

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1784.

L I S B O N, June 9.

THE viceroy of Rio-Janeiro has sent a serpent to his majesty, which is upwards of twenty feet long, and thicker than a man's arm; what is more remarkable is, that it is alive yet, although it has neither eat nor drank for twenty five months; the king has ordered it to be put into one of the fountains of the botanic garden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10. Several European artists, induced by the liberality of his highness, are expected in this city. They are to teach the Turks the art of building ships in a more regular manner than has hitherto been practised. The janissaries are not only exercised in the European manner, but the grand vizier has proposed to the divan to receive into the armies of his sublime highness a corps composed of strangers, whose daily evolutions may raise an emulation among the Turkish soldiers. Although the divan have not yet acceded to this proposition, the grand vizier flatters himself that it will take place.

AMSTERDAM, July 22. We have received advice, that the English have delivered up to us two of our factories in Bengal, and also Trincomale and Oitenburgh, in Ceylon; and the French have so well fortified the first of those places, that it is deemed one of the best in India. There is already in it a Dutch garrison of 1200 men.

L O N D O N, June 26.

Not many years ago there died in Wales an honest Welsh farmer, who was 103 years of age: by his first wife he had 30 children; by his second 10; by his third 4; and by two concubines 7. His youngest son was 31 years younger than his eldest; and 800 persons, descended from his body, attended the funeral.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Providence, dated April 22, to his friend in Glasgow.

"This place bids fair to become a flourishing settlement, from the number of the refugees of property now settled, and daily coming into these islands (Bahamas) from New York, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas. Indigo, they have now fully agreed, can be brought to perfection. The only want was fresh water, which frequently ran short on some of the islands; but there is now a fresh water river discovered on Andros island; along the banks of which runs a valuable tract of land, fit in every respect for the culture of indigo. Nothing is wanting to render this a most flourishing settlement, but the making of it a free port. Government cannot do less, for the encouragement of a set of men who have suffered so much for their loyalty, and who are the most numerous and respectable part of the inhabitants. If this is done, they will engross the whole of the trade from the north side of Cuba, (which almost joins the Bahamas) likewise of the Floridas, and perhaps of the Mississippi."

July 13. "The tobacco trade, that important article of lucrative import from America, which employs to many ships, and gives bread to such numbers of British seamen, will be entirely lost to this kingdom, should American independence once be established. The French will engross that article entirely." This was the language of our advocates for the American war; who beheld such scenes of poverty and distress in the lots of colonies, or, as they termed it, in the dismemberment of the empire. The excellence of their foresight is now made conspicuous by facts, when we read in the Liverpool bills of entry, that 1160 hogheads of tobacco were imported to that place in the course of only the two last weeks.

July 16. They write from France that commerce is at present in a very flourishing condition. They are at this instant loading 21 ships at Bourdeaux, 11 at Nantes, 6 at Rochelle, and 6 at Marseilles. On the 29th of June, 29 sail failed from the first mentioned port, 20 from the second, and 7 from Rochelle. There have arrived 21 at Bourdeaux from the colonies, 3 at Bayonne, 16 at Nantes, 5 at l'Orient, 1 at Honfleur, and 1 at Dunkirk. By the latest accounts from the West-India islands, there had just arrived 11 ships from Nantes, 6 from Havre de Grace, 4 from Rochelle, and 3 from Dunkirk.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 29.

"The infant Charlotte Joachime, eldest daughter of the prince of Asturias, who is only nine years of age, has given within these few days the most extraordinary proofs of knowledge; proofs equally extraordinary on account of her sex and tender age. On the 18th of this month, in the presence of the principal persons of the court, invited on purpose, she supported an examination on the truth of religion, and of the sacred history; the progress she had made in this branch of education, gave great satisfaction to the company. But the examination she underwent every question that was put to her concerning the history of Spain, from the earliest accounts of the 17th century, and every question concerning the origin, rise, perfection and declension of the Castilian tongue. Several authors in that language being presented to her, she gave an exact and critical analysis of all the words, ad apturam libri. On the 21st, her royal highness performed a third exercise, pertaining to geography and the knowledge of the spheres. The young princess not only answered a great number of questions put to her in this science, but likewise gave the solution of many problems, and demonstrated upon the map every thing that was asked.

On the 14th, she underwent a fourth examination, in which she expounded, ad apturam libri, the commentaries of Julius Cæsar, Cicero's offices, Cicero on old age, and on friendship, and his paradoxes. She translated into Castilian every passage that was pointed out, giving a grammatical analysis of each word. Then, when the same works were presented to her in Spanish, she translated them into Latin. At last, to add to the satisfaction which the company had enjoyed, an harangue in Castilian was dictated to her, which she repeated immediately in Latin, without any assistance, unless the explanation of some words of which she had not learned the meaning. After this, the young princess gave the same proofs of her knowledge of the French tongue as she had given in the Latin. She answered in that tongue to all questions put to her, and translated several authors."

August 5. It was confidently said on Saturday, that Mr. Pitt and a great personage had quarrelled. Mr. Pitt begins to see through the scheme of the India company. But those invisibles behind the throne, will not permit him to retract a syllable, as their existence as directors depends entirely on the support of Mr. Hastings's parliament.

It is an absolute fact, that no less than three thousand rich natives, including princes and princesses, have been wantonly put to death in the east, within these ten years, merely that the murderers might possess the riches of the murdered. And this too in open defiance of divine wrath and indignation of such heinous practices; for the vengeance of Heaven has in general pursued the English East-India despots when they returned home; most of them either dying raving mad, hung themselves, or cut their throats!

Extract of a letter from Leeds, (Yorkshire) June 15.

"The following curious advertisement was last week stuck up at Lorton, near Cockermouth. To all my loving friends As my wife has for some time past been rather Cowly and I like to get the upper hand of me I am at last firmly resolved to pock her of some way or other therefore if any of my loving friends want to borrow or buy a wife they shall be supplied upon the most reasonable terms.—N. B. They must apply soon or she will be disposed of."

August 9. The learned Dr. Heister, of Grotingen, many years since, conjectured that several persons who died in decay in the night time, lost their lives by the vapours which exhaled from large noses placed in close bed-chambers. The present celebrated Dr. Ingenhouz has just confirmed this doctrine, and requests those who have any doubts upon the point, to try an easy experiment; which is to shut up a small bunch of flowers under a glass bell in the night, taking care to put a little water on the dish on which the bell rests, to prevent all communication between the external air and that under the bell. The flowers will be found to have suffered nothing, but they will have corrupted the air in which they have been shut up, in proportion to the volume of the plants compared with the volume of the air on which they have acted, and also in proportion to the nature of the plants.

A candle put in the air will go out, and a common plant shut up with a volume of air ten times larger than itself, will make it so destructive as to kill an animal in a few seconds. This is a matter which concerns every body, and is worthy attention.

August 17. Irish affairs still wear a disagreeable aspect. The moderation and wisdom, however, of some leading men there have had good effect in curbing the licentious wantonness of the populace, and during the approaching recess, ministers will, it is hoped, direct their attention to a perfect amity and union with that country.

August 18. A governor is appointed for Louisbourg, who takes with him proper persons to work the coal-mines, which have been long pointed out as objects of first consideration in that part of the world. The colonies there will be immediately of immense value; and former administrations will find it difficult to excuse themselves for having neglected them, and left the opening of them to the juvenile prudence of Mr. Pitt.

August 19. We have received from an officer, a knight of Malta, who served in the attack upon Algiers, on board the Patrona galley, commanded by the chevalier de Village, a succinct account of the whole proceedings of the fleet. He informs us, that they made eight distinct attacks, the first on the 12th, and the last on the 21st ult. and that though their valour was conspicuous, their efforts have not been crowned with success; they retired without accomplishing their object. Our correspondent says, that nothing could exceed the gallantry of the combined fleets, except the warlike spirit of the infantry officers in general behaved with uncommon enterprise and skill. The commander, Don Antonio Barcello, gained himself most distinguished praise. His conduct and example inspired the armament, and he was nobly seconded by his major-general, Don Joseph Lorenzo de Gaveoches, a man of great intelligence and skill, Don Salona, the son of the admiral, col. de Sallas, Don Barintos, Monf. de Village, who was taken by the lord Hood, after a memorable defence of his ship the lord Jason, the major-general of the Portuguese fleet, Don Domingo Lema, and Don Macuel Vetezabel, made themselves above others conspicuous. At the same time, he says, it will make Englishmen proud to hear that a British volunteer has carried off the individual honours of the siege.—Henry Vernon, Esq; nephew to the gallant admiral, Sir Edward Vernon, in every

attack and retreat, conducted himself with such uncommon enterprise, that he attracted the notice of the commanders. In the fourth attack he was the happy instrument to save the life of Don Barcello, when the boat in which they both were, was struck by a shot from the fort of Castillo del Farel. In the seventh attack Mr. Vernon was wounded in the arm, but even after his wound he had the gallantry and good fortune to cut off a detachment of Turkish boats, 24 in number, which were annoying the large ships from the point of Pa cado. The result of his gallantry was, that when the admiral determined to enter the port of Algiers, he proposed to Mr. Vernon and col. de Sallas to take each the command of a vessel to lead in; they accepted the offer, but the officers, in council of war, determined on the inexpediency of the measure, on account of the certain slaughter, with the little success that must ensue, after severe losses they had met with in eight gallant actions; they therefore retired to Spain, after burning many parts of the town, but without either its capture or extinction.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, August 11.

THE bill for allowing a drawback on exportation to the United States, and to the British colonies in America, of the duties on hemp, iron, sail cloth, and cordage, originally imported from the Baltic, was read a second time.

Mr. Eden said, that he had stated to the house on a former day, some doubts as to the propriety of this measure, in the manner in which it was proposed to carry it into effect: he was now able to give the house the grounds of those doubts. When Ireland was admitted to a participation of the trade with the British colonies, it was stipulated in the act passed for that purpose, that Ireland should lay a duty on her own iron on exportation, that should equalise the duty in England, so that neither country should have an advantage over the other at market: this was an express compact; so much so indeed, that the ports in America were not opened to Irish ships carrying commodities which they were not formerly allowed to export, until it was certified that the parliament of Ireland had actually laid on the equalising duty: thus was the compact completed on both sides: he left it to the house to judge how far it might be thought an infringement of the principle of that compact, if England should allow a drawback, while the Irish were obliged by the letter and spirit of the compact, to pay a duty on the exportation of their own iron, which by rendering the commodity dearer, would of course enable the English, relieved by the drawback from the duty, to undersell the Irish in foreign markets. He was convinced that no intention existed any where to break this compact; and no doubt it would be thought just and equitable that the Irish should take off the duty imposed on iron in consequence of the compact; but as the parliament of Ireland was not sitting at present, and as he did not think there was any very pressing necessity for passing the bill this session in England, it might perhaps be proper to wait till the parliaments of both kingdoms should be sitting together; and then they could go hand in hand in the business, without giving either the least jealousy as to the faithful observance of the compact between both. There was another consideration that he wished to throw out; and that was, that no drawback was at present allowed on cordage, but he found it was proposed to allow it in this bill. The principle on which the bill was grounded was this: that as a drawback is already allowed on the exportation of iron to any European state, so it is now to be granted on exportation to America: but though this held good as to iron and hemp, it did not at all apply to cordage, as the exportation of which no drawback whatever was given; on the contrary, it was expressly declared by an act of queen Anne, that there should not. This being the case, he apprehended that a bill which was calculated only to extend to one country a drawback not allowed to another, no article could be an object of such a bill, on which no drawback to any country was at present granted by law; and therefore he thought the word cordage should be left out of the bill.

Mr. Dundas observed, that the principle of the bill was well founded; for in the first place, as a drawback of duty on iron and hemp was allowed on exportation to any European state, it followed from the same principle, that it ought to be allowed on exportation to the United States of America, which by the late revolution, were now as foreign to us, as any powers in Europe, and indeed it would be found policy to extend the drawback to iron and hemp exported to the United States, that this country might still be the carrier of those articles to America, which the might cease to be, if by selling dearer than other countries, she should lay the Americans under the necessity of sending directly to Russia; and not through the medium of England, for the hemp and iron they should want. In the next place, it would be highly proper, that Canada and Nova-Scotia should be put at least on as good a footing as the United States; for it would be cruel and impolitic to allow the drawback in favour of states which no longer belong to us; and refuse it to those which still continue to be our own colonies. The principle of the bill being thus established, it remained for him to answer the arguments that had been urged against it on the ground of temporary inexpediency. No man was