

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1786.

LONDON, December 1.

A FEW evenings since, a gentleman in Fleet-Street, who is remarkably fond of punning, being alarmed at the consequence that might arise from his family being continually playing at cards, addressed his son as follows:—You amused yourself last night upon All Fours, but I am determined not to put up with such behaviour any longer; it is really shocking to hear you brag that you have not been in bed all night, but playing at My Lady's Hoie; for my own part, I like as well as you to laugh and lay down, and am not averse to a Deal of Matrimony, but am afraid that your companions are all Knaves, from the highest to the lowest, and you will find yourself mistaken if you think to make Game of me I know your Tricks, and I am sure you will forfeit your Honours; you are digging your grave with your own Spades; if your pockets were full of Diamonds, you would lose them, and soon be within an Ace of ruin; in short, you deserve to be clubbed for having the Heart to treat one in this manner, therefore the Curle of Scotland attend you, and the Deuce take me if I suffer any more such Dealings

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, November 24.

In digging near where the ancient palace of Scoon stands, the workmen lately discovered upwards of twenty stone coffins, near eight feet below the surface, in which were deposited entire skeletons, one of which was larger than any of the rest, and supposed to measure near eight feet in length. Another skeleton above six feet in length, had over it a stone, with the following Latin inscription,—“Pro Anima Willel de Halla,” in Saxon characters, and on the top of which is cut a large sword and shield, not unlike the form of those swords used in the age of Sir William Wallace. Upon another of the stones was also an inscription. Near the above spot, and not far from the foundation of the old monastery, were also found an immense number of Scots coins.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 3.

The language and system of the French court seems to be an universal peace. Although France has been successful in rendering America independent, no advantage has been derived from thence. Commerce, in place of war, is now the chief object of France: she sees the great advantage England reaps from trade, and is anxious to bring about a commercial treaty with Britain, and is in daily expectation of the arrival of an envoy from London, to treat on that subject. Their next object is to enter into a treaty with Great Britain and Holland, to preserve the peace of Europe, and to mediate and settle any little difference that may arise in Germany. The French ambassador at Vienna is just returned from thence, and, it is said, brings strong assurances of the pacific disposition of the emperor. France is not now jealous of the prosperity of Britain. For the more it flourishes, the more of the produce of France will be taken off.

A letter from Morocco says, “I have just been witness to one of the most shocking spectacles I ever beheld. The emperor has caused near two hundred slaves belonging to his court, to suffer the most cruel death in public, relative to some irregularities he discovered in the seraglio. Going one evening (as is his usual custom) to visit his women, he observed a hurry and confusion, very uncommon in that place, and in a few minutes was surpris'd by the appearance of several men.—His rage at this sight cannot be described, but he being unattended, many fortunately effected their escape. The seraglio was immediately searched, but nothing discovered that could throw any further light on this affair, and though the torture has not been spared, it has hitherto been used without success. I cannot learn what fate has attended the women, as every thing done within those walls is kept a profound secret. It is supposed that a design was formed by some Europeans to carry off several of the women, and had gained admittance by rich presents to the eunuchs, and this is the more probable, as some of them have been raising ever since.

The emperor now constantly appears in yellow, a colour by which he always chooses to denote that he has put off the qualities of a man, and assumed those of the most savage brute; the sight of which makes those about him tremble in silent apprehensions of immediate death, from his own hand, or those of his executioners. When I compare the situation of these poor people with that of our own countrymen, I cannot help exclaiming, O! happy men! whose persons are protected from every oppression of power. Blessed country! where men are not subject

to become the victims of a lawless tyrant's rage, and where women, unrestrained by any barbarous customs, enjoy with freedom all the rights of nature. Let not faction and discord endanger the blessings you now possess, but let unanimity among yourselves secure them to ages yet to come.”

Very near thirty years ago, a remarkable execution happened in Surry—One Gregory was hanged for horse stealing, and at the same time no less than 11 of his own sons were hung by his side, on the same gallows, for repeated crimes of the same nature: and what is yet more singular, one Coleman, with his 5 sons were hung on the same gallows, at the same moment, in all 18 in number.

The demand of three marriage portions will we understand, be made by the minister in the ensuing sessions of parliament; one of fifty thousand pounds for the princefs royal, and two of forty thousand pounds for princefs Elizabeth and princefs Augusta.

Dec. 12. By a letter from Anglesea, we have this day received the melancholy account of between sixty and seventy persons being drowned on Monday night, the 3rd instant, about 8 o'clock, in crossing the river Menas, in the Tally Vo le ferry boat, from the town of Carnarvon to the Anglesea shore; among the unfortunate number were a clergyman and his wife, and many very reputable farmers. What made the scene so very distressing, was the boat striking on a sand bank half channel over, which filled her instantly with water, the boat being too heavy laden with such a number of people on board. All the people then quitted the boat, and went on the sand bank, which was at that time dry. Their cries were soon heard on the Carnarvon and Anglesea shores. Many boats went to their assistance; but from the violence of the wind, and the sea running so very high, no relief could be given them, though repeated trials were made by the boats; but they durst not venture too near the sand, because if they had touched them, they would have shared the same fate. Only one man was saved out of the whole, by his being an extraordinary swimmer. And on Tuesday the 6th, another boat belonging to the same ferry, with forty passengers on board, was in the greatest danger, and would have shared the same fate with the former, but for the great exertions of the ferrymen and others on board.

The French cabinet appears to be very desirous that it should be generally understood, the chief end of their negotiations is to preserve the present peace of Europe, which, as it is undoubtedly for their own interest, some credit may be given to the preamble of the different treaties lately published by them to the world, and which seem to be worded with more than ordinary care. The unwearied pains also taken by the French ministry, to settle the dispute between the emperor and the Dutch, speak still more forcibly their pacific intentions. It is further well known that it will be some years, even with the greatest frugality, before their finances will be in a situation to invite them to hostilities, therefore, it is to be hoped, mankind will grow wise through necessity, and instead of destroying each other, by authorized murder, improve their own happiness, and their country's wealth, by the increase of commerce, and the improvement of those local advantages which every country possesses.

Last Friday morning a man who blacks shoes under the Dean's gateway, St. Paul's Church yard, undertook for a wager of one guinea, to hop from a public house at Holloway, known by the name of Mother Red Cap, to the top of Highgate Hill, with his foot in his right hand, in one quarter of an hour, which he performed in thirteen minutes and an half, to the astonishment of as great a number of spectators, as is supposed ever gathered together on a like occasion.

We are well informed, that it is the determination of ministry not to take any steps whatever in the Irish business, till the unprejudiced and unbiassed voice of the Irish nation shall demand a revival of the propositions. In fact, the executive ministers of both countries have pledged their words, that they shall not interfere; and it would be doing but little justice to the honour and veracity of these gentlemen, to suppose that they will not be scrupulously observant of their engagements.

On Saturday the 29th of November, a race was ran in St. George's Fields, by two old men of the parish of Newington, from the turnpike in St. George's Fields, next Blackman-street, to the Bun-house near the Asylum, and back. The bet was for five shillings worth of punch, besides by-bets, to not less than perhaps fifty pounds.—The age of the old man is 76 years, one month and a few days; the

age of the young man 63 years and a few days. The race was won by the young man after a very hard contest, by about three yards, owing to the old man having a fall. The race was run in twelve minutes, one half and three seconds.—Length of ground, one mile and upwards—What is most remarkable, the old man cheerfully paid for the punch, and diverted the company with a good song, when the young man could not hold up his head, and many are of opinion it will be his death. The old man offered to run him for 50l at any future day.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) November 26.

On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, Mr. Thomas Moon, a resident of this town, was shot dead in his own house, the report of the pistol instantly alarmed the neighbours, and upon inquiry being made by a magistrate, Mr. John Richardson was taken up on suspicion, and committed to gaol. Next morning the coroner's inquest sat on the body, and by the evidence produced before them, it appeared that the shot was fired by one M'Namara, late master of a vessel, in consequence of a dispute having arisen between him and the deceased, and that Mr. Richardson had acted as a second in the affair; upon which the jury brought in their verdict “wifful murder by both”—The said M'Namara having eluded the search made for him during the night, was apprehended next day, by Mr Richardson's brother at L. Vou, and immediately sent up to town, and committed to gaol. This tragical vent having originated from a dispute of a most trifling nature, at a game of cards in a tavern, affords a striking lesson and warning to young people in particular, not to frequent such places, where they must inevitably suffer in their morals, and may, when they little think of it, be reduced (as in this instance) to the extreme of danger or of guilt: It also shews the folly and danger for third persons more especially, to keep alive and aggravate such little differences, as without the cruel officiousness of pretended friends, might have been buried in oblivion.

Extract of a letter from captain Marshall, commanding the light rangers from camp in the centre of the island.

Yesterday I moved with what could be spared from the camp, to intercept Bala in his return from Rosaly, on our march through his old camp ground, Charles, the negro your excellency sent me, being advanced in our front some distance, perceived two centinels posted there, and he from that was ure Bala was then in his camp; we immediately marched for it, and after very hard labour we came to a mountain near 400 feet high, which we ascended by the assistance of the vines, and descended in like manner: We immediately got sight of the camp, and saw some few take to the woods, we fired several shot, and a few were returned; we set fire to the camp and found a small boy of three years old; a woman was also shot, many different articles were found, such as a new militia jacket, a new cove-lid, and some blue jackets, and many small things, four firelocks were taken, and six destroyed, and we got a few pounds of powder.”

Extract of a letter from captain Marshall, to his excellency governor Oude, Castle Bruce, 30th December, 1785.

S I R,

Agresable to my last letter to your excellency, I marched for Harris's plantation on Tuesday morning, where I remained all night, and next day set out for that camp of Bala's, where the prisoner Gabriel had left him. Captain Garret's legion led the front, the detachment of the 30th regiment led by me in the centre, and the green legion in the rear. In this order we marched until 8 o'clock, when the advanced guard observed six runaways some distance in their front, of which captain Garret gave me immediate information, I ordered him to push on with lieutenant Egan and a party of the green legion as fast as he could, and if possible to take them before they could alarm their camp. He soon after saw seven more loaded with provisions, who were so closely pursued that they threw down their loads and cutlasses.

The prisoner informed captain Garret, that he was near the encampment he had left them in. He immediately ordered a party to secure a pass on their left, while he pursued on the right; I marched up the main path, with the detachment of the 30th regiment, and the remainder of the green legion. Captain Garret very soon entered the encampment, which he found abandoned. Being very much disappointed, I sent for Gabriel, and told him, that if he did not give me every information in his power, I would immediately put him to death. He said,