclosed in a scene of blood.

A gentleman, who is concerned largely in shipping, mostly employed on the American trade, declared yesterday, in a very respectable company, that from this day to the 25th of March next, there probably would emigrate from Ireland not less than 30,000 souls. Hear this, ye landlords!

S L I G O, June 4.

Sailed from this port, on Wednesday last, for the cities of New York and Philadelphia, the brig Rose, Francis Caffrey, master, with passengers amounting to upwards of 200, most of whom were persons of distinction, and some of our best artificers with their families, who intend residing in that land of liberty—America.

S H E L B U R N E (Nova-Scotia), July 5.

Last week a fire broke out in the woods in the vicinity of this town, and taking its course on each side the river Jordan, consumed a number of plantations belonging to the old inhabitants and the loyal settlers; from which unhappy circumstance, many have had their houses and crops (which were very promising) entirely destroyed. Among the principal sufferers that we have heard of, are Mr. Daniel Frazer, formerly of the barrack-office in New York; Mr. Dundas, Mr. Dougal Campbell, Mrs. M'Nutt, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, who have lost their houses and other valuable improvements.

The many alarming fires that have lately happened in the suburbs of this flourishing settlement, and which has reduced a number of families to the greatest distress, who by their industry and assiduity had erected comfortable houses, has caused the most alarming apprehensions for the safety of the town. From the consideration of these unfortunate events, and so many recent instances of misfortune, every precaution ought to be taken, during this remarkably dry season, to prevent, in future, such dreadful calamities.

July 12. Yesterday our harbour had a most brilliant appearance; upwards of twenty sail of vessels from sea came through the Narrows, between Carleton and Sandy Points.

S A L E M, July 20.

A Jamaica paper of the 22d of May says, "A plan is in agitation at home (recommended to government by a gentleman of the first rate abilities, of the name of Stokes) to make several free ports in the West India islands. Settlers are to be re-established in one or more of these ports, subject by their charters and civil constitution to the legislature of Great-Britain; the settlers are to be confined to the raising of live stock and all kinds of provisions for the planters in other islands. The ports to be made free, are to be chosen for their natural strength, and to be fortified by art, so as to render them impregnable; they are to be marts for the trade of the world, and are meant to defy the assaults which the British West-India islands have some time hence to fear from the attacks of North-America.

N E W B U R Y - P O R T, July 23.

For the benefit of those captains of vessels bound to Lisbon, we think it necessary to take this method to inform them, that unless they carry bills of health, they will not be permitted to go on shore, on any pretence whatever, till after they have lain there some weeks.

N E W - Y O R K, August 3.

Mrs. Catherine Graham (late M'Cauley) so well known for the distinguished rank which she holds in the republic of letters, is arrived with her husband at Boston. This lady is the sister of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge. In her youth she was married to Dr. M'Cauley, a physician, who soon died and left her a widow; after his death she continued to live in the fashionable circle with great eclat. She is so strong a republican, that in her history of England, she appears to have written the lives of English kings, only to shew that the existence of their prerogatives have a manifest tendency to overcome and destroy natural liberty. Dr. Wilson, a scilicet, antient dignitary of the church, conceived a respect for her, bordering upon enthusiasm. He presented her with a fine house at Bath, a suitable appointment of servants, &c. and as a farther proof of his gallantry and esteem, erected an elegant mausoleum for her in the church over which he presided; but the parishioners being offended at what they deemed a profanation, the doctor was obliged to take it down. As he was very old; and the lady remarkable for her virtue and prudence, the finger of slander never was pointed at a connection truly platonic. However, at a time when the blossoms of youth were fled, she received the addresses of Mr. Graham, a young gentleman of promising hopes, to whom she gave her hand, greatly to the mortification of the doctor, who immediately renounced her acquaintance, and retired from the world. Mrs. Graham has been happy in her marriage, and we sincerely hope is arrived in this country, for the purpose of recording with her heaven directed pen the immortal actions of those heroes, who have fought in defence of—LIBERTY. Her works are, 1. History of England, in a series of letters, 5 vols. 2. A sixth volume, containing a continuation of the history since the revolution. 3. Loose remarks on Mr. Hobbes's philosophical rudiments of government and society. 4. A modest plea for copy right. 5. Observations on a pamphlet, entitled, Thoughts on the cause of the present discontent. 6. Address to the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The duke of Richmond is said to have left Mr. Pitt, and united with his nephew, Mr. Fox.