

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 21, 1786.

L O N D O N, July 4.

BY the last advices from the East Indies, the Dutch have sent there a much more considerable military force than is generally known in this country, and every ship that arrives there, whether for war or trade, is obliged to bring a certain quantity of military or naval stores, with materials for building new and repairing old fortifications, by which means in a short time the Mynheers will imperceptibly raise a considerable force in that part of the world, where they are already attempting to increase their influence with the natives, by presents, treaties, &c. &c.

Whenever this country is so unfortunate as to be engaged in a fresh war, it is more than probable the East will be the great theatre of it, as the West was in the last war, for our natural enemies look with an envious eye at our flourishing possessions in that quarter, where every thing wears an appearance that astonishes those who would be glad to see them in a different light.

July 7. Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his dispatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representation also made by the merchants interested in the commerce with America.

B O S T O N, September 4.

A sachem and two warriors, of the Oneida tribe of Indians, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, and we are told have been introduced to his excellency the governor.

By a gentleman, on whose veracity we can depend, who arrived in this town last Friday, from Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that on Tuesday last, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the court of common pleas, in that town, a mob, consisting of near fifteen hundred men, five hundred of whom were under arms, and headed by a captain of militia, assembled there, with the unreasonable intention of forcibly preventing the sitting of that court, which they effected, the judges, from their threats and proceedings, thinking it insecure to proceed in the business of their office.

The same gentleman adds, that a convention had been held in that county, which had voted, as their opinion, that the senate, courts of common pleas, and sessions, and the attorney-general, were grievances and common nuisances to the public, as well as unnecessary and expensive.

N E W - Y O R K, September 13.

Extra of a letter from Utrecht, July 3.

"The town of Wyk continues to receive from the different provinces sums of money to be appropriated to its defence. A few days ago a person who did not declare his name, offered 2000 florins, but on condition that the bailiff belonging to the court of justice, who is now in prison should be relieved; this, however, was not complied with, and the offer lost. Another person, who likewise concealed his name, generously made a present of the said sum, for the use of the burghesses, that they might not have to regret the loss of the former. These circumstances may appear trifling to foreigners, but they mark the spirit of the people.

"Some officers of the burghesses of this place appeared, on the 29th of last month, before the court of justice, agreeable to summons, to declare what they knew of a plan conceived by the burghesses to shut the gates of the city, and imprison the state of the province in case it should be determined to employ force against the town of Wyk, but this examination discovered nothing. One of the new-created tribunes of Utrecht has thought prudent to resign his office on pretence of not being duly qualified according to the articles of the new regulations, but the real cause of his retiring is more obvious."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 13.

A letter from his excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles from the United States, to his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister of foreign affairs at New-York, dated May 27, 1786, says, "As to the article of tobacco, which has become an important branch of remittance to almost all the states, I had the honour of communicating to you my proposition to the court to abolish the monopoly of it in their farm; the count de Vergennes was, I thought, thoroughly sensible of the expediency of this proposition, and disposed to befriend it; that the renewal of the lease of the farms had been consequently suspended six months, and was still in suspense; but that so powerful were the farmers general, &c. that I desisted of preventing the renewal of the farm at

that time. Things were in this state when M. de la Fayette returned from Berlin. On communicating to him what was on the carpet, he proposed to me a conference with some persons well acquainted with the commercial system of this country.—We met—they proposed the endeavouring to have a committee appointed to inquire into the subject. The proposition was made to the count de Vergennes, who befriend it, and had the M. de la Fayette named a member of the committee: he became, of course, the active and truly zealous member for the liberty of commerce; others, though well disposed, not choosing to oppose the farm openly. This committee has met from time to time; it shewed an early and decisive conviction that the measures taken by the farm to put the purchase of their tobacco into the monopoly on that side of the water, as the sale of them was on this, tended to the annihilation of commerce between the two countries. Various palliatives were proposed from time to time. I confess that I met them all with indifference, my object being a radical cure of the evil, by discontinuing the farm, and not a mere assuagement of it for the present moment, which, rendering it more bearable, might lessen the necessity of removing it totally, and perhaps prevent that removal. In the mean time the other branches of the farm rendered the renewal of the lease necessary, and it being said to be too far advanced to have the article of tobacco separated from it and suspended, it was signed in the month of March, while I was in England, with a clause, which is usual, that the king may discontinue when he pleases, on certain conditions. When I returned, I found here a memorial from the merchants of l'Orion, complaining of their having 6000 hogsheds of tobacco on hand, and of the distress they were under from the loss of this medium of remittance. I enclosed it to the count de Vergennes, and asked his interference. I saw him on the 23d instant, and spoke to him on the subject. He told me there was to be a committee held the next day at Berni, the seat of the comptroller-general, and that he would attend himself to have something done. I asked him if I was to consider the expunging that article from the farm, as desperate. He said that the difficulty of changing so ancient an institution was immense; that the king draws from it a revenue of twenty-six millions of livres; that an interruption of this revenue, at least, if not a diminution, would attend a change, that their finances were not in a condition to bear even an interruption, &c. Incidents enough will arise to keep this object in our view, and to direct the attention to it as the only point on which the interests and harmony of the two countries (so far as this article of their commerce may influence) will ultimately find repose. The committee met the next day. The only question agitated was how best to relieve the trade under its double monopoly. The committee found themselves supported by the presence and sentiments of the C. de Vergennes. They therefore resolved that the contract with Mr. Morris, if executed on his part, ought not to be annulled here; but that no similar one should ever be made hereafter; that so long as it continued, the farmers should be obliged to purchase from 12 to 15,000 hogsheds of tobacco a year, over and above what they should receive from Mr. Morris, from such merchants as should bring it in French or American vessels, on the same conditions contracting with Mr. Morris; providing, however, that where the cargo shall not be afforded, the prices shall be thirty-eight, thirty-six and thirty-four livres, for the first, second and third qualities of whichever the cargo may consist. In case of dispute about the quality, specimens are to be sent to the council, who will appoint persons to examine and decide on it. This is indeed the least bad of all the palliatives which have been proposed: but it contains the seeds of perpetual trouble.

"It is very easy to foresee that the farmers will multiply difficulties and vexations on those who shall propose to sell to them by force, and these will be making perpetual complaints, so that both parties will be kept on the fret. If, without fatiguing the friendly dispositions of the ministry, this should give them just so much trouble as may induce them to look to the demolition of the monopoly as a desirable point of rest, it may produce a permanent as well as temporary good. This determination of the committee needs the king's order to be carried into effect. I have been in hourly expectation of receiving official information that it is ultimately confirmed by him, but as yet it is not come, and the post will set out to day. Should it arrive in time, I will enclose it: should it not arrive, as I do not apprehend any danger of its being rejected, or even altered materially (seeing that M. de Vergennes ap-

proved of it, and M. de Calonne acquiesced) I have supposed you would wish to be apprized of its substance, for a communication of which I am indebted to the M. de la Fayette. Though you cannot publish it formally, till you know it is confirmed by the king, yet an unauthoritative kind of notice may be given to the merchants to put them on their guard, otherwise the merchants here, having the first knowledge of it, may by their agents purchase up all the tobaccos they have on hand, at a low price, and thus engross to themselves all the benefit.

"In the same letter I mentioned that the rice of Carolina, compared with that of the Mediterranean, was better and dearer. This was on my own observation, having examined both in the shops here, where they are retailed. Further inquiries gave me reason to believe that the rice of Carolina, on its arrival, is fouler and cheaper, and that it is obliged to be cleaned here before it is saleable; that this advances the price, but at the same time the quality also beyond that of the Mediterranean. Whether the trouble of this operation discourages the merchant, or the price the consumer, or whether the merchants of Carolina have not yet learnt the way to this market, I cannot tell. I find in fact that but a small proportion of the rice consumed here is from the American market, but the consumption of this article here is immense. If the makers of American rice, would endeavour to adapt their preparations of it to the taste of this country, so as to give it over the Mediterranean rice, the advantage of which it seems susceptible, it would very much increase the quantity for which they may find sale. As far as I have been able to find, it is received here on a favourable footing.

"I have the honour of enclosing a copy of the contract with Mr. Morris, &c."

A letter from Messrs John Searle and Co. of Madeira, dated the 26th of July, and received by Mr George Meade of this city, September 11, 1786, says, "By a vessel just arrived from Mogadore, Messrs Allen and Aureigo of this place received a letter, acquainting them, that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the emperor, and that the ambassadors had taken their passage for Algiers. We with them equal success at that place, as we have not the least doubt of the first being a fact."

A N N A P O L I S, September 21.

Thomas Hughton and William Whiteley were chosen electors for Caroline county.

On Monday last, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, the electors of the senate met in this city, and the next day proceeded to ballot for fifteen senators, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. For the western shore, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Johnston, Richard Barnes, George Pater, John Hall, John Smith, Daniel Carroll, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires. For the eastern shore, John Henry, George Gale, Edward Lloyd, William Hemley, William Paca, and William Perry, Esquires.

Messieurs GREENS,

Be pleased to publish in your next gazette the following declaration and remonstrance of the grand jury of the eastern shore of this state. A. B.

WE, the grand jurors for the eastern shore of Maryland, taking into our most serious consideration the late daring and dangerous insurrection and riot excited, raised and committed, by a set of intemperate men in Charles county, in the month of June last, and being fully impressed with the dangerous and fatal consequences of such disorderly conduct, if not timely discountenanced and suppressed, do take this first opportunity that has offered since the commission of the above offence, solemnly and publicly to declare and proclaim to the world, our respect and veneration for our happy constitution, our perfect reliance on, and implicit confidence in, the wisdom, energy, and power of the laws to correct and redress all the real grievances and complaints of our citizens, our detestation and abhorrence of all disorderly and tumultuary assemblies, under any pretext whatever, and our determined resolution to support the civil authority of the state with our lives and properties.

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| Anthony Banning, foreman, | Josiah Adams, |
| Charles Williams, | Nicholas Martin, |
| James G. Heron, | G. Dawson, |
| J. Barnaby, | John Green, |
| Richard Pattison, jun. | Richard Callison, |
| Nathan Wright, | Vincent Hatchison, |
| David Smith, | John Chaires, |
| John Scarborough, | Rd. Tilghman, jun. |
| James Law, | William Hemley, |
| Levin Gillis, | James Evans, |