

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1785.

LONDON, December 4.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) January 14.

cently experienced, are not our minds impressed with a deep sense of their dissimilitude? Do we not wish to make all the return we possibly can (consistent with our national dignity) for the important services they have rendered us: They ask nothing from us which does not tend to the mutual advantage of both nations; and gratitude, as well as interest, teaches us to give them the preference in point of trade. If we bear a true regard to our national honour and justice, let us evidence our desire of conciliating that bond of union which at present subsists between the two nations, by removing every thing that might cause a jealousy. If we wish to extend our trade, preserve our liberty, and to make our name respectable among the nations of the earth, let us pay a due deference to the interests of France, with which our own is so nearly connected, bearing on our minds, that while we preserve entire our friendship with France, we have nothing to fear from any other power on earth. It remains with ourselves, whether we will pay a due regard to the principles of justice, or go on in the paths of ingratitude; the disease is not yet past a remedy.

An intercourse with the West-India islands is at present a subject greatly attended to both in Great-Britain and America.—It is, however, generally expected that the Americans will not obtain it, but that agreeably to lord Sheffield's advice, the navigation act will be strictly enforced.

BOSTON, February 17.

Tuesday last arrived here the brig *Christiana*, captain Silas Jones, from Amsterdam. Captain Jones sailed from the *Felix* the first of December, and by letters received by him, dated Amsterdam, 26th of November, we have certain advices, That the long subsisting dispute between the emperor of Germany and the Dutch had actually terminated in a war between those powerful nations, which it was feared would prove both long and bloody.—That it was generally supposed in Holland, that France and Prussia would afford a powerful assistance to the Dutch, the latter having positively refused any of the imperial troops marching through the Prussian territories.

Feb. 21. Saturday last his excellency John Hancock, Esq; met the two branches of the legislature convened in the representatives chamber, when, after a most judicious and elegant speech, he resigned his commission as governor of this commonwealth, a station he has filled with the greatest dignity, and to which he has been elected by the free suffrages of his countrymen, for five years past. His excellency's health, by reason of a steady attention to public business ever since the year 1774 has been much impaired, which obliges him to retire from the busy theatre of public life, to the repose of domestic tranquillity.

HARTFORD, March 1.

We hear from Berkhampted, that on the 17th ult. about an hour before break of day, one Thomas Goss murdered his wife in a most shocking manner as she lay in bed with three children. He perpetrated this crime with an ax, which he plunged into her forehead even to her brains; by a second stroke he made an incision from her temple to her neck. Waiting till day, he took an infant child, besmeared in its mother's blood as it lay at her breast, and another child from the bed, and went to a neighbouring house, where he confessed the atrocious deed, and said he expected to be commended for it; as he had, for some time, thought his wife was possessed with a familiar spirit. He was arrested and committed to Litchfield gaol. It is difficult to determine whether he was insane or not; as he has constantly attended to his secular concerns and even to religious duties; and his conversation has been regular and rational. The corpse was interred on the 19th, and a sermon delivered on the occasion by the rev. Mr. Gaylord, of Hatfield, from Job i. 20, 21.

NEW-YORK, February 23.

A review of the public as well as private transactions, says a correspondent, which have taken place since the war, will convince every mind of the dangerous consequences of our commerce with Britain, and of the immediate necessity of a change in our behaviour towards them. That degenerate country (divested either of justice or humanity) has carried on a seven years war with these states, (marked with unheard cruelties) for supporting and defending that liberty which was once the boast of Englishmen, and at length have been obliged to put a period to it, not from motives either of compassion or regard, but from the just apprehensions of their own safety. Do we receive any benefit from such a trade? Is it our interest to persevere in it? or, are we not going on the direct road to a national bankruptcy, by cherishing so close an intimacy with them? are we not daily experiencing the disadvantages of it, in seeing our circulating medium, which is our greatest resource, sent in large remittances to a country whose name ought not to be mentioned in this part of the world without the greatest abhorrence and detestation, for articles which at best only tend to administer fresh material to the luxury of this country? If this is not the case, why has not some advocate for the present mode of procedure informed the public, by an impartial detail of facts, of the advantages resulting therefrom, and proved, to the satisfaction of the people, the impossibility that this state, which has so lately and so effectually manifested its determined opposition to the measures of England, should again passively submit to become the dupes of their artifice, and forge for themselves the chains which the whole force of degenerate Britain have in vain attempted? But if we consider the justice, friendship, and assistance of the French nation, which we have so re-

cently experienced, are not our minds impressed with a deep sense of their dissimilitude? Do we not wish to make all the return we possibly can (consistent with our national dignity) for the important services they have rendered us: They ask nothing from us which does not tend to the mutual advantage of both nations; and gratitude, as well as interest, teaches us to give them the preference in point of trade. If we bear a true regard to our national honour and justice, let us evidence our desire of conciliating that bond of union which at present subsists between the two nations, by removing every thing that might cause a jealousy. If we wish to extend our trade, preserve our liberty, and to make our name respectable among the nations of the earth, let us pay a due deference to the interests of France, with which our own is so nearly connected, bearing on our minds, that while we preserve entire our friendship with France, we have nothing to fear from any other power on earth. It remains with ourselves, whether we will pay a due regard to the principles of justice, or go on in the paths of ingratitude; the disease is not yet past a remedy.

It is a maxim, says another correspondent, in which truth is blended with conciseness, that to remedy an evil, the cause must be removed. To apply this maxim, we must take notice of a certain set of people now among us to whose doors the charge of introducing many luxuries and extravagancies now tolled in our bosom, can with the strictest truth be laid. Absurd and ridiculous as our conduct must ever appear to the world, and although the time limited by the treaty with respect to a great number of them, is expired, we daily see those miscreants the refugees insolently patrolling those streets they would have deluged in a torrent of blood. Let us, for a moment, take a retrospective view of their conduct during the war, and ask who were the perpetrators, as Cato says,

"Of murders, treasons, sacrilege and crimes,
That damp my soul with horror, but to name them."

Ask the ghosts of Huddy, and a thousand others, massacred in cool blood, poisoned in the hold of a prison ship, or strangled on a gibbet—who were the chief instruments that cut short the thread of your existence, and consigned you to the world of spirits, without allowing you one hour to prepare?—In solemn accents will these dreary phantoms answer, The board of the refugees. Ask the present poor, whom the malice of ruthless incendiaries has rendered houseless, from the inhabitant of the spacious mansion to the peasant in the cot, and who once could boast of plenty and a home. What wretches so inhuman could thus alter your condition? Will not the tones, be the answer, as quick as the question is asked. And astly, ask the father, the son, or the brother, who have been witnesses to the sensations which the loss of a son, a father, or a brother, murdered, stifled or hang by these parasites, is capable of producing. What punishment ought to await the perpetrators? And will they not say, the utmost vengeance of the state? It is men like these who can best tell what punishment they merit: To those who have not particularly suffered, their crimes appear like a tale of antiquity, which creates slight emotions; and when the story is finished it is thought of no more. If we consider that the refugees conceived no enormities too flagitious, nor cruelties too brutal, when their countrymen were the objects: That they exhibited a conduct at which the savages with whom they associate, would shudder, and the most depraved imaginations view with horror: That like an overflowing inundation they scattered destruction over the devoted land; and by villainies which blackening as they roll down the torrent of time, will never arrive to their proper hue, they have endeavoured its annihilation.—Even now, when the clarion of war has ceased its din, do they not endeavour, by every means in their power, to sap the foundation of our great superstructure of independence. Can we, knowing these things, entertain one idea of permitting them to tarry, after the time allowed them by the treaty is expired? And is it not now expired with many of them? Shall intemperance, with her sickly train, and riot and debauchery, with their contagious attendants, be introduced with impunity, by these miscreants, and shall they be permitted to intoxicate our youth with the candied pill? Shall those arts we banish in the field, be suffered to rain us in the hour of tranquillity, shall we see the storm rapidly approaching, and not lift an arm to avert the shock. In vain do we complain of the increase of dissipation, in vain will be our attempts to remedy our evils, if we permit the source from which they flow, to receive nourishment in our bosom. The great

VERY extraordinary and unfortunate affair happened lately at the theatre of M Nicolet, at Paris; two performers, in the course of the play, had occasion to fight a duel, when accidentally the end of one of the player's swords or file broke, and immediately entered (by the force of the opponent's thrust) the heart of the other tragedian, and killed him on the spot. We mention this affair, in hopes that the performers of both our theatres may be upon their guard, lest a similar accident should happen to them, for it is not long since Mr. Palmer had nearly suffered the same fate, by Mrs. Crawford in the character of Euphrasia.

A very extraordinary fellow (it is said) will shortly make his appearance, among whose wonderful pretensions, is one as cannot fail of putting every suttler out of countenance, whether natives or foreigners, viz. that of balancing an eel perfectly alive on his nose, and this done to the entire satisfaction of the audience, without the least shuffling or overacting, confederacy or deception whatsoever.

A bitch belonging to James Horrocks, of Clockley, in Manchester, whelped about a month ago: she had seven, one of which is a very great curiosity, having two distinct bodies in an erect posture upon the hinder legs, perfectly shaped and handsomely marked; it has two tails and seven legs; two of which project in a particular manner in front, and one at the back, which is exactly in the form of a bear's paw. This extraordinary animal lived two weeks, and is now stuffed and preserved in a perfect state.

The progress of Sunday schools in Liverpool, promises the most salutary effects. Several are now begun in different parts, which are attended by some hundreds of children.—The change already wrought in the manners of these poor little wanderers, is truly delightful; they vie with each other in coming to school as neat and clean as their situations will allow; and are anxious to receive the instructions offered them. Such are the blessed effects of an institution calculated for the wisest purposes! This laudable institution was first established at Leeds; where it has met with very great encouragement, and has been since adopted by most of the towns in the north of England, in every one of which the most beneficial consequences have been the result. A correspondent observes, that a more popular measure, or one that bids fairer to reclaim the unhappy young creatures with which this city is at present infested, and whose chief, if not only employment, appears to be that of thieving, could not be adopted by the gentlemen who have just been called to the government of this great and populous city. Sunday, it is well known, is not a principal day in the week on which depredations on the property of the inhabitants are made, is probably that on which plans for this purpose are concerted; because on that day, being perfectly idle, they have a much better opportunity of associating together without being suspected. Were Sunday schools erected, they would not only be productive of infinite service to the unhappy youths themselves, by instructing them in the principles of religion and virtue, but be the best protection imaginable to the property of the citizens at large.

Dec. 14. However ludicrous the following may appear, yet we can assure the public of its authenticity: A man, who lives at Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, whose early industry had furnished him with a sum sufficient (as he thought) to last him the remainder of his days, took into his head, to secure part of his property; to effect which, he went to a rabbit burrow adjoining the town, and, at the edge of one of the holes dug up the earth, and deposited 64 guineas in the aperture, after which he began to make his observations of the place, that he might remember where his treasure was laid, but unfortunately took the light of the moon, which shone full upon the spot, as an unerring mark: The next night he visited the place where his money was lodged; when either from a different hour, the clearness of the night, or his perplexity of mind, he discovered a number of holes so exactly alike, that he knew not which to fix on; his confusion and distress was so great, that he alarmed his neighbours, and informed them of his misfortune; but notwithstanding their assistance, the money still lies embowelled in the earth, to many depredations have been since committed by the country people, in digging about the place, that the owner of the warren is now obliged every night to have a number of men well armed, to prevent its being totally demolished.