

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1785.

PARIS, June 7.

ALL the ships that were arming at Brest are sailed. The Gaubores are gone to the North; and the Resolution failed the 13th of last month for the island of Bourbon.

HACUE, June 13. The accommodation between the emperor and the republic is now looked upon as certain.

LONDON, June 6.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Paris, dated May 16.

It has been, ever since the signing the preliminaries for the late treaty of peace, believed by all who know any thing of the policy of the court of Versailles, that the war in India would not be long discontinued.

June 2. The Dutch officers are not over-fond of foreign generals, a great coldness exists on that account, which, in case of an action, may produce consequences similar to those that happened at Minver.

June 16. According to the Dutch accounts, the disagreement with the Venetians is not likely to be accommodated, and the strengthening of the squadron in the Mediterranean seems to confirm that opinion.

June 17. There is an uncommon quantity of specie in the country at this time. Most of the guineas which were sent to America have found their way back; and the balance of exchange sent in great quantities of money from other quarters.

June 20. We understand that a petition is coming home from the gentlemen in Bengal, against that part of Mr. Pitt's India bill, which takes them out of the trial by jury; a petition in which they will be heartily seconded by every man who values the constitution of his country.

All the India gentlemen who can in any manner settle their affairs, are returning to England before the year 1787, that they may avoid the unconstitutional measure of an inquisition, by which they are to be tried without a jury.

June 23. According to letters from Harwich, of Sunday evening the packet had just arrived from delvoets. At her sailing on Friday, the public report was that affairs between the emperor and the states are settled, and that the signing of treaties is all that remains.

An excellent new ship of 74 guns, is just ready to launch from that port.

A stop being put to the purchase of any more horses for the imperial service, by the agents themselves, is an indication that affairs on the continent are likely to take a pacific turn.

The following are handed about as the substance of some of the conditions of the present treaty negotiating between the republic of Holland and his imperial majesty. The navigation of the Scheldt for the republic is not exceeding a certain size, from heretofore as far as Antwerp; the demolition of some of the forts upon the banks of the Scheldt; the ambassidors at Vienna to make some concessions for the affixing of the imperial flag on the river Scheldt; and the republic to pay the emperor ten millions of florins towards compensating the expense of sending troops, ammunition, &c. into the Austrian Netherlands.

Mr. West, we understand, is finishing a picture of the celebrated American treaty, in which he has introduced the portraits of Messrs. Adams, Jay, Franklin, and Laurens, as also Mr. Oswald.

Mrs and Miss Adams, wife and daughter to the ambassador from the United States, are as accomplished women as any in England.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

After a long series of expectation, on the side of gentlemen who suffered during, and since the late unhappy contest, for their attachment to the old constitution, we find the minister of Great-Britain, at last active on their behalf; and are informed, in addition to the unexpressed resolution of the house of commons, that Mr. Pitt had agreed to raise the whole reported sum, and that the claimants should receive five per centum on the same, until money should be funded sufficiently to enable to discharge it.—By this arrangement we understand it is become a national stock, and equally transferable as are bank, South-Sea, consols, or any of the other English funds.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 8.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of enquiry,

The chancellor of the exchequer rose in order to propose to the committee some relief for the American loyalists. He imagined that it would be nugatory to address himself to the feelings of the house, as every gentleman present would undoubtedly be actuated by his feelings and humanity, and would very readily consent to grant the necessary relief. The men alluded to

had certainly suffered very severely in defence of their country. The cause was now at an end, and those unfortunate people were now thrown on the clemency and liberality of this country. The number of claims that had been made amounted to between 4 and 500,000. He however was of opinion, that no more than 471,000. could be called legal claims. He divided those into different classes, many of whom apparently had a preference to the generosity of this country. He then classed them as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of claimants and Amount. Includes categories like 'Thirty-seven persons, whose claims for material service amounted to', 'Others who had actually bore arms in defence of this country', 'There was another class, not distinguished by any real service, but acknowledged to be friends and sufferers', and 'The persons who resided in America, and known to be friendly, but remained neutral'.

Among those mentioned there were two other classes, whose claims could not be accurately ascertained. Those who had, on the commencement of the war, taken oaths of allegiance to this country, and those who had been induced, by different proclamations, to come over to our interest. The latter class, he thought, were very meritorious, as they had readily renounced their first engagements, and attached themselves strongly to the friends of government. He did not intend to make a general allowance to all the claimants this year, but to pay the most deserving of them the sum of 150,000, which he proposed to be raised by way of lottery; and he imagined that it would be most proper to proportionate the sum as follows: forty per cent. to the two first classes, and thirty per cent. to the three others. He then moved that the sum of 150,000. be granted to his majesty by way of lottery, for the use of the American loyalists. The motion was agreed to.

JUNE 21.

On the report being brought up from the committee of enquiry for granting relief to the American loyalists, Mr. Martin objected to giving away any sum, particularly to large a sum of the public money, without being properly ascertained of the objects of this public bounty. Those, however, had been divided into various classes. This was unnecessary. Two distinct motions, he apprehended, would include both; those who suffered from principle, and those who temporized. He traced the disasters of all these men to a noble lord and his coalition confederates. These were the persons who had entailed ruin on this country; and if the nation felt itself aggrieved, it was against such persons that it ought to direct its judgment and its vengeance. He concludes by moving, that a list of the names of the different claimants, and of the amount of their demands be laid before the house, and the sums to which the commissioners have found them entitled.

The speaker returned the honourable member, that instead of making his motion directly, he ought to have previously moved for a re-commitment.

Mr. Martin then moved, that the further consideration of the report be postponed till Friday.

Mr. Eden was against the production of names. Members should dispassionately consider the question, without being at all influenced by the names of the persons concerned.

Mr. Coke hoped that the names might not be produced. He wished, however, that the reports of the commissioners might be produced.

The chancellor of the exchequer objected to the motion. He thought the conduct of the commissioners merited every confidence, and ought not to be exposed to scrutiny.

Mr. Wilmot was convinced, that the motion, if carried, would hurt many of the loyalists, and be injurious to their friends in America.

Mr. Martin wished to adopt any amendment which would obviate his objection.

Mr. Dempster hoped the house would not interfere with the commissioners, who had exerted themselves entirely to the approbation of every person, in a manner that ought to conciliate the implicit confidence of the house. He had seen several of the loyalists, and the matter had been in agitation, and he believed it would contribute greatly to their relief were the money paid in part, previous to the period in which the sum could be raised by lottery. He also suggested that professional men should be paid by way of annuity. He was happy to see the right honourable gentleman had alluded to what he proposed.

The chancellor of the exchequer was of opinion, that the first payment towards the lottery would be to make good the sum proposed for the loyalists. He would afterwards consider of the allowance proper for professional men; but he thought they should suffer some abatement when the thirty per cent. was paid.

Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Cook, and several other members spoke, after which Mr. Martin's motion was negatived and the report read.

NEWPORT, August 13.

Last Monday sailed from this port, bound to Hispaniola, the brig l'Heureux, captain Christopher Allen, and in the evening anchored under Point Judith. In

the night she was discovered to be on fire in the hold, and the people not being able, as it is said, to extinguish the fire, she was ran ashore near Narrow River, where vessel and cargo were consumed, or nearly. We have not yet learned how this accident happened.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

By letters from the island of Grenada, we learn that on Monday the 6th of June put in there, in consequence of having sprung a leak, an American ship called the Grand Turk, Jonathan Ingerial, master, from the Cape of Good Hope. At her departure, which was on the 13th of April, there were lying at the Cape, the Cygnus sloop of war, the ship Britannia, and the Packet, in which general Sloper went passenger, all bound to the East Indies. Captain Ingerial, on his passage, fell in with the ship Beiborough, captain Montgomery, from Bengal, and the ship Calcutra, captain Thos. Ho, from China, which last was so lucky that he kept company with her, in order to save the crew, in case she had foundered, which she momentarily expected, and saw her safe into St. Helena. Those ships brought an account that every thing was perfectly quiet in the East-Indies.

In consequence of Mr. Pitt's successful motions in favour of the American loyalists, a state lottery is to take effect in Great-Britain, the profits of which are to be applied to gentlemen under that description.

Last night in a certain house (much frequented by sportsmen) a company having, according to custom, spent the whole night in the most fervent devotions to their goddess, were just broke up to return to their sleepless habitations, when the waiter, whose spirits were broken and dissipated by the perpetual conversion of night into day, happened to fall from a high window in an apoplectic fit; but instead of that symptom, and compassion for a fellow creature, while the pangs of death were rending the soul from the body, they immediately started a new subject of gaming from the poor fellow's misfortune—"Come," says one, "ten guineas he dies;" "None," says a second, "but who will run for Dr. ...." "No, no," replied the other, "no advantage on either side; let him take his chance." The sequel was, that he expired, though, from every appearance, it was likely, had secondary means been used, he might have recover'd.

August 25. We seem to have fallen into an error as to the colours of our country, and continue in it; that is, we put the thirteen stars and thirteen stripes into the same flag. If a stranger asks what each mean, we are compelled to answer—the thirteen states—this is a real absurdity.

Our colours ought to carry the bald eagle or rattle snake, at the head, as truly emblematical. The snake cut in thirteen pieces, and the motto, unite or die, makes a most beautiful appearance, and holds up the exalted idea of our consideration, the only basis of past success, or future safety.

On fire balloons. In Petits de l'ay Croix's reception of the French ambassador by the king of Siam.

The fire-works that were played at night were perfectly fine. There were rockets as large as one of our hogheads, and of proportionable length. They mounted about the middle region of the air, and cut so great a blaze, that they lighted the country six leagues round, as if the sun had been shining at noon day. The inventor of this fire-work sitting himself on the end of one of these rockets, ordered it to be fired, and was whirled up into the air higher than any four steeples in the world could reach, were they set one upon another. The rocket having spent its strength, and being ready to fall down, all luminous with the infinite number of stars that broke from it every moment, the engineer opened a sort of umbrella he had carried with him, which, when it was extended, was little less than thirty feet in diameter. This umbrella was made of leathers, and so very light, that the air supported it without any trouble; no otherwise than we see in France those machines of paper that are called kites, which being fastened to a long string of pack-thread, the children make them fly in the air. Inasmuch that the engineer supported by this great umbrella, surrounded with stars, came to the ground, as gently as if he had wings, and could have flown with them.

August 26 Yesterday arrived his most christian majesty's packet, Courier de la l'Orient, captain Costenprum in fifty two days from l'Orient.

Last week his excellency Richard Henry Lee, Esq; president of congress, set out from this city for Pennsylvania. A long continued series of the most arduous exertions of his abilities in public affairs, having greatly weakened and impaired his health and constitution, his physicians have recommended, and advised him to use the waters of Barrowgate, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. These waters are strongly impregnated with mineral properties, and are deemed by the faculty, great restoratives. As soon as his excellency shall have recovered from his present indisposition, no consideration whatever will retard his return to the duties of his mission. In the mean time, Samuel Holton, Esq; one of the delegates from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay, will fill the presidential chair, and officiate in his stead.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

However incredible it may appear, says a correspondent, it is a truth, that on Thursday last night, at half

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Fitzhugh, that he has n Daniel Dulany, or claim.

received the money; emorandum of his be-

against Corbin Lee is nt the company.

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ted by Mr. Chalmers, is indebted to him for his leaf.

jun. clk.

over a tract of land ptank river, in Dor- teele, for which I re- never discharged, and therefore do give this to petition the general confirming my title to w8

ROBERT WILSON.

ounty, May 27, 1785. RS REWARD.

riber, on Wednesday n named CESAR; he w, aged about 45 year, lks quick and loud when hiehy confided of friend away; he was purchasd several masters in Anne- s commonly gone by the n away about 15 months efin Hammond's quarter he had been hired a con- and was brought home bly will change his name l, and reasonable charge

J CRABB.

by Thomas Spurrier, a black MARE, about hands high, has no per forehead, and one of owner may have her agin charges.

August 9, 1785. Baltimore-town, in Sep- eafury certificate, No 1783, payable to Wil- ned T.omas Harwood the same, or in posses- d of four dollars, 273 Dashiell, in Annapolis, merfet county. All per- from taking an sign- as it will be of 20 sh

scriber, measures having at the treasury. AM DAVIS ALLEN.

polis, July 13, 1785. or country produce, and fifty acres of land, rances of Patuxent, Elk- lite's mill, about twenty- and about eighteen from new dwelling house this kitchen, and a tolerable are one hundred acres in wood.

JOHN CHALMERS.

Charles-Street.