

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 2, 1785.

H A G U E, March 15.

W E hear that the emperor in his last declaration, says, that he leaves it to the States General to a point what place they please for the renewal of the negotiations; but at the same time gives them to understand that Paris will be the most agreeable to him, and the most likely place for the negotiation to be carried on at with success.

L O N D O N, March 10.

Last week died, at Broad-way farm, near Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, Peter, the Wild Boy, who was brought into this country, from Hanover, in the reign of George the first; he was placed with a farmer, who was allowed 30l. a year for his support by government. He was near 90 years of age, and notwithstanding the length of time he lived in this country, he did not acquire articulation.

We are favoured with this remarkable anecdote of an ingenious sick pocket, the celebrated Mr. B— A well-dressed elderly gentleman dropped down in Fleet-street, in an apoplectic fit: B— m king up to the crowd for a moment, saw the gentleman on the ground, when he roared out, "O my dear uncle! my poor dear uncle!" and requested that a hackney coach might be called to convey him home: the coach was accordingly brought, and the body with B— was driven on at a little distance, he immediately proceeded to rifle the dead man's pockets, and after making a very ample booty, he ordered the coachman to drive to a certain surgeon; where, observing, that having found the dead body in the street, and as it was a good subject, he had brought it to his dissection. The surgeon, without asking any further questions, conveyed the corpse into a private room. B— received the gentleman's coats, which he afterwards sold in Monmouth-street, and a present in money for his body.

March 19. It appears from the latest advices from India, that in the engagement with the English, the most judicious mode of fighting was adopted: The Nabob's army, from the surrounding hills, threw showers of musket balls, each about a foot long, with an iron tube fixed to a bamboo, and fired with combustibles; and with this force and velocity do they fly, that if they only touch, they shake off an arm or leg.

Another contrivance is executing at Leghorn, for setting six corn mills in motion at one time, by means of a very simple machine, with a balance affixed to it, which raises the water 27 feet in height, and is charged as many hours as they think proper. The inventor of this machine, which promises the greatest advantages, is a foreign priest, who is gone there to see one made for his own model.

March 11. A man of war is arrived at Cadiz, from Lima, with seven millions of dollars, besides other spoils.

The report of certain arrangements in administration upon the tapis continues. The approaching war upon the continent, which is likely to involve all Europe; and the commercial regulations with Ireland, in which this country is so positively committed, we can neither proceed without ruin, nor recede without consequence; give a kind of countenance to the report; and give a wish in the public, that the report may be founded in truth. Mr. Pitt's good intentions are not doubted; but his know edge, though great for his years, is not so little for his station; his candour exposes to the odium of the assiduous man; and it is already known, that he has been the dupes of one person, who pretends to be his friend; whether the fact is, or not, the distinction is credit. A number of other circumstances, as matters, tend to the same probability, viz. that the further arrangements in administration are in consultation.

Yesterday the Dutch ambassador had a private conference with the secretaries of state, in reference to some recent dispatches which he had received from his court.

It is said, that count general Soltikoff, in the service of the imperial majesty, the emperor of Russia, is daily expected in this metropolis from Petersburg, on matters of importance to this kingdom.

His imperial majesty has now twenty-eight men of war of the line for sea, which have lately been completely fitted out at Constantinople and Petersburg.

March 16. A letter from Cadiz, dated February 25, says, "Our fleet, destined against Algiers, is now completely equipped with all necessary stores. The admiral issued orders yesterday for the officers to repair on board their respective ships by the 30th at latest. The fleet was augmented last week by two Maltese frigates, a Venetian man of war, and a French 40 gun ship. It is supposed the combined force will sail for the reduction of Algiers, early in the ensuing month."

This morning arrived the San Carlos, with a rowing vessel, manned with 30 Algerines, her prize. On the 10th she was attacked by four galleys, which she beat off; and on the morning of the 13th she fell in with the one she has made prize of. The men will be sent to our galleys."

Extract of a letter from Gronowen, to a gentleman in this city, dated February 15, 1785.

"For above three weeks past a number of families and persons, having the appearance of gentlemen, with an incredible quantity of baggage, and who one and all pretended to be Americans, were waiting here for the arrival of ships from the river, to proceed to America.

For the first two or three days after their arrival they paraded the town publicly; but on receiving advice that the ships they were waiting for could not arrive here as soon as was first expected, they all took private lodgings, and kept very close, the badness of the weather much favouring them. On Wednesday last appeared off here from London, and came to anchor, two large ships, under American colours, called the Rising States, and the Marquis of Fayette, both bound for New-York. The captains came immediately on shore for their clearances, and took on board all the above-mentioned families, &c. amounting in men, women and children, to thirty-seven persons; the boats belonging to the town were two hours in putting them and their baggage on board, which was no sooner completed, the tide and wind being favourable, than the Americans proceeded to sea. The caution with which they acted, their eagerness to get on board, and other circumstances, created some suspicions here, that all was not right with them; when on this day our conjectures were confirmed by the arrival here of several wholesale dealers, and many tradesmen from London, in pursuit of some of them, making inquiries, and describing several of their persons, whom they declared were people lately in business in London, had absconded, with the whole of their effects, and had defrauded them and others of goods to a considerable amount. Mr. B. a wholesale linen draper in the city, and several others that came with him, hired a cutter here, and went to the Downs, in hopes the ships would come to there; but they returned this day without success, declaring, they would immediately publish the names of all they knew of them, at full length, in all the London papers. This circumstance appears to have been a deep and dangerous confederacy, and it is to be feared many others of the like kind are now in agitation, which, it is hoped, may be prevented from proving equally successful."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 12.

The organizing of the militia being an object of great moment, especially in the interior parts of the state, to effect this necessary purpose, his excellency the governor set off a few days ago, for Camden.

On Monday evening a gale of wind blew from the N. E. continuing with little variation until Wednesday morning. As several guns were heard at sea, it is conjectured that many vessels were driven on shore, or foundered; in the harbour the tide rose so high as to endanger the different vessels lying at the wharfs being landed thereon. A report was current that the schooner in which the comedians sailed for Virginia, was seen by a vessel since arrived, in great distress.

Four men in a boat, assisting a vessel in carrying out an anchor, the boat sunk, and three of the unhappy men perished; the fourth was saved by the generous interference of general Gadsden, who offered two guineas to a negro, if he could save any of the drowning men; the negro immediately jumped into the boisterous element, and rescued one person from impending death, for which piece of service he received the promised reward.

The Succets, captain Connor, ran on shore, near White-Point, but the tide rising she was got off without receiving any material injury.

The St. Anne, captain Younge, supposed to be lost, is safe at anchor in Five-Fathom Hole.

N E W - Y O R K, May 16.

As the accounts of the reception with which the ship Empress of China met with on her arrival in China, have been variously represented in the different newspapers of this city, a gentleman on board, has furnished us with the following particulars, selected from his journal.

"On the 17th of July last, we made the island of Java, and the following evening came to anchor in the Straights of Funda: On this occasion our happiness was greatly augmented, by finding there two ships, belonging to our good allies, the French. The commodore, Mout. d'Ordein, and his officers, welcomed us in the most affectionate manner; and as his own ship was immediately bound for Canton, gave us an invitation to go in company with him. This friendly offer we met cheerfully accepted, and the commodore furnished us with his signals by day and night, and added such instructions, for our passage through the Chinese seas, as would have been exceedingly beneficial, had any unfortunate accident occasioned our separation; but happily we pursued our route together. On our arrival at the island of Macao, the 23d of August, the French courtier for China, with some other gentlemen of his nation, came on board to congratulate and welcome us to that part of the world; and kindly undertook the introduction of the Americans to the Portuguese governor of that place. The little time that we were there, was entirely taken up by the good offices of the consul, the gentlemen of his nation, and those of the Swedes and imperialists, who still remained at Macao; the other Europeans had repaired to Canton. Three days afterwards, we finished our outward bound voyage. Previous to coming to anchor we saluted the shipping in the river, with thirteen guns; which were answered by the several commodores of the European nations, each of whom lent an officer to compliment us on our arrival. These visits were returned by the captain and supercargoes in the afternoon, who were again saluted by the respective ships, as they finished their visits. When the French sent their officers to congratulate us,

they added to the obligations we were already under to them, by furnishing men, boats and anchors, to assist us in coming to safe and convenient moorings. Nor did their good offices stop here; they furnished us with part of their own bankroll, and insisted further, that until we were settled, we should take up our quarters with them at Canton.

"The day of our arrival at Canton, August the 30th, and the two following days, we were visited by the Chinese merchants, and the chiefs and gentlemen of the several European establishments, and treated by them in all respects, as a free and independent nation; as such, during our stay, we were universally considered. The Chinese themselves, were very indulgent towards us, and happy in the contemplation of a new people, opening to view a fresh source of commerce to their extensive empire.

"After remaining near four months at Canton, and experiencing from all hands, every possible attention, we set sail for America the 22nd of December, and happily arrived in this port, on the 11th inst. n."

May 18. The following is copied from the Charleston Herald, dated April 28:—By a gentleman just arrived from the West-Indies we learn, that several frigates are stationed at the English islands, for the purpose of keeping out all American bottoms, and totally excluding them from trading there; and that in consequence of this regulation several sail of vessels were obliged to weigh anchor again immediately after their arrival, and proceed for other ports.—Late ordinances dispersed throughout the French West-India islands from France, among other measures to suppress and totally prohibit foreign trade, have authorized captains of ships and merchants from Europe, to act as *commis du domaine*, with a particular regard, as far as possible, to remove the stigma generally annexed to informers. Not one American vessel, in particular, is suffered to come into their ports. Various are the conjectures respecting this new regulation.

By the Harriot, captain Wilson, from Montego Bay, in Jamaica, arrived here last Monday, we are informed, that by way of confirmation of the accounts in our last, every ship of war (except the Europ, captain de Courcy, and two sloops,) on the Jamaica station, had sailed to the Moskito shore to support the inhabitants of that coast against the Spaniards, who seemed determined to reduce and extirpate our good friends the native Indians.—That the Grantham and Halifax packets had safely arrived there from Falmouth, and the Portland packet had sailed for England with their mails.—That the lieutenant-governor had granted a free pardon to John Traver, who had been condemned to suffer death for the crime of forgery, and that the American company of Missrs. Hall and Henry, had opened their theatre at Montego Bay, with the addition of a young lady, named Miss Haughton, in the character of Norah, in the Poor Soldier, wrote by Mr. O'Keete, which was her first appearance; and when the season for their performance shall be closed, Mr. Henry will embark with the company, and in the fall proposed under permission of government, to commence their exhibitions at the city of Annapolis the capital of Maryland, and after some residence there proceed to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, previous to their return to the island of Jamaica.

We have the pleasure to inform the friends of the right honourable the marquis de la Fayette (that is, every American) that this worthy nobleman, this patriot and soldier, landed safe at Brent, after a passage of thirty days, on board his most Christian Majesty's frigate La Nymphe. In the space of eight months and three days, his lordship has twice crossed the ocean, twice visited and spent a considerable time with his adopted father, the illustrious Washington, on the banks of the Patowmack; traveled upwards of eighteen hundred miles on this continent; to wit: eight of the United States;—sailed at the Congress of Indians near Fort-Schuyler; on the head of the Mohawk River, 374 miles from here; spent a considerable time at Boston, where he was received as he deserves it, by general Knox, at the head of the Massachusetts line, and of the whole body of the citizens; and finally returned here, from whence, after having staid with us three weeks, he embarked again for his native country, on the 24th of December, 1784. He every where met with, and received those marks of profound gratitude, which his zeal, his example, his services, and his youth, have so strongly engraved on the hearts of all the Americans: may this illustrious young man long live an honour to the coat of his country, and the ornament of humanity.

May 19. A report has prevailed for some days past, that the Empress of China was to deliver her cargo at Philadelphia.—From certain information, we can assure the citizens that she is to unload her rich cargo of teas, silks, china, nankeens, &c. here; by which the city and country will be supplied with those articles on moderate terms.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 10.

The 13th ult. Congress came to the following resolution:

That any state which shall have settled with, and paid the officers or privates of their late lines, in the army of the United States, on the principles or the resolution of June 1st, 1784, relative to the proofs of claims to be admitted by the pay-master-general, shall be empowered to charge such payment to the United States: provided that such payments shall appear to

conduce to the preservation and the equal distribution of the national debt; and as accounts, tends to render the same more certain, by preventing frauds, by preventing the same from being unliquidated, and they are twelve months from the date of the abstract of each year in the state in which he is authorized to settle the same. And any person who shall neglect to deliver in their claims as aforesaid, shall be liable to the benefit of settlement of the same.

THOMSON, secretary.
April 1, 1785.
JULUS,
bred Colt,

son at the subscriber's, within four miles of Philadelphia of six dollars a mare, fifteen hands high, rising well formed, very active, to believe he will make a good horse. He was got by True Whig, who was got by Fastindale's Regulus, who in Arabian; his dam was Monkey, upon a mare bred by Mr. Harrison, father Harrison, on James river, near at two shillings and a care shall be taken of her for escapes or so.

JENAMIN CAWOOD.
To publish the pedigree of Robert to insert the following:

now the property of Mr. Fairfax, was bred by me; the horse Monkey, her dam imported by my father. The 21st day of May 1781.
NATH. HARRISON.

by me, and was got by my father of the dam of Apollo; his dam said to be of the first pedigree being lost to me.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD.
now the property of Mr. Wood, was bred by me; his dam out of my old mare Aurora. Given under my hand this 10th day of May 1785.

X BENJAMIN GWINN.

April 20, 1785.
n who have subscribed to the hands for the purpose of settling the western shore of Maryland, the Stadt-houfe, in Annapolis, next, at 11 o'clock, in college, in pursuance of the assembly in that case made and passed the 6th of May 1784.
HARD SPRIGG, agent.

Annapolis, May 9, 1785.
y money, on Thursday the 10th next, at the dwelling house of the city of Annapolis.

ate of the said Robert Clark, for three houses situated in the city of Annapolis, about fifty years of age, with all the furniture to be sold to begin at 10 o'clock on the 10th day of May 1785.
J. CLARK, administrator.

plantation of Elizabeth Fork of Patuxent, taken of a mare, about thirteen hands high, with a black and white tail, and a blaze on her face, to be a natural pacer, and to be sold to begin at 10 o'clock on the 10th day of May 1785.
The owner may have her horse and paying charges. 2

ICE, Charles-Street.