

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 26, 1785.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 26.

THE French, in general, are greatly dissatisfied with the commercial grants ceded to the Americans. All the trading companies are for carrying up remonstrances to the throne. The first object of this grievance is, that the new emancipated republicans have obtained...

From the Bahama Gazette of February 12, 1785.

It is the generally received opinion of those who have access to the best information, that parliament will not allow the Americans the least intercourse with our West-India islands, otherwise than in British bottoms; that the trade between the American states and Great-Britain will be equally free to both nations; and that all trade between them and our continental colonies will be entirely prohibited...

No doubt is entertained of the British shipping and resources, being fully sufficient for the regular supplying our colonies with what they may stand in need of: regard to the national welfare, dictates the pursuing every measure that can afford employment to our own people.

BOSTON, April 9.

Several vessels which have sailed from this port for Nova-Scotia, within these few weeks, have returned without breaking bulk, the refugees there declaring they had had no transactions whatever with those whom they maliciously as well as non-sensically term rebels! Without omit every American who is unshackled by corruption or party influence, on reading this article, will feel a combination of passions in his breast, that will admit of no description!—While those infamous scoundrels, the refugee English factors, are permitted to contaminate the air of a land of freedom—impede the wheels of government with their gold—ruin our merchants and tradesmen by their importations, our trade is suffering every restriction; and a nation we are treated with every indignity and insult that ignorance, ingratitude, or voraciousness, can invent.

Not content, says a correspondent, are those nefarious out-laws, the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, in sucking the very vitals of our political existence, by means of their agents and emissaries, but they strive to cheat us out of our imports, small as they are, by false entries;—the captain of a schooner, from that province, being detected at the naval office, on Tuesday last, in entering his cargo as wood, when, upon examination it was found to be goods to a very considerable amount.

May 4. A country correspondent informs us, that there is now a prospect of a prosperous season. I thought from the severity of the late winter, and the backwardness of the spring, the farmers begin to entertain the idea of an unpropitious harvest.

Whatever tends in the smallest degree to deprive the people of political information, is inimical to the principles of republicanism.

The stamp act, passed the last session of the general court, meets throughout every part of the commonwealth, with disapprobation, that part laying a duty on newspapers, particularly so. The cloven foot in it appears too visible, to escape notice. To clog the currents of information—and to thackle the means of political knowledge and necessary learning—are discordant notes to the general ear. But its danger is not the whole of its evil consequences. It is deemed impolitic and unequal—impolitic, as it will encourage our sifter states to send their papers into this commonwealth cheaper than can possibly be afforded here, to the ruin of a set of artisans, whose exertions in the late revolution, deserves a more liberal fate.—Unequal, as the revenue arising from news-papers, mult (while but a mite to the general treasury) operate in a great degree, to the destruction of the present printers of these publications.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

There is lately arrived in France from America, a wild man, who was caught in the woods, 200 miles back from the Lake of the Woods, by a party of Indians; they had seen him several times, but he was so full of fear, that they could by no means get up with him; till one day having the good fortune to find him asleep, they seized and bound him. He is near seven feet high, covered with hair, has but little appearance of understanding, and is remarkably tullen and untractable; when he was taken, half a bear was found lying by him, which he had just killed.

May 11. Yesterday happily arrived the long missing ship Firebrand, from Amsterdam, whence she sailed last fall, put in distress into Falmouth, was there refitted, departed from thence with the British packet, and after some stay at Guadaloupe, has got safe into our harbour.

By a gentleman lately from New-London we are informed, that several British agents (rejected from Boston) have taken stores, and ordered the vessels with their goods round to that city.

We are informed by letters from England, that lately was married Walter Dulany, Esq; major of the Maryland loyalists, and son of the late worthy and much loved Walter Dulany, Esq; of Annapolis, to Mrs. Dulany, the beautiful reliet of Lloyd Dulany, Esq; who was unfortunately killed about three years ago in a duel by the reverend Mr. Allen.

May 12. We have the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of the ship Empress of China, captain Greene, from the East-Indies, at this port, yesterday, after a voyage of 14 months and 24 days. She sailed from this port about the 15th of February, 1784, and arrived at Canton in August, having touched at the Cape de Verdes—she took her departure from China the first of last January, and in return touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from when she made her passage here in about two months.—The crew during this long voyage have been remarkable healthy. The carpenter, who went out in a bad state of health, died on the homeward passage.

We learn that captain Greene met with polite usage during his stay in Canton—the British commodore was the first who saluted his flag on his arrival there.

As the ship has returned with a full cargo, and of such articles as we generally import from Europe, a correspondent observes, that it prefigures a future happy period of our being able to dispense with that burthen-some and unnecessary traffic, which heretofore we have carried on with Europe—o the great prejudice of our rising empire, and future happy prospects of solid greatness: And that whether or not the ship's cargo be productive of those advantages to the owners, which their merits for the undertaking deserve, he conceives it will promote the welfare of the United States in general, by inspiring their citizens with emulation to equal, if not excel their mercantile rivals.

Some years ago when the advantages of trade and navigation were better studied and more valued than they are now, the arrival of a vessel after so prosperous a voyage, from so distant a part of our globe, would be announced by public thanksgiving and ringing of bells!—Should not this be our practice now, since Providence is countenancing our navigation to this new world? We hope in our next, to be able to give our readers a more perfect detail of this important voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Extra of a letter from Edinburgh, March 9.

We hear that the silver plate, taken in April 1778, by the crew of the Ranger, American privateer, then commanded by Paul Jones, from the right honourable the earl of Seikirk, was last week sent back to his lordship by Paul Jones, and the carriage paid by him.

The Albany gazette of April 29, says, "We are credibly informed that congress have made a formal demand on the court of Great-Britain, for the immediate delivery of the western posts. This part of the country has suffered so greatly from the communication being so long closed, that we promise ourselves this will be a very agreeable piece of information. Without entering upon the motives that have occasioned the detention of these posts so long, or the question whether the treaty has, on our part, been fully complied with, we only express our wishes, that the intended requisition may have the desired effect. If any fault or backwardness on our side, has given the court of Great-Britain reason to be thus dilatory, in performing her part of the treaty, let the impediment be removed—an American senate should despise a little or ungenerous action. But if the proud and overbearing spirit of our late enemies occasions it, rather let us have recourse to arms, than to have the slightest tribute to the haughtiness of power."

Extra of a letter from Versailles, February 17.

It is generally believed here, that an accommodation is as good as agreed upon between the emperor and the Dutch, as the proposals on both sides are accepted, and it is even said that the preliminaries would be signed next Sunday.

As the officers have liberty of absence until the month of May (which is the usual time) and need not join their regiments before that time, as well as the Swiss officers, there is no probability of a war for this year.

Extra of a letter from Antwerp, February 17.

The failure of the Triette East-India company puts every body here in the utmost consternation, as it was followed immediately by a second failure, that of count Charles de Proly, chief and first director of our former company, which we look upon as entirely lost, as the shares are not worth five per cent; and nobody will bid any thing for them. The said count fled out of this country on Sunday the 13th instant. It is reported, that our sovereign, the emperor, has ordered him to be pursued very diligently, as he has been the first means of the hostilities, concerning the Scheld, with our neighbours the Dutch. Now we do not desire any more the opening of the Scheld, if we

only had recovered our interest in the company; as this double bankruptcy extends from the government itself down to the lowest citizen, and even servant. Every body that had any money was happy in having a share in the company. Thus the poor as well as the rich see their hopes entirely annihilated. God knows, how many families are ruined by it; with one word: high and low are fighting on account of this fatal circumstance.

May 16. A letter from an officer on board his Britannic majesty's ship Europa, dated Port-Royal (Jamaica) April 2, says, "There is no intelligence here worth your perusal, except a slight prospect of hostilities between the Spaniards and us, concerning the Moskito sho e, part of which we still remain in possession of, and are in strict alliance with the native Indians, whom the Spaniards have made their implacable enemies, and whom they are resolved, not only to conquer, but absolutely to extirpate, or oblige them, for the safety of their lives, to retire to the mountains; in consequence of which, we, being their allies, have supplied them with 20,000 stand of arms, and furnished them with what military force could well be spared from this island, consisting of three hundred troops, on frigate of 44 guns, two of 36, and three sloops, (leaving here only the Europa, a 20 gun ship, and a sloop), with orders, as the report says, not to commit any hostilities, but to protect the Indians. What may be the result of these steps, it is hardly possible to foresee; though in my opinion, it is a matter of too little consequence, for the Spaniards or us to be serious about."

Extra of a letter from Augusta (State of Georgia), dated April 7.

As to news we have none here excepting that vast numbers of people are going from hence to the Mississippi, in consequence of the Spanish government having delivered up to this state, their post at the Natchez, and that our governor has sent troops to garrison the same. The seat of government is removed from Savannah to Augusta. All kinds of tradesmen are much wanted here, particularly smiths and tanners.

The following is the deed of cession of the western territory of the State of Massachusetts to the United States, as entered on the journals of congress.

I O all who shall see these presents, We, Samuel Holten, and Rufus King, the under written delegates for the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the congress of the United States of America, send greeting.

Whereas the general court of Massachusetts, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, passed an act, entitled, "An act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States certain lands, the property of this commonwealth," in the words following:

Whereas several of the states in the union have at present no interest in the great and extensive tract of uncultivated country, lying in the westerly part of the United States; and it may be reasonable that the states above-mentioned should be interested in the aforesaid country: Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, or any three of the said delegates be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered, for and in behalf of this commonwealth, to cede or relinquish by authentic conveyance or conveyances to the United States, to be disposed of for the common benefit of the same, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, of October the tenth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, a part of the tract of land, belonging to this commonwealth, which lies between the rivers Hudson and Mississippi, as they may think proper, and to make the said cession in such manner, and on such conditions as shall appear to them the most suitable." And whereas the said general court, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, passed one other act, entitled, "An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth, in the United States, in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States, certain lands, the property of this commonwealth," in the words following: "Whereas by the act aforesaid, three delegates, representing this state in Congress, are necessary to make the cession aforesaid, and it may be necessary that the said business should be performed by a less number of the said delegates; be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that any two delegates, representing this commonwealth in Congress, be, and hereby are authorized and empowered to do and perform all matters and things, which by the act aforesaid might be done and performed by any three delegates as aforesaid, any thing in the aforesaid act notwithstanding." And whereas the said general court, on the seventeenth day of June, in the aforesaid year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, did nominate and appoint the aforesaid Samuel Holten, and on the third day of November following, the aforesaid Rufus King, delegates to represent the said commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United States of America, for one year, from the first Monday of November, in the said year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, which appointment remains in full force.