

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1796.

LONDON, October 18th

From the speech of the lord lieutenant of Ireland on opening the Irish Parliament, October 13th.

My lords and gentlemen, I HAVE his majesty's commands to acquaint you that he has thought it necessary to require your attendance in parliament at this early period, and to refer to your deliberate wisdom at a time when the ambitious projects of our enemies, have threatened to interrupt the happiness and prosperity of his people, by making a descent on his kingdom and Great-Britain. And although his majesty looks forward with the utmost confidence to the spirit, loyalty, and ability of his faithful people of Ireland to repel such an attack, it will yet become your wisdom to neglect no precautions which may preclude the attempt, or secure the earliest means of turning it to the confusion of the enemy.

His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct in addition to be made to the regular forces in this kingdom, by troops sent from Great-Britain, the greater part of which are already arrived; and in pursuance of his majesty's commands, I have also encouraged the loyal and zealous disposition which has generally displayed itself, to associate in arms under his majesty's authority, for the better security of property, and the preservation of tranquillity and good order.

My lords and gentlemen, The expediency of the rigorous measures which you have adopted in the last session of parliament has been amply proved by the outrages, which they were intended to suppress, having in a great measure subsided. I am, however, to lament that in one part of the country good order has not yet been entirely restored, and that in other districts a treatable system of secret insurrection, by the administering of illegal oaths, still continues, although no means within the reach of government have been left untried to counteract it.

The prosperity and resources of the kingdom, so highly improved by your meritorious care, still remain unimpaired by the pressure of the war; and I trust to your unremitting attention for the further advancement of our national prosperity.

D. U. R. L. N., September 29.

Sunday evening, as Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Thomas Mead, of Drumcondra, near Ardee, was walking in the garden, accompanied by her sister, Miss Whiston, they were attacked in a most furious manner, by a mad dog. The animal first leaped on Mrs. Mead's back, without doing any other injury. He afterwards ran at her sister, and bit one of her arms and legs in a most shocking manner, and withdrew. The dog, after going a short distance, returned, as if not contented with what he had done, leaped on her, and entirely tore the nose from her face. She has since continued in a most deplorable state. The animal afterwards bit eleven people in the town, and a number of pigs, dogs, &c. He was pursued by a party of the Dublin militia, who overtook and shot him, about a mile from the town.

It is remarkable, that though vessels from the West-Indies, and bound to the same quarter of the globe, have been for some time in the river, unloading their cargoes of sugar, &c. they have not taken on board any beef or butter, unless for sea stores, though last year, before this time, there were large exports of provision for Jamaica and the leeward islands. The chief reason assigned is, that such articles can be obtained at cheaper rates in the ports of the United States of America, than in those of this country, especially beef, which, from circumstances, we hope, must very soon fall in price.

HALLOWELL, November 26.

Last Saturday afternoon Henry McCauland, who is confined in gaol in this town for the murder of Mrs. Wiza of Pittston, and burning the church there, in October, 1795, had his trial at Wjffasser, July, 1797; but judgment was suspended on the supposition of his being insane, after having solicited Mr. Partridge, the goaler, for three or four days to come into his room and clean his shoes—he accordingly went in and took the shoes out and carried them to the door, and while he was doing this, his child, about two years old, followed him in, and McCauland, as usual, carried the child—Mr. Partridge then flew out for something to carry away the shoes in, and McCauland immediately seized a large club which he had concealed in his bed, and struck the child on the head; the mother, who stood near the door, heard the blow and flew to the child, but did not reach it before she had received the blow on the head; it was apparently lifeless, but revived in about ten minutes, and there are hopes of its recovery, although the skull appears to have been cracked by the blow. While the attention of the family was taken up with

the child, McCauland ran to the door and attempted to escape, but was prevented. It is supposed that McCauland intended to have killed Mr. Partridge and made his escape; but, perhaps, fearing he could not effect this, he struck the child.

NEWBURYPORT, December 5.

MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Samuel Payard, to Messrs. Coombs and Wheelwright, dated London, October 6, 1796.

In every case of appeal from a vice-admiralty court in the West-Indies to the court of appeals here, the first step that is necessary, and without which no sentence of restitution in favour of the American claimants can be obtained, is to send forward a complete copy of the proceedings of the vice-admiralty court below. In your case of the brig Starb, none has yet been received.

I had procured a copy from the court of admiralty here, to obtain the copy of proceedings in question, which process was sent to our secretary of state, and is returned.

You had best ascertain whether our government has been able to send forward a copy of the same proceedings to your case, and if not, it is highly expedient that you should take measures as early as possible to have such copy forwarded to me without delay. It would not be amiss to add (where that has not been already done) copies of original invoices, letters and such other papers as relate to your vessel and cargo, accompanied by a power of attorney.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

SAMUEL PAYARD.

The above is published for the information of any who may be concerned in similar cases.

S. A. L. B. M., December 2.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated September 10.

A Dane arrived here yesterday, and says he was boarded just to the windward of this island, two days ago, by a Moorish cruiser, full of men, but with five guns only. She had been out some time, and was very foul; it is feared she has taken some American. She belonged to Safex or Mogadore. There is a great trade carried on at the latter place for wheat, which is purchased for half a dollar per bushel, and shipped to Lisbon, &c. There are two rival brothers on this coast contending for the throne, and their cruifers take all vessels indiscriminately bound to or from the ports of the other.

There are ten or twelve sail of Americans here. Captain Coffin, of the ship Ocean, for New-York, has just left the island for Madras.

BOSTON, December 4.

A letter from Hallowell of the 26th ult. says, We have snow two feet on a level, and our river is frozen up.

Wednesday last a lad, the son of a Mr. Hall, at the north part of the town, was crushed to death, by the falling of a pile of boards, on a wharf.

The same morning a negro fellow, by the name of Dick, was found drowned near the bridge at West-Boston.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, of a late date, received yesterday.

Dry cod fish is always a suitable article for this market, and sells from 3200 to 4400 rs. per quintal of 128 lb. from on board, the buyers paying the duties, payments at 3 and 4 months credit.

Good heavy white grain, wheat would now sell at 260 to 240 rs. per alqueir, on board. There is a want of soft grain wheat; but plenty of the hard grain from Barbary; the enclosed list is the retail price, this day, in the corn market, and extra charge of landing is about 45 to 50 rs. per alqueir, which is paid by the purchaser, if sold on board.

Indian corn is also wanted; the yellow round grain, most esteemed, would sell from on board, 220 to 260 rs. per alqueir, as in quantity the charge is the same as the wheat.

Pipes, hogheads, and barrel staves, meet a sale; but at present there is a large supply; the Boston and Carolina staves, will not answer; such as come from Philadelphia and N. York, will.

Pipe staves, if good, fetch 30,000 per 1000, Hhd. do. slow sale, best, 34,000 per 27 do. Bbl. do. 30,000 per 100.

All sorts of naval stores, very unsaleable, in general, such as masts, spars, pitch, tar, and resin, but being imported from Ireland, by the retailers, as wanted, no certain encouragement for the importation from America.

Buyer's list, and now for year, an 20 rs. 15 lb. white, and black eyed beans always sell from 220 to 240 rs. per alqueir, yellow wax sells for 300

per lb. bleached wax at 340 rs. per lb. Ship bread sells readily from 3000 to 4000 rs. per quintal, as in quantity; water and milk biscuit for crackers, sell in proportion, shipped in small kegs; flour and rice are not admitted for sale; but may be licensed in times of scarcity, or held for exportation; good sound well cured hams will sell quick at 120 rs. per lb. any quantity will meet sale.

Caution must be used that no fish or hams, in quantity, are brought with grain, as they will heat and injure each other. Barley, 1000 per alqueir, American wheat, 620 per alqueir. Ditto 600 per alqueir.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

From the Diary. This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out on the Coffee-house wharf, which in the course of about three hours extended its ravages to the City market. The buildings destroyed were for the most part of wood, containing groceries, and articles of ship chandlery. The progress of the fire was irresistible. The turpentine and spirits, which lay on the wharves and floors, added tenfold rage to this useful but destroying element.

Fifty-four houses it is said are reduced to ashes, and the general loss is estimated at the enormous sum of one million dollars. The property destroyed in this way is felt by the community as well as the individual. It is a deprivation of a great and productive capital, a circumstance that renders every man whatever be his profession or condition of life a real sufferer. What must be the feelings of the young adventurer, who in the rules of the night lost his little all! What must be the emotions of those who have been deprived of every thing in a few hours that the honest industry of many anxious years had accumulated. No man of ordinary sympathy can survey this scene of ruin and desolation without sorrowful and distressing emotions. Thus, in a moment, are families reduced to the pressure of the most painful indigence. Then in a moment is the wealthy trader torn down from the eminence to which enterprise and exertion have raised him. But the voice of distress shall not be heard, in vain the protecting benevolence of our fellow-citizens, will open an asylum to the unfortunate sufferer!

Dec. 13. We are happy to find that the loss sustained by the late fire, will be in a part mitigated to the proprietors, as a number of the buildings were insured. This instance plainly proves the advantages resulting from this excellent institution.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, the Senate in a body waited on the President of the United States at his house, when the Vice-President, presented the following address in answer to his speech to both houses at the opening of the session.

WE thank you, Sir, for your faithful and detailed exposure of the existing situation of our country; and we sincerely join in sentiments of gratitude to an overruling Providence, for the distinguished share of public prosperity, and private happiness, which the people of the United States so peculiarly enjoy.

We are fully sensible of the advantages that have resulted from the adoption of measures (which you have successfully carried into effect) to preserve peace, cultivate friendship, and promote civilization, amongst the Indian tribes; on the western frontiers;—feelings of humanity, and the most solid political principles, equally encourage the continuance of this system.

We observe with pleasure, that the delivery of the military posts, lately occupied by the British forces, within the territory of the United States, was made with cordiality, and promptitude, as soon as circumstances would admit; and that the other provisions of our treaties with Great-Britain and Spain; that were objects of eventual arrangement, are about being carried into effect, with entire harmony and good faith.

The unfortunate, but unavoidable difficulties that opposed a timely compliance with the terms of the Algerine treaty, are much to be lamented; as they may occasion a temporary suspension of the advantages to be derived, from a solid peace with that power, and a perfect security from its predatory warfare; at the same time, the lively impressions that affected the public mind, on the redemption of our captive fellow-citizens, afford the most laudable incentives to our exertions, to remove the remaining obstacles.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force for its protection against foreign insult and depredation, and your solicitude to attain that object will be always proportionate to its magnitude.

The necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures, by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement of the cultivation of beards, (com-