

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 24, 1785.

L O N D O N, September 15.

HERE certainly is something going forward in France which ought not to escape our notice.—They are equipping their fleets, and augmenting their armies, and Spain is reinforcing Minorca, and brushing up the old fortifications. The dissensions in this country, and the determination of preserving an administration, against the will of the people, not one of which administration is capable of conducting a war, induce the Frenchmen to make preparations for a war. There is nothing so easy as for the natural enemy to pick a quarrel. Pinedrus has finely delineated that truth in his beautiful fable of the wolf and the lamb.

A letter from Bengal, dated from the camp, in the Duab, December 18, 1784, says, "A great dearth has defoliated the upper provinces of this beautiful country. Hardly any grain has fallen during four years. In consequence, the crops have withered, and the people are under a great scarcity also in Bengal; but its being under better government preserved it from monopolists and ruin. Thanks to the Almighty! a plentiful crop promises this year, plenty of rain having fallen. From my inquiries, I find, half the inhabitants of the Duab and Kooliand have perished. Every ditch, road, brook, pond, and street of these countries, was strewn with the dead bodies of men, women and children. As there is no police in this country, where the wretch expires, there he lies, till his flesh is stripped off by the dogs, which is generally done in two days. No one buries him: for who are friends to a starved wretch? Besides, the Hindoos do not bury their dead, but burn them, if they have money to buy fuel. We have been often obliged to shift our camp, on account of the stench arising from the putrefaction of so many bodies. When you reflect that the people of Hindostan are the most insatiable in the world; that their daily food is never finer; hardly any thing else than about a ticer (not quite two pounds weight) of wheat or barley made into cakes, and baked over a few lighted sticks; when you understand that such is their food, and simple water their drink, you may form some judgment of the rage of this famine, which could deprive them of even this little. Men and women, with their children in their hands, flocked to camp, offering themselves for sale, for a quart of corn.—Mothers sold their children for four annas each (or the fourth part of a rupee or half a crown.) I could have purchased a thousand children at this price, from four to ten years of age. I actually did purchase three very fine children between seven and eight years of age, for three rupees or half-crowns. I might have had them for a third of the sum, together with their mothers. I have them now. I had writings delivered with them, properly attested by the cutwad (or magistrate.) But as I shudder at the thought of one human creature being a slave to another, and fearing, should any accident happen to me, my executors might sell them, I have destroyed the writings, and declared them free. My sole motive for purchasing them, was, to preserve them from death."

Sept. 17. Letters from Holland say, that numbers of the mercantile people and citizens of that country are preparing to make settlements in Ireland.

A bill sent out to India has been found of no effect in preventing speculations. The merchant only goes, nor could it go further than to the servants of the company, and they evade the bill with ease by employing persons who are not servants.

Out of one draught of eleven hundred regulars sent out to India, six hundred died on the passage, and in the space of five years there were not six surviving.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, September 10. "The following intelligence is from undoubted authority:—The captain of the Kitty and Polly (belonging to Mess. Broder and Richardson, of Liverpool, which vessel arrived there on Wednesday last) saw, off Cape Finistere, in lat. 42. 5. long. 16. 5. eleven sail of French vessels, five of which were of the line, and the frigates, one of them hailed him, and ordered him to strike her flag. To which he replied, "this was what he could not possibly do; if they persist in having it struck, they must come and do it themselves."—He reports, that from their course there is no doubt that they were bound for Cadix. We have this from a passenger in the above vessel, who arrived here yesterday."

Extract of a letter from Amiens, dated August 25. "The arrest which prohibits the importation of English goods into this country, except under very heavy duties, little part of a total prohibition, is nearly as unpopular in France as it is in England; for as the people of this country cannot possibly equal the English in any manufacture which the latter have brought to perfection, the arrest will deprive the French of many of the luxuries and even the necessaries of life, which they imported hitherto from England, but above all it is unpopular among the numerous class of shop keepers, who got the principal part of their livelihood by selling English goods. I myself know one man in the neighbourhood of this city, who dealt in second-hand English carriages, of which he sold one year with another about fourscore, and on which he cleared near 4000l. a year. The arrest cuts his trade up by the root, and will reduce him from opulence to distress. However, though a check may be given to a trade with England in articles of too great bulk to be smuggled, yet as long as free ports are suffered in France, you may be assured that your manufactures will, under the eyes, and even in

spite of the most vigilant custom-house officers, one of whom told me how it might be done without any danger from the laws. He said that a great trade was carried on between England and Dunkirk, in new and old cloaths: as the latter is a free port, English cloaths will of course be landed there as heretofore. The difficulty will be to get them out of the town by land; but this will be easily removed by the people employed for that purpose, who dress themselves in the cloaths, and thus carry them out before the face of the officers, and sell them afterwards in the country. These men sometimes put on two or three wailcoats and as many coats, and when stopped at the gate, say that they are naturally chilly, and such a quantity of cloaths is absolutely necessary to preserve them from the cold. The arrest, therefore, which has for its object to cut off the trade with England, is incomplete while free ports are suffered in France; till you hear, therefore, that the free ports are stripped of their privileges, you may look upon the arrest as a *brutum vuln*—it will make a noise, and no more."

The apparatus used by the water walker who exhibited on Friday last, opposite Cumberland Gardens, was an ingenious contrivance of tin, which clasped in a circular form round his body just above the hip, and being hollow, became perfectly sufficient to bear up his weight, and carry him to any distance. The feet were supplied with a mechanical contrivance, to operate like those of a duck; as they drew up in the water they closed, as they were pressed down they opened and operated like an oar. The body up from the heart was above water, and the machine so constructed as to hold a bottle of liquor and provisions. Small as the space allotted to the adventurer was, and surrounded and incommoded by boats, yet it was clearly evident that the invention was meritorious, and might be made extremely useful, but, until the inventor has, by private experiments, brought his invention to a more perfect state, than it is at present, he should not venture a second public exhibition.

They write from Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, that a few days ago a poor man, as he was working in a lead mine near that town, found above a hundred pieces of Roman silver coin, being the *Roman Denarius*. The newest of these pieces must be above 1600 years old; the bulk of the five last emperors of Rome, appear exceeding full and clear upon several of them, and the inscriptions very legible. There were the remains of a pot in which they were hid, but very much decayed.

A gentleman arrived from India, on whose veracity we are dependent, assures that general Matthews and his officers suffered death as follows: They were ordered to swallow poison, but manfully refused to be accessory to their own deaths, upon which they were tied together two and two, by the arms and legs, and thrown in couples upon the ground, in which situation scalded oil was poured upon them till they died.

We are informed, that in a few days will be shipped on board an ordnance store vessel in the river, bound for Gibraltar, a large model of an ancient engine maker, that has lately been executed by an eminent engine maker, according to directions given by lieutenant general Meville. It is thought that this machine, which was used by the old Greeks and Romans, for projecting darts and other missile weapons, in their attack and defence of places, will prove applicable to some particular services at Gibraltar, for which modern artillery is no well suited; and such trials cannot more usefully be made, than under the direction of the veteran commander, who baffled the hottest attempt ever made upon that fortress.

General Fawcett is going to the Hague from whence he is to go to Hanover to inspect the matter and condition of the electoral army; from thence it is conjectured that the confederation of the princes of Germany against their chief, is to claim his attention.

The following are said to be the resolutions proposed for the counties and boroughs of Scotland, previous to the meeting of parliament:

- Resolved, I. That there is no good reason why Scotland should be treated with insolent contempt, while Ireland has a due deference paid to it. II. That they who have advised with-holding for some time past from Scotland, and one of the fifteen judges of the court of session, the number solemnly stipulated by the articles of union, have not a due regard for their country. III. That with the calm but firm spirit of men determined to maintain their constitutional privileges, we will oppose the insidious attempt to infringe our agreement with England in 1707, by changing our supreme court of justice as then constituted.

The late decision in Scotland, upon literary property, if confirmed in the house of lords, will be a security of copy-right, which will be of infinite consequence to authors, because it will establish that no considerable part of a work can be reprinted without the proprietor's consent. Thus the injuries daily committed by selecting the best of any book or pamphlet, consisting of detached pieces, or abstracting it when there is a whole, will be prevented. Magazine mongers, and all of that class, will find themselves obliged to apply to proprietors for leave to select or abstract upon proper terms.

Lord Londale is now encamped in Ravenston Dale, Westmoreland, with sundry other gentlemen, where they have upwards of thirty fine tents, and take the diversion of killing moose game on his extensive royalties there. Waggons go weekly to his seat at Howther-Hall for provisions, and the neighbouring tenants have a market at the camp for butter, milk, vegetables, &c. The daily resort to see an encampment in that remote country, for many miles round, is prodigious.

NASSAU, (in Providence, Bahama) September 10. On Wednesday last was brought here by captain Watkins, in one of our wrecking vessels, thirty Spaniards, being the passengers and crew of the Polacre Peregrino, Pedro Motquera, master, from Havanna for Cadiz, lost about a fortnight since on the Martyrs, part of the cargo is saved.

On Thursday morning a small sail, having a signal of distress, was descried by Mr. Tod, from governor Moutrie's plantation at the fourth site of this island. Mr. Tod immediately set off in a boat to her assistance, and found her to be a small raft made of planks and spars lashed together, on which were no fewer than seventeen men, who were all three knee deep in water, and with difficulty could prevent themselves being washed away by the sea breaking over them. Mr. Tod got them all safe on shore; but they were so weak that he was under the necessity of having them carried to his house. The master and surgeon, by the help of broken English, informed Mr. Tod, that they were the crew of a French man-of-war, bound from Cap-Haitien for Old France, laden with sugar and coffee; that they had left the Cape the 23d of last month; that four days after they sailed, they lost their vessel in a heavy gale, at or near Akiand's Key; that having left their long boat they had framed a raft, with which and the ship's yawl, they attempted to get to some inhabited place; that they left their yawl on the 5th day; that one of their companions was drowned on the 10th day; and that they had been eleven days on the raft, five of them without fresh water or provisions when Mr. Tod picked them up.

On the recent conduct of the Spaniards towards the Indians, is in the highest degree conciliatory and polite. They have gratified them in their wishes for English goods and English traders; and have shown the strictest attention to the performance of their engagements and promise to the Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees; nations, whose strength renders them either valuable friends, or formidable enemies. An aged chief of the Creeks, whose youth had been almost entirely engaged in hostility against the Spaniards at a public meeting, when their offers of the Spanish governor were the subject of deliberation, delivered himself to the following effect:

"When our good friends and brothers the English, were in our neighbourhood, we had no cause to look for such things as we now do. But those times are gone, nor can we hope ever to see such again in our days. When youthful vigour was allowed to me, I joyfully obeyed the summons to battle, and was ever amongst the to-morrow warriors of my nation. The scalp of many a Spaniard witnessed my actions in the fields of danger. Now, that we are deprived of our faithful friends, let us not by any intemperate folly, make enemies of the Spaniards, who again possess the Floridas. They wish to be friends with us, and it is our interest to be so with them. Do you not know that they will be the Americans as much as we do; and that the Spanish king has as much to fear from them as we? Our country must be passed through, before they can get at the Spanish territory beyond the waters of Mississippi; and the same desire for gold and silver which induced the Spaniards to go there, will prompt the Americans to attempt to dispossess them. The Spaniards have lands enough of their own, they want none of ours. The Americans are every day attempting to take some from us. The Spaniards are rich, the Americans are poor. The Spaniards allow our old friends the English traders, to supply us with goods; the Americans are the enemies of our friends, and cannot supply us with nor so cheap; nor can we ever have the same confidence in them. By being on good terms, with the Spaniards, we shall be the more formidable to the Americans. When the Americans find we wish to have neither trade nor trade with them, they will not trouble us. As we have nothing now to depend on, but our own strength and numbers, let us, by improving the time of peace, enable ourselves the more powerfully to meet the dangers of war, when any injury done to our country shall call upon us. And, while the Spaniards behave as they have done since they came back, let us forget old quarrels, let the hatchet continue buried, and let the peaceful smoke of the calumet ascend to the clouds with the approbation and good wishes of all the people who inhabit the same land."

DOVER, (New-Hampshire) October 24. Yesterday we experienced the largest treshes ever known in this place, in the memory of man, the water rose about fifteen feet perpendicular above the usual flowing of the tide; and carried off several hundred thousand of lumber, besides timber and plank, from the landing: it destroyed a valuable store belonging to major Tibbets, containing more than a thousand bushels of salt, which was wholly lost; it also removed and almost ruined another store belonging to Mr. Horne, but fortunately the goods were mostly saved: seven

October 14, 1785. ... on Monday the ... ER SEAHORN, he is ... 3 years of age, his ... young fellow who pro- ... and has been with a ... er, and one Thomp- ... he took with him a ... d a half hands high, ... ps, and has no other ... nd the mare shall be ... pounds ten shillings, ... one, he ... person will do their ... he likewise stole a ... anion which I cannot ... SH M. DUVALL.

OLD, ... in Tulley's Neck, ... containing 1100 acres, ... present in three tene- ... ely, in tenements, or ... g land, well wooded ... tom of a mile and a ... the land, capable of ... ow, in a good neigh- ... ch and mills, and ... and from Chester- ... or any tenement ... old for specie, or any ... n in payment, upon ... ecurity, until the first ... to William Ringgold, ... ber, ... MES RINGGOLD.

IC VENDUE, on ... y next, at the planta- ... Thomas, near Annapo- ... consisting of men, ... among which are va- ... servants, also the stock ... and hogs, with plan-

of to sale, two thirds ... lying on the Mouth of ... n Annapolis, of about ... ly half cleared, and of ... g fine tobacco, corn, ... meadow in timothy, ... a small expence. Six ... to the purchasers of ... bond with approved

MARY THOMAS. ... of the above-mentioned ... will be sold or rented ... be then agreed on with ... s, and should there be ... ted and possession given ... M. T.

OLD, ... containing about 1300 ... disposed of by the whole ... t lots, as will best suit ... chafe the land is situ- ... about 16 miles from ... ore, and 6 from the In- ... adapted to farming or ... nd has the advantage of ... low ground, which can ... ce, as above 60 acres ... foil and improvements ... r on the place, and the ... olying to the subscriber,

JAMES STEUART. ... July 5, 1785. ... g, from the subscriber, ... county, near Queen- ... POMPEY, about five ... gh, twenty-five years of ... faced, stammers in his ... ent away, a white in- ... land trousers; it is pro- ... e and dress, as he took ... pafs for a free man; it ... for Annapolis or Balti- ... to get on board some ... been used to this bay, ... ro, and secures him in ... him again, shall receive ... d by ... OBERT SANDERS.

ty, August 20, 1785. ... Mr. Williamson's en- ... cer, with large a star in ... ork in the right and an ... the owner may have him ... nd paying charges. ... R ALLEN, manager.

Charles-Street.