

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 31, 1787.

L O N D O N, February 16.

VERY extraordinary, and at the same time melancholy accident happened on Tuesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon.—A man who drove a cart loaded with hay, as he was passing through Cornhill by chance run against a gentleman's carriage and although no damage arose from it, put the owner in so violent a passion, that he jumped out of his coach, abused the man in very opprobrious terms, and taking the number of his cart, told him, that he would punish him in the severest manner. This had such an effect upon the fellow (who appeared to be a raw countryman) that he instantly fell into a fit, and not recovering for some time, he was taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital, where he expired in a few minutes after he was received into the house.—This melancholy event should operate as a caution to persons in the higher line of life, and warn them against exerting a savage authority over men, who, though inferior in rank, possess feelings more exquisite than their superiors.

Among the memorabilia of church-yard literature, the following has been sent us as deservedly curious; it is copied from a tomb-stone in the church-yard at Chester.—“Here lies Miss Mary Richards, the only surviving daughter of Mr. John Richards.”

March 27. Sedition and anarchy reign at Hoorn in their most frightful forms. The Orange party, which is the most numerous, on the 13th instant, fired upon the armed bugesses, when a carpenter had his leg broke. The popular tumult every hour becomes more violent, and we understand that the states of Holland have dispatched two companies of cavalry for the re-establishment of tranquillity. Hoorn is one of those small cities which votes in the States of Holland with the equestrian order, and the other small cities of the minority.

A letter from Youghall in Ireland, has the following article:—We had very blowing weather on this part of the coast, which has done a considerable deal of damage amongst our coasting vessels; five were lost in this harbour, and several small craft saved to pieces, and four vessels belonging to this harbour are on shore about a mile from this port, which we are afraid will be lost.—Some damage has been done on shore, but not so much as we expected, as it blew a perfect hurricane for about six hours. A fishing vessel was lost, and the master and his two apprentices were drowned, and we are afraid we shall hear of a great deal more damage being done. The storm began about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th inst. and lasted till six in the evening.

March 28. The report current at the Hague last week, gives an alarming account of the situation of North Holland: In many of the villages, and Horn and Enkhuysen in particular, the two parties of Patriots and Stadholdersians had risen to such a height, that vi & armis was wielded on both sides, with great fury and devastation.—Much blood had been spilt in consequence, and the magistrates had been obliged to abandon their respective towns. The states of Holland have ordered general Ruffel to send a detachment of cavalry and infantry, to establish peace and harmony amongst these terrible Mysbers.—The patriots, it seems, have been themselves the cause of this confusion, in endeavouring to promote what they call a just representation of the people in the government; which being evidently calculated to weaken the prince of Orange's power, roused the attention of his friends, who not to be behind hand, assailed them from all quarters and obliged these renowned patriots to act, not as they began on the offensive, but on the defensive.

Friday, by the express desire of general Elliott, some gentleman waited on a refiner in this city, to attend the process of extracting some gold and silver, actually contained in the brass cannon, brought up by Mr. Braithwaite, belonging to the Spanish floating batteries. The silver and gold are intended to be made into medals, to perpetuate the memory of this glorious event.

March 29. A letter from Italy says, “The inhabitants of Rimini have lived in the fields during the months of January and February, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, the earth having been in constant motion, and the houses which appeared best able to resist the shocks, having successively given way to their violence. The great church of St. Francis, the sumptuous monument of the munificence of the court of Malatesta, is entirely overthrown; the famous arch of Augustus, which seemed of strength sufficient to defy the effects of time for ages to come, is split in the middle; and Trajan's bridge has suffered considerable damage. The custom house is wholly in ruins, and more than 40

persons lost their lives from the fall of buildings in the city and its environs.”

Extra of a letter from Exeter, March 24.

“Yesterday came on to be tried here, before Mr. Justice Buller, and a special jury of the first gentlemen of the county; a cause of a very interesting and affecting nature, in which a young woman of this town was plaintiff, and a gentleman of property defendant. The action was brought for a breach of promise of marriage, under which the defendant had seduced the plaintiff, who proved pregnant, and he then married another lady. This cause excited the attention of the town to a considerable degree, and was conducted by Mr. Dallas, who pled for the plaintiff, with all the eloquence and power of reason; his speech was beautifully pathetic, and replete with the most alluring grace of oratory. The general indignation excited by the injury, occasioned the court (which is uncommonly spacious) to be thronged with all the beautiful women of the county, whose tears eloquently expressed the feelings of tenderness and pity. It is impossible to describe the effect of this speech upon the audience in general, who burst into frequent exclamations of applause, in despite of every attempt made by the officers of the court to silence the proceedings so uncommon and irregular in such a place; and at the conclusion, the plaudits were for a while incessant. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, nearly to the amount of the damages laid, to the unanimous satisfaction of the whole town.”

Extra of a letter from Lisbon, March 16

“Our court have revived their treaty with the emperor of Morocco for ten years, by which the port of Larache is to be open for the sole importation of the wines, fruit and other commodities of this kingdom, in preference to every other nation. The present to the emperor on this occasion is naval stores to the amount of 6000, and the ambassador, Muley Abdallah Saine, is sent home with them in the Cisne man of war.”

Extra of a letter from Rotterdam, March 23

“The Prince of Orange Yacht, is gone up the Scheld to Nimeguen, in order to convey his highness from thence to this city, from whence he will go over land to the Hague.—His highness has resolved to pass in a private manner, in order to prevent tumults in the places through which he will have occasion to pass, many of the inhabitants being mad with joy on the news of his return, which is expected daily.”

A letter from Copenhagen says that a fleet of men of war, consisting of eight ships of the line, and four frigates, which are designed to go against the Algerines, will be ready to put to sea by the 23d of April. This fleet is to join the Russians, who are expected to be in the Mediterranean by the middle of May. The same letter says, that it is expected some other Christian Powers will join them, in order to clear the Mediterranean of all piratical vessels.

April 4. In regard to the commercial treaty it is worthy of remark, that there are many persons in both England and France, who fancy that ruin must result from the treaty to their respective countries. The English, not very generously, it must be confessed, lament that if they escape ruin, still the treaty will have a bad effect, inasmuch as it will prove beneficial to the French; not recollecting, that unless the French were to find their account in some cases they never would be weak enough to carry the terms of the measure into effect. But, on the other hand, the French apprehend, that the English will not only be gainers, but that they will be almost in every case the principal gainers. They therefore, reprobate the measure in toto. They consider the French negotiators as having been over-reached by the English; and they predict, with no little degree of confidence, the disgrace of all who were concerned in so pernicious a system. Such are the opposite opinions of persons on both sides of the Channel. However, they do not strike forcibly at the merits of this system, for disappointed men must be expected to speak the language of chagrin, and factious nations will have their course.

Advices from l'Orient say, that a consul, appointed by the American congress for the management of commercial affairs, has lately arrived at that port, and has sent off his credentials to the court of Versailles.

Short statement of a bill, entitled, “An act for the better preventing vexatious suits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America previous to the treaty of peace, with the United States.”

“It recites, That during the late dissensions in America, many of his majesty's faithful subjects, in

consequence of their loyalty and attachment to the British government, have been deprived of their property, and the same has been vested in several of the now United States of America, by force of several acts of confiscation, and actions have been and may be brought against some of the said persons, for debts contracted by them in America previous to such confiscation, although the property so confiscated was sufficient to pay and discharge the same, and by such act of confiscation made liable thereto.

“It also recites, It is manifestly unjust, that any person should be sued in any court of judicature within his majesty's dominions for such debt or demand which has or might have been sued for and recovered out of such confiscated property; yet doubts have arisen, whether any sufficient remedy is provided for the same by the ordinary course of law.”

“It therefore enacts, That it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's courts in Great-Britain, or in any of his majesty's colonies, in which any action is brought against any of his majesty's faithful subjects whose property in America hath been confiscated by force of any act of the United States, for any debt contracted in America, prior to such confiscation, to order the proceedings in such action to be stayed upon the application of the defendant or defendants, in case it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the said court, that the debt was contracted in any of the said late colonies, and that the defendant was a possessor of property in the said United States of sufficient value, at the time of the confiscation thereof, to discharge the said debt, and that such property was by some act of confiscation made subject and liable to the payment thereof; and to make such further order, from time to time, for continuing the same, as shall be deemed just.”

S A L E M, May 5.

The brig Betsey, captain Clifford Byrne, arrived in this port on Wednesday last, in forty-seven days from Cadz.

On the 11th of March captain Byrne was in company with the master of an English vessel (captain Seagrove) in Cadiz bay, who left Algiers in January, and informed him, that while he lay at Algiers captains Stephens and Obrien (American gentlemen in captivity at that place) dined on board with him; that they lived at the house of a French merchant, and paid two dollars a month for their liberty; and that captain Stephens's crew were all in the king's household, waiting-men to his majesty, who is exceeding fond of them.

Captain Seagrove further informed captain Byrne, that he went to Mazagan (in the emperor of Morocco's dominions) to lead with corn, but was ordered to quit that place within twelve hours, as it was a free port for the Americans only.

B O S T O N, May 4.

The commissioners appointed by the general court to promise pardons, &c. to a certain description of persons concerned in the late rebellion, have given notice, that “Seven hundred and ninety, whose names will be lodged in the secretary's office, have received a promise of indemnity, and the chief of them, without any reservation whatever,—that the commissioners, in the prosecution of their business, have directed their inquiries to the occasion of the insurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The result of this inquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of causes which have been co-operating to produce so much evil, public and private debts, and the latter especially, have been the most operative—that an undue use of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principal cause of this accumulation of debts.” And that “from what appeared of the disposition of the people with whom they had business to transact, there is a flattering prospect, if an uniform system of government should be pursued, if so many examples, and so many only, should be made, as will be necessary to produce a conviction, that government must and will be supported; and if the mercy of government should be extended to the qualified subjects of it,—that in those counties, which have been lately torn by dissension, government will be more firmly established, than it has been at any period since the revolution.”

N E W B U R Y P O R T, May 2.

A gentleman at New-York relates the following account for fact, he having it from such authority as puts the truth of it quite out of dispute: “A Mr. Shackford some time since from Picataqua, having the misfortune of discontent with his wife, left that place for Surinam; on his arrival there, he left the vessel he first sailed in, and took the command of