

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1784.

L O N D O N, September 2.

EPITAPH in Conway church.—Here lieth the body of Nick: Hookes of Conway, gentleman; who was the 41st child of his father William Hookes, Esq; by Alice his wife, and he the father of 27 children, who died the 27th day of March, 1637.

A singular piece of luxury, in which the principal men of Tongataboe indulge themselves, is, that of being beat by women while they sleep. Two women sat by Futatache, and performed this operation, which is called tooge tooge, by beating briskly his body and legs with both fists, as a drum, till he fell asleep.—When once the person is asleep, they abate a little in the strength and quickness of beating, but resume it, if there is an appearance of his waking. The women are relieved, and sleep by turns. They have also a nocturnal refreshment of fish and yams.

Oct. 9. The frequent and unjust insinuations, that under the present board of admiralty our fleet is neglected and precipitating to ruin, cannot be contradicted with better authority than by our inserting the following letter just sent us from Portsmouth, where Lord Howe and the board have spent a week in the most accurate survey of the ships and stores at that port.

Admiralty-office. October 1, 1784.

"SIR, "HAVING reported the highly regular and approvable state, in which the board found all the guardships under your orders, to the king; I have received his majesty's commands to acquaint you with his great satisfaction in your conduct, and in the attention of several captains, to whom his majesty further directs that you should make his sentiments known thereupon. I am, with great esteem and regard, Sir, your most faithful servant, H O W E."

Admiral Montague, commander in chief, &c. at Portsmouth } The admiral immediately sent a copy of the above letter to each captain.

Oct. 16 The following curious receipt for curing provisions to carry abroad, has been tried by a gentleman who has twice made the experiment in a voyage to Archangel, and once to the West-Indies. The meat, whether beef, or mutton, be fresh, and when hung to be perfectly cold; let it be cut up in quarters, lay each on a block, and sprinkle it over with ingredients prepared in the following manner: lignum vitae fine chips one pound; common salt four ounces, coarse sugar four ounces, sal prunella half an ounce; when it has been well sprinkled, inclose the whole in sheet lead; when done, lay it in a chest, and, as each lot is laid in, cover it with fresh saw-dust; ram it well down and cover the whole close. Meat (particularly fine fat beef) has been eat fresh for six weeks or two months after sailing from England; the beef must be in fine order, and when taken out for dressing (it roasts best) it should be wiped and scraped clean and put down to the fire as quick as possible.

Oct. 18. The comte de Vergennes owes his situation to a talent for fishing in troubled waters. He was at Stockholm at the celebrated revolution, which rendered the king despotick; and he was very active in effecting it. Franklin tried long and ineffectually to interest France in the emancipation of America. When de Vergennes returned from Sweden, he saw the advantages which the errors of lord North, and the information of opposition gave him, and France immediately adopted his ideas.—He is now intriguing in the East Indies, in Ireland, and among the smugglers, to raise the price of teas in Leadenhall-street. His system is to give his master the advantage of attacking England, raging with animosities, and divided in its passion and forces.

D U B L I N, October 7.

It must give pleasure to the well-wisher of his country, to perceive the late exports to America and elsewhere. Though not at present of so extensive a nature as may hereafter be expected, they serve to keep alive a commercial acquaintance, which will assuredly, ere long, widen into a more consequential and productive intercourse. The importation of various fabrics, which the establishment of manufactories here has precluded the necessity of continuing, added to the non-importation agreements, have bettered materially the condition of those persons dependent on our manufactures, and though it must be gradually effected, there is reason to hope, by a steady attention to the good quality of whatever articles we may send to foreign markets, we will partake largely of the trade which hitherto has been confined to Great-Britain. Among other matters of national concern, it is satisfactory to be informed that the Irish breweries have attained to such a degree of improvement, assisted by the protecting duties, as to have diminished the customary importation of porter very

considerably, and when the prodigious expenditure for this article alone is considered, it cannot but become a necessity as to recur to a distant quarter for a common beverage, that a little industry will enable us to bring to perfection at home.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) November 6.

It would appear that Morris Keaton, the pirate and murderer, who, it has been asserted, was killed by his comrades, landed at Port Louis, in Hispaniola, with several trunks, containing a quantity of valuable merchandise, and a negro boy, under pretence of discharging the vessel and cargo, and never returned on board again. In confirmation of this intelligence, we understand, he was seen at Port-au-Prince, about five days ago, by the master of a French schooner, who arrived here on Thursday, with whom the villain had agreed for his passage to this island, and, at that time, palled under the feigned name of William Kearney, but not being ready for embarkation at the appointed time, the vessel sailed without him.

It was one Hughs, and not Keaton, whom the pirates murdered when he was asleep in his cabin, who entered with them in America, but by some unaccountable mistake, his name is not mentioned in the Philadelphia advertisement. This is inferred by way of stimulating the gentlemen at Port Royal, who board all vessels that come in, to be vigilant in apprehending the villain, if he should really come this way, agreeable to his first intention.

Thursday last a small vessel sailed from Port Royal express for Philadelphia with a full account of the pirate Johnson's apprehension and confession, accompanied by a letter, as it is said, from the custos of this parish, to Mr. Dickinson, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania.

The pirate Johnson had the consummate impudence to write a letter on Thursday to a gentleman in office, complaining of the injury done to his legs by the irons, which he most deservedly wears, requesting the gentleman, at the same time, to intercede with Mr. S— that they might be immediately taken off, which was received with merited contempt. This was followed by another epistle, yesterday morning, to the same gentleman, in which he offers to make further discoveries, of the last importance, respecting the piracy and murders he and his blood thirsty associates were concerned in, which it is to be hoped will meet with the attention it deserves.

Nov. 10. Sunday morning, Johnson, the murderer and pirate, underwent another examination, before the magistrates at the court-house in this town, but he was so much intoxicated with strong spirit, the want of every decency and virtue, that he was unable to give any rational answers to the questions propoed to him, and was remanded back to prison, without gratifying the praise worthy enquiries of his examiners. This villain, as we understand, is to take his trial before a court of vice admiralty, in about a fortnight.

The Spaniards build men of war faster at the Havana, in times of peace, than in any of their European dockyards; the island of Cuba is so full of excellent timber for that purpose, that they often export home the keels for large men of war. They are now, we hear from good authority, constructing at the Havana, seven ships of the line, one of which is of 108 guns, and several of them in great forwardness. The Spaniards are endeavouring to shut every other nation out of the ports in the island of Cuba; their jealousy being incusable since the Havana was taken by the English in 1762.

S A L E M, December 7.

All the stores at St. Elizabeths, twenty days ago, were full of goods, the place having attained to the same flourishing condition which it experienced some years since.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Portsmouth, in 42 days from Lisbon, and brings advice, that the inhabitants of Portugal were experiencing great distress from a prevailing scarcity of grain.

A brig, bound from Martinico to Boston, which had sprung a leak, and was near sinking, was, as we are informed, met with, one day last week, by the above vessel. The crew were saved, by this means, in a critical moment, as the brig went down almost immediately after. She was spoken with, all well, 12 hours before, by captain Ingersoll, from this port, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

N E W - Y O R K, December 14.

By recent advices from Ireland we are informed, that the Irish are in the same situation that America was in 1774; complaining of accumulating wrong—praying for relief without success, and preparing to deliver herself from the usurpation and despotism of her conquerors. Whether the enthusiasm of the Irish will urge them into what will be deemed open rebellion, and a vindication of their liberties with the sword; or whether some temporising concessions on the part of England, may not check the flame of patriotism, can be known only by the events of futurity. They have every reason to be dissatisfied with their masters. The bondage of several hundred years, and the blood of thousands of their inhabitants—the insolence of a haughty administration, and the perpetual abuses of an intolting soldiery—are injuries that must kindle in the breast of Irishmen, an unceasing ardor for vengeance and freedom. Yet

whatever right they have to independence, and however good their reasons for a revolt, their situation and circumstances are by no means so favourable as were those of America. If Ireland should erect the standard of independence, while the kingdoms on the continent are in peace, the power of Great-Britain would be all exerted to crush the rebellion; and the contest, though bloody, would probably be short. If the states of Holland should probably be invaded by the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia, a conjuncture by no means groundless, France will be necessarily involved by her connexions with the States general; and probably England will not remain inactive. Should a continental, or any other war command the absence of the British land forces, Ireland might seize the auspicious moment to throw off her dependence. France would favour the design, and by her assistance, it is possible Ireland might prosecute a war for a number of years, and eventually compel Great Britain to do her the same justice as she has done to America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Camden, South-Carolina, November 21.

"I have lately made an excursion to the Moravian towns, which are in a very flourishing state; Simplicity of manners prevail among these poor people in a very remarkable degree; this sect have every thing in common, and are possessed of very large and valuable property. Their laws remind me of the institutes of Lycurgus. The younger of both sexes are totally secluded from intercourse until the day of marriage, when a house, land, utensils, &c. are allotted them, and the produce of their labour, after deducting for necessities, is thrown into the general repository. Near Bethlehem, one of their towns, is a new large manufacture for earthen ware, which they have brought to great perfection. This industrious fraternity, by unremitting labour, have within a few years brought a wide barren extent of country into a high state of population and improvement."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 21.

The following is an exact copy of a paper lent to every volunteer corps in Ireland, and if the sentiments meet with approbation, to be signed by the commanding officer:

"There is no form of government which has the prerogative to be immutable.

"No political authority, created yesterday or a thousand years ago, that may not be abrogated in ten years time or to-morrow.

"No power, however respectable, however sacred, that is authorized to regard the state as its property.

"All authority in this world has begun either by the consent of the subjects, or by the power of the sword. In both one and the other case it may justly end. There is no prescription in favour of tyranny against liberty.

"The truth of these principles cannot be denied, and whoever thinks otherwise is a slave, by assuming to his ancestors the right of stipulating for him, when he existed not, and in arrogating to himself the right of stipulating for a progeny that does not yet exist."

Extract of a letter from Kojummon.

"On Saturday last, at one of the most numerous meetings that were ever held in this town, the figure of Fitzpetulant was presented to the public in a complete suit of tar; after having been for some time paraded through the principal streets, he was finally committed to the flames, along with his infamous label on the high sheriffs of Dublin, amidst the shouts and huzzas of many thousand spirited and loyal subjects."

"Amidst the many loyal toasts that were drank during the configuration, the following exacted unusual approbation:

"General Watlington, thirteen cheers. The earl of Bristol. Dr. Jebb and the quantile alliance. The right honourable Charles James Fox, the friend of a parliamentary reform. The right honourable William Pitt, a friend to the parliamentary reform. Sir Edward Crofton and the liberty of the press. Colonel Sharnan and the independent electors of Antrim. General Flood and the majesty of the people, nine cheers. Counsellor Lytler and the true spirit of the constitution, three cheers. The reformants of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Congress or the real representative of Ireland, thirteen cheers. The independent sovereign, Mr. Sterné, and inhabitants of Athlone."

Those who pretend that nothing can terrify from committing crimes, but the aspect of the gibbet or the wheel, have not seen the spectacle the inhabitants of Buda, in Germany, were witnesses of a few months ago. The emperor has never given greater proofs of his wisdom than in the reform of his criminal laws. By letting the malefactors live, whom he has found means to render useful, he has instituted chastishments more dreadful perhaps, and more capable of making an impression, if not stronger, at least more durable and efficacious. There has just arrived in a kind of open gallery, a troop of malefactors, condemned to the public works, such as drawing along the Danube and the Save, the ships destined for Peterwaradin. They are distinguished by the following uniform: they wear a long garment of white woollen cloth to which is fastened a cap in form of a friar's cowl. They have an iron collar about their necks, from which two chains hang down to their feet, and serve to pinion them. Their heads are shaved; bread and water is their sole sustenance; they have one gross per day for their maintenance. It is pretended that

in the Maryland line appointed to liquify Maryland line of the left the papers necessary business, finds the missing. His not personal acquaintance, of residence, commanding all officers late companies, and others of the Maryland (or have any knowledge deposited) that they permit them to him at first opportunity, or information on the T E, assist. com.

August 13, 1784. L D, lands lying in Baltimore miles from Baltimore from that place to containing upwards of been let out in small covered with a good out-houses; apple fruit trees; a great for the site, and th but a little trouble general is very good or farming; there in the land, and that exchange drawn on in payment. Cremony, and a great character if he pays in need to view the pre-apply to Mr. Burne terms of sale will subscriber, near ANSELLMAN, jun.

L D, land lying on Aquia in Virginia, not a warehouse about five miles from Freeouland acre; it is timber, calculated this land are several ly so. The above hundred acres, as t fold by the whole e given for one half ly one year's credit other being paid at further particulars ente to Lower Marl- mel Bailey Washing- premises, who will M FITZHUGH.

R E W A R D. umber 29, 1784. riber, living on Pa- y's county, a young ut often calls himself, about five feet few legged, bold, im- manner, and subjects probable he may at- ad on when he went a breeches, a pair of ckles, but may have eedingly artful and him up so that his this state, shall have tte thirty dollars, 6w G E O R G E P L A T E R.

ember 23, 1784. against the estate of late of this county, em in legally provid those indebted unto to make insured. 8w } administrators.

December 8, 1784. 1783, several furious e first regiment were ent with me, I here- for the same, as no soldier's order, only w 3 M E S T O O T E L L.

that the inhabitants attend petitioning the same laid out in- ated. 9 X Charles-Street.