

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1785.

FRANKFORT, (on the Main) March 7.

LETTERS from Bohemia announce, that the imperial magazines on the frontiers are to be transported into the interior parts of the country, on account of some movements of a neighbouring power, which give no small uneasiness to the court of Vienna.

HAGUE, March 16. By advices from Franconia we hear, that large bodies of Austrian troops are marching towards the Netherlands.

LONDON, March 10.

By letters from Paris we learn, that the four inhuman wretches, who, after murdering a man, his wife and child, in the town of Orleans, gave their bodies to be devoured by wild beasts, which it had been their custom to show about the country for a living, were lately executed at Chartres; and the punishment was inflicted upon these atrocious offenders in the following manner; being put in an iron cage, with a hungry bear, and some other animals, they seized upon their human victims, and while in the act of tearing them to pieces, a quantity of faggots surrounding the cage was set fire to, and the men and beasts were all burnt together.

March 15. A daily paper has the following extraordinary article:—A few days ago Mr. Scott, who lived in Peck-street, Rathbone-place, was found dead in his room, by the people of the house. In one hand he held bank notes for 60,000 l. and in the other securities to a very great amount. The people, after holding a consultation, not knowing any of his relations, resolved to communicate the matter to earl Mansfield, whom they accordingly did, and his lordship ordered a warrant to be made a schedule of the property, and to take into his possession. Mr. Scott's relations have since claimed, and it is expected they will amply reward the honesty of those who first discovered him. Mr. Scott is said to have had 150,000 l. in the funds, and possessed a secure employment of 1500 l. per annum. He lives in severe penury.

March 24. A letter from Amsterdam says, that they have received advice from Leghorn, that one of their ships bound to that port, was taken off there by the Algerines, just as she was going into that harbour, and was carried into Algiers, and the crew were sent up the country into slavery; that this account has been laid before the states, who are determined to send a fleet of men of war to Algiers, to demand of the dey, the ship and crew to be released, and if the demand is not complied with, then to join the Spaniards in bombarding the town.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 9.

M. Vander Monde proposes to construct an aeroplan machine, at the expense of 900,000 livres, which is the usual price of a ship of 64 guns. This academical pretends that trade winds are to be met with throughout the whole atmosphere, which may serve to carry it to any directed point. He believes that with this aeroplanic ship, the plan of which he hath formed, it will be possible to make the tour of the globe through the air, as has been done on the ocean by Messieurs Magellan, Condamine and Bourgainville. If he should succeed in this undertaking, he will have discovered the use of balloons.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 15.

The African prince, whom captain Laudoif never loses sight of, begins to speak French; we have conversed with him and his Mutter two days ago. That African appears to be very tractable. When his father entreated him to the care of captain Laudoif, he said to him, I hope thou wilt not do my son any harm. The prince, on quitting the commons of Oerie, was accompanied to the French ship by his eighteen wives, and by the people, who were very unwilling to let him go. The reigning monarch is allied to the king of Benin; he has sixty-four wives. If he should happen to die, the received custom of the country will be followed with respect to him; he will be carried to a very deep grave in the form of a well, he will then be let down into it with four of his first favourites. Afterwards they will dig from the royal catacombs, and the whole nation will dig about the adjacent forests, for the purpose of driving all the wild beasts that they can find to the brink of the grave. The next day, twenty four hours after the inauguration of the king, they will open the tomb again; the son of the deceased king shall cry out, "Is my father risen?" The favourites are to answer "No." From that moment 20,000 hands are employed in filling up the grave with the heads of the wild beasts. The tomb is afterwards shut up, never to be opened more.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Early in March last, a ship commanded by captain Dawson, sailed from London for Halifax, in which embarked the right reverend father in God, Dr. Samuel Seabury, bishop of the state of Connecticut. He was consecrated by three bishops on the 14th day of last November. He will stay a few days in Nova Scotia, and may be expected to meet the episcopal clergy of his see at the city of New-London, (the place of his residence) in the course of this month.

Bishop Seabury is the first personage consecrated for the government of the episcopal church in North-America. And, on his arrival in New-London, a number of candidates for holy orders from several seminaries of the first rank, will repair thither for the purpose of ordination.

May 5. We hear from the northward, that about a fortnight since, the son of — Younglove, Esq; of Cambridge, was returning from Albany with a large sum of money, which he imprudently discovered at a tavern above New-City. A couple of footmen were observed to leave the house immediately, and were heard by a negro man, to say they would take care of that money. The young man went directly after them. The negro gave information of what he had heard to the landlord, who ordered his horse to be got ready, armed himself, and rode full speed in pursuit of them; but, unfortunately, before he came up, the villains had murdered Mr. Younglove, and were plundering the body. The gentleman secured one on the spot; the other was soon taken, and both committed to Albany goal. The court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery set at Albany last week, the result of the trial we have not heard.

The earl of Dunmore, formerly governor of Virginia, in America, is appointed governor of Jamaica, in the West-Indies.

May 7. The Antelope packet, with captain Kemthorne's mail for England, is detained on by contrary winds, and will sail the instant it is favourable, with the following gentlemen, passengers.

Mr. Clapham, of Annapolis in Maryland. Mr. Heathcote. Mr. Stonecutter; and The commander of a Guineaman that was some time ago unfortunately cast away.

Yesterday arrived the ship Duke of Buccleugh, captain Ritchie, in thirty-eight days from London, by whom we learn, that the English ministry on the 23d of March, received advice by express from Paris, of the emperor's troops having begun their march against the Dutch territories. Maastricht, and the adjacent countries, it is supposed, will be the first scenes of hostilities. Thus, war seems to be commenced without a doubt.

Petitions from all the manufacturing towns of Great-Britain, are before parliament against the Irish commercial system; and the bill for a reform in parliamentary representation, it is expected, will not succeed; these two objects embarrass the present, and afford great advantages to the members of the old administration.

France is using great exertions in recruiting her marine, particularly in building ships with three decks, which, they say, they found last war to be irresistible in smooth water; and to them, in a great measure, from their superior fire to two-deckers, they attribute their chief losses in the West-Indies.

The idea of a continental war comes in all form announced, as an event which is certainly to take place; though, from whence this certainty is derived, yet remains uncommunicated. And yet, with those guils, the jobbers in the alley, down it goes!

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, South-Carolina, dated February 22, 1785.

In the course of a little more than twelve months past there have been imported into this state 5400 slaves, and to the amount of 1,591,440 l. sterling of dry goods, &c. making together 1,914,960 l. estimating the negroes as they sold on an average, at the excessive price of 60 l. and the dry goods at net cost in Europe, clear of every charge whatever.

The value of the crop of 1783 has been estimated at 350,000 l. and it is supposed the crop of 1784 will not exceed it materially. Hence you may form an idea of the situation of the state at large, respecting our debts and our abilities to discharge them.

I was deeply involved, the merchants here, with the merchants in England, and the planters with the former; from abroad we have nothing but complaints and remonstrances at the tardiness of remittances, and among ourselves the complaints of creditors for want of payment, and of the debtors for being pushed, are universal.

For the relief of the latter various expedients have been mentioned in the assembly now sitting,—such as restricting the courts; emitting paper money, passing a valuation law, similar to what was formerly a law in North-Carolina.

The two former seem now to be rejected, but the latter will pass; and also a law prohibiting the importation of slaves for a limited time.

Thus it has become necessary to adopt a measure injurious in its tendency to public credit, in order to relieve inconsiderate individuals.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated January 28.

The trade with the United States of America to the ports in the Mediterranean, is very much relaxed of late, owing to the Algerine rovers, who are exceedingly numerous, and very diligent after the thirteen frigates. They cruise upwards of 100 leagues out of their former tracks, on purpose to fall in with ships of every nation they are at war with; nor are those revengeful sea-booters satisfied with the sacrifice of ship and cargo, but send all they find on board, without distinction, into slavery.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, March 1, 1785.

In consequence of a most oppressive increase of the stamp tax, most of the news-papers in this country will soon be silenced. We hear much of dissensions in Pennsylvania—If the Americans understood the gross impositions of a corrupt parliament (guided only by English influence) they would strive to make a proper use of that liberty for which they so gloriously contended.

May 20. On Tuesday last, May the 3d, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, as the brig Charleston Packet was coming up the bay of Delaware, near the Brandywine shoal, her pilot discovered what had the appearance of a man upon a wreck, and the brig being directed towards it, in a little time was observed the waving of a hat; whereupon the brig was brought to, and the boat, with the mate and a sufficient number of mariners, was immediately dispatched to give the necessary assistance, who took from the wreck of a small vessel, a man, the only surviving person on board her, whose situation was distressing beyond description, having bound himself with a rope to the highest part of her, to prevent his being washed off; and to keep his head above water was obliged to stand constantly on his feet, and then the wash of the sea was frequently as high as his breast, and being brought on board the brig, with only the remains of life, great caution was necessary to preserve it. As soon as he recovered sufficient spirits for conversation, he informed that his name is John Velium; that he had come out of Duck creek in a small shallop to go on a oystering, and that she was overlet three days before, in a hard squall or wind; that he had remained in the situation they found him ever since, without eating or drinking, and had been twice driven out to sea, in the time. He also said, that the skipper of said shallop (whose name was Martin Jouner) had died the day after the accident being unable to support himself through the fatigue, hardship and depression of spirits he underwent. He also said, he had seen at a distance, several vessels in the time; and that the day preceding that of his delivery, a ship (which he supposes to be the Birmingham, captain Hathorne, from Bristol; now lying in this harbour) had passed very near him, that he made what signals he could; and believes they were discovered, as the ship hove to three times, but afterwards stood on again, without any further attempt to assist him.

SHIP NEWS.

The Reprise, Newman, from Cape-François; Sally, Clark, from Gaudaloupe; and Betsey, Quinters, from Nova Scotia, are arrived at Newbury-port.

The Ranger, Pierfon; Edward, Scott, and Active, Ludlam, from London; — Sampson, from Bourdeaux; Washington, Burn, from Liverpool; Suckey, Delmore, from Turks-Island; Dillich, Briggs, and Two Friends, Harding, from Guadeloupe; Peggy, Harris, from Surinam; Chance, Merry, from Granada; Chance, Pierce, and Industry, Wal, from Baltimore; Berley, Wade, and Russell, Ricketson, from Philadelphia; Lavinia, Higgins; Peggy, Kuffe; Brandy, Lewis, and Sally, Ware, from Connecticut; happy, Potter, from Newport, and Fox, Newcomb, from Nova Scotia, are arrived at Boston.

The Roebuck British packer, Richards, from Fal-mouth; Eikenboom, Reyner, from All-sant; speedwell, Wallis, from Madeira and Barbados; Esperance, Granon, from Cape-François; and Hussar, Willon, from Jamaica, are arrived at New-York. Monday last arrived in 12 days from Antigua, the brig Dash, captain Hodgdon, who on the 26th ult. in lat. 33. 10. long. 72. 20. W. spoke with the brig Triton, captain Harman Alers, from Elfrith, but last from Lisbon, bound to Charleston, 20 weeks out, all well on board, but short of wood and water, with which captain Hodgdon supplied them.

Captain Thomas Tingey, of the ship Pallas, on his passage from Cadiz to Philadelphia, the 8th of April spoke the brig Commerce, James Darrell, master, from New-Providence bound to London, 19 days out, in lat. 39. 20 N. long. 42. 0. W. and on the 23d April spoke the brig Union, Stephen Gardner, master, from Virginia bound to Lisbon; five days out, lat. 37. 20. long. 65.

RICHMOND, May 7.

Arrived in James river, the Grange and Isabella, from Glasgow; Favourite and Palliser, and Virginia Heroe, captain Nicolson, from London.

By way of Boston we learn, that captain Ellwell, from Virginia to Lisbon, had put into that port, having met with a vessel near the banks of Newfoundland, the master of which declared, that he had fallen in with a Liverpool ship, from which he had received information of a Moorish cruiser having captured six American vessels, and had the masters of them prisoners on board.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Late London news-papers advise, that matters between the emperor and the Dutch are not likely to be brought to an amicable accommodation; and that a war between the two powers is now looked upon as inevitable.—That the French court had ordered count Dillon to prepare for an encampment in Flanders, near Montre, where 20,000 men were to be encamped by the beginning of May, as some interesting events might be expected by that time.—That the emperor had determined to visit the Low-Countries in person.—That the