

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1785.

April 12, 1785. To inform the public... AMUEL JACKSON.

June 20, 1785. STOLEN, in Montgomery county... THOMAS PLEASANTS.

MARYLAND. Enter to the state, taken persons who wish to have... FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, May 21, 1785. Several thousands of acres... WILLIAM L. YMAK.

May 30, 1785. Entered on the first day... WILLIAM L. YMAK.

WISB, ADDRESS to the... CE, Charles-Street.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 21.

ON Monday last arrived at Port-Royal his Majesty's ship Swan, from the Musquito shore. By her we learn, that the Janus, Flora and Phigenia had sailed for Truxillo, and the Bull Dog for the bay of Honduras; that every thing was quiet at the shore; but that no treaty whatever had been agreed to when she sailed. The troops we hear enjoy a better state of health than could have been expected in so disagreeable a climate.

May 23. Advices from Hispaniola state, that in consequence of repeated orders from Old France the strictest and most vigorous measures are now employed there, to prevent all intercourse with foreigners, but through the free ports lately established, and that only for certain articles; the ports of Cape Francois, Cape Nichola, Port au Prince, and Aux Cayes, being shut against the colours of every nation, without exception but their own, on pain of confiscation of vessel and cargo.

As the differences about the Musquito shore are on the eve of being finally discussed both at London and Madrid, it is to be hoped that all narrow and illiberal prejudices may be totally out of the question, and that the future right to the country may be so precisely ascertained, as to preclude the possibility of future misunderstanding on that score.

The people of this island are more immediately interested in the possession of the Musquito shore, than the mother country. For, if the English settlers are obliged in the end to abandon the place, a considerable and valuable trade will be lost to this country, in all probability, for ever.

A party of twelve Maroons, having formed the resolution of exploring the Blue Mountains, in hopes of falling in with the residence of that gang of runaway slaves headed by Dagger and Toney, who have so long been the terror of the adjacent country, took their departure from Accompong-town, about a fortnight ago, for that purpose; they for several days encountered many hardships, when at length they suddenly surprised two of them, viz. Toney and Tom, who instantly betook themselves to flight; but being closely pursued by the Maroons, one of them levelled his piece at Toney, and shot him through the head, of which he expired instantly, whilst the others secured Tom, but not he was severely wounded. He was brought to this town on Saturday last, and secured in goal. The gang now reduced to three, viz. Dagger, for whom a reward of £.100 is offered by royal proclamation, and two new negroes.

This active and well executed enterprize of the Maroon negroes, who have on many occasions shown themselves extremely serviceable to this community, is in all probability given the death blow to a nest of desperate plunderers, whose murders and daily thefts have hitherto escaped with impunity. We are informed that the Maroons who engaged in this expedition have already received the reward offered by his Majesty's proclamation, of fifty pounds for killing Tom, and a hundred for securing Toney.

might be examined, which the court assenting to, the general related, that whilst general Greene was in command of the American army in this state, a vast number of re-captures were made from the enemy, of negroes, &c. originally the property of citizens suffering in the cause of their country.

The governor and council for that time made application for a line of discrimination to be drawn with regard to such property as might belong to persons hostile to America, and such as were friendly; in pursuance of which general Greene called a council of general officers and lieutenant colonels, in which the matter was fully debated; the general opinion was, that such appeared to be the situation of affairs, that every possible encouragement ought to be given to what might tend to the annoyance and injury of the enemy; orders were therefore drawn up, which confirmed the current practice, and promised to all degrees of persons protection not only with regard to person, but also to situations that whatever he brought in should be under his sole control. The honourable witness differed in opinion from the board, and gave his reasons much at length. General Greene desired he would draw up his thoughts in writing, which he did, and signed his name; this paper was transmitted to congress, attended with such observations as general Greene thought proper to make; congress took the matter up, and came to a resolution that only a fourth salvage should be allowed in cases of recaptured property belonging to suffering citizens. The council for the defendant continued to argue, that the utmost veneration ought to be paid to orders from head-quarters, they generally sprung from the necessities of the times; who could be more properly encouraged than deserters? but more especially when deserters brought horses, the enemy sustained a double loss. The resolution of congress did not by any means fit the present case; it was far from being large enough to include horses; but even if it did, how could Mr. Siann obtain a fourth salvage? Not from the present action, for the jury were not competent to make such satisfaction. No, a fresh action must be commenced to render justice, and thus a legal war be carried on without end! That this infringement on the law of nations was pregnant with ruinous consequences, and would deaden if not destroy military ardour, was evident; after putting this position in different points of view, the judge informed the jury, that agreeable to evil once they must find for the plaintiff, if they agreed with him on the point of law, the law of nations was the law of arms, and in other parts of the world was allowed full force and operation, when one country carried on war into another, but in this country he thought the law of nations could not be set up in defence against a resolve of congress; if there was a difficulty, it must be whether the resolution extended to horses, of this they were to judge. With regard to recovering a salvage, for his part, the difficulty did not appear to him; two jurors being drawn could readily ascertain the sum, and it was hardly probable the plaintiff would refuse to comply with their determination. The jury found a stilling damages for the plaintiff, which will entitle him to his horse, and the defendant to a fourth salvage.

WORCESTER, June 30.

An independent state appears to engross the attention of the inhabitants of the counties of this commonwealth, which comprise what is called the province of Maine. A press has lately been established at Fal-mouth, and a news-paper is published there weekly. There appears to be many writers in that paper, who set forth the many advantages which will arise to those counties from this their favourite scheme. A calculation of the expences of a government, such as they judge suitable for them, has been published, whereby it appears, that the sum of £.3500 will defray the necessary charges annually. They suppose that their part towards the support of this commonwealth the last year was £.10000, and say the addition of £.500 more, were it laid upon the polls, would be somewhat less than six shillings on a poll, but as about two-thirds of public taxes are commonly laid upon estates, the poll tax would not exceed two shillings; and add that the extraordinary expences arising from their becoming a separate state, would be nothing compared with the advantages that would result therefrom. It is probable that ere long these counties will really become a separate government; but we suppose such an event cannot consistently take place until this commonwealth has sold all the lands it owns there, which were added to its domain by purchase. Should these counties be finally permitted to become an independent state, it will undoubtedly be thought necessary to change the seat of government in this commonwealth, and place it more central. Many advantages of the first consequence might accrue to the commonwealth by fixing the seat of the legislature in a central spot, free from the hurry, noise, and confusion which necessarily disturb its deliberations in large and populous sea ports.

BOSTON, June 27.

The fleur de la Tomb, consul-general of France, has informed his excellency the governor, and the honourable council, and legislature, that the state of his health obliges him to go to France; and that Mons. Tolcan, his vice-consul for the state of New Hampshire, will reside at Boston in the interim, and take an affectionate and polite leave of his excellency the governor, the

honourable the council, and the honourable the legislature, accordingly.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

We have the most authentic advice from the northern frontiers of this state, that the British are determined to keep possession of the posts in that quarter, and as a proof of such serious determination, they have lately reinforced the garrison at Oswego with two companies from Niagara, and arbitrarily sent back a number of persons, subjects of the United States, who were on their route to the Indian country for the purpose of trade. This conduct must naturally suggest to the states, the absolute necessity of taking effectual measures to enforce our inveterate foes, to comply with their national contract, and to chastise their arrogance and presumption.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Monday last, about six o'clock, P. M. a rape, attended with horrid circumstances, was committed on the body of a young woman, a little above Frankfort; the infamous culprit was luckily apprehended the same evening, and is now safely lodged in the goal of this city—where, if we judge right, his continuance must be very short, as a crime of so aggravated a dye, and so injurious to society, will, most probably soon prove the cause of his ignominious exit from this world.

July 8 We hear from Buck's county (Pennsylvania) that a most horrid murder was committed there on Tuesday the 21st ult. on the body of a woman, and an infant of about a year old, by a servant man belonging to the house. The villain made his escape, several of the neighbours are in pursuit of him, and we hope, in our next, to have the pleasure of informing the public, that he is apprehended; for which purpose the supreme executive council have offered a reward of fifty pounds.

Monday the 4th inst. being the anniversary of the birth day of the American empire, when congress emitted the famous declaration of independence, and these states took an equal station among the powers of the earth, it was observed as a day of rejoicing by the friends of liberty and independence; the bells rung, and the ships in the harbour were decorated.

The same day, sundry academical exercises were performed in honour of the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, in the hall of the university, before a most brilliant audience, who assembled in such numbers, that the hall was quite full at about half after nine o'clock, so that very considerable numbers were disappointed in their wishes of being present on the joyous occasion. Part of the honourable members of the supreme executive council, the trustees of the institution, the magistracy of the city, the clergy, and several respectable strangers, besides the principal citizens were present: the elegance and grandeur of the tout ensemble, were considerably heightened by the splendid groupes of the fair, dispersed on every side.

To inspire the tender minds of the young students with early sentiments of heroic virtue and patriotism, their exercises were very judiciously combined with the solemnization of that auspicious era, than which history presents nothing more truly grand.

Messieurs Morris and Thomas, in two sensible, elegant orations, delivered in a graceful pleasing manner, inveighed in many language, against the ingratitude of abandoning the brave soldiery, by whose courage and perseverance amidst the horrors of a bloody and more than savage war, the sacred temple had been erected to liberty—and against the rapid progress of luxury, overwhelming the mounds of industry, temperance, and economy, truly republican virtues. They likewise adverted to the steps necessary to be pursued to dispel those gloomy prospects which

"Heavily in clouds bring on the day," of our career in the political race of nations. Several other young gentlemen appeared before the audience, some in dialogue, others in orations and discourses, and were all received with plaudits of unfeigned approbation.

On the eulogiums paid to the immortal chief, "who embarked a statesman in the cause of America; shone out a soldier in the war with Great-Britain; by equanimity and sweetness of temper, won the hearts of his soldiery; by humanity and truth, commanded the unwilling esteem of the enemy; and by prudence, and courage, and fortitude, and perseverance, has become the deliverer of his country;"—the hall re-echoed with involuntary peals of applause, which this hero's exploits will command till time shall be no more.

It were unjust to conclude this account without remarking, that the performance of Mr. Adgate and his pupils gave general satisfaction, and reflected no small degree of credit on the abilities and assiduity of that gentleman. The choir of German ladies sung enchantingly, Mr. David Orts, their instructor, who was present, and sung both in concert and solo, has a very melodious voice.

July 9. We hear that on Tuesday last congress appointed the honourable John Rutledge, Esq; of South-Carolina, ambassador to the United Netherlands, in the room of his excellency governor Livingston, who has declined the appointment.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.

Last Monday afternoon there were frequent heavy gusts of thunder here, accompanied with hail and much