

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 14, 1785.

L I E G E, November 17.

Learn from Rome, that the pope will, in a few days, issue a bull for the abolition of the order of St. Bernard, of which there are several considerable abbeys of both sexes, whose revenues are calculated to amount to upwards of a million of florins. It is also said, that a bull will speedily follow for the extinction of the order of Benedictines.

HAGUS, November 28. A report is current, that the last courier from Paris brought a confirmation of the approaching march of the French troops, to form two armies of observation, one in Flanders, and the other in Alsace: and further, that the court of France has offered to supply the republic with 2000 light troops, leaving to their High Mightinesses the power of appointing a commander of the said troops.

The admiralty of Zealand, are equipping 11 men of war, besides the squadron in Flushing-Roads, of which there are one of 54, 56, and 60 guns; the smaller ones are cruisers.

CARLSBOURG, (Transylvania) December 9. The tranquillity in these parts is far from being re-established, nor has the proclamation issued by government, on the 18th of November, at all terrified the rebels. On the contrary, their number seems daily to increase, and they have only retired into mountains that are inaccessible, and to the villages near them, where they find refuge, subsistence, and even partisans. They not only murder the nobility who oppose them, but also all the military. In the environs of Offenhayn they reduced a detachment of twenty soldiers to such straits, that lieutenant Meschertazy, hastening to their assistance with ten men, was surrounded by them on his march, and killed with eight of his party. Lieutenant Scholtz was likewise so completely surrounded by them in the mountains near Thorozko, that he was obliged to make his way through them, sword in hand, with the loss of eleven of his hussars.

We just now learn, that major Stranich, after retreating, in order to receive some reinforcements, has attacked the rebels so vigorously, that he has forced five thousand of them to lay down their arms, on condition of being included in the general pardon. This number, however, appears to be rather exaggerated, and there is still a body of nine thousand rebels in the environs of Thorda and Thorozko.

LEYDEN, December 9. Recruiting parties are now visiting all the towns in Holland, to enlist volunteers both for the sea and land forces. The men do not, however, engage with any degree of alacrity, for the former, though the bounties are very high. The university of this place have engaged to raise a regiment for the service of the states, of which the marquis of Ter Ver is appointed colonel, and many of the nobility in New-Holland have accepted commissions in it. The encouragement is twenty ducats, but it has not yet brought more than two hundred men.

PARIS, December 10. On the 29th ult. a few minutes after ten in the evening, were felt at Strasbourg, and throughout Alsace, several shocks of earthquakes, which were very violent in some parts of that province.

Dec. 30. An East-India company is formed here, consisting of 100 proprietors, who have each advanced 100,000 livres, amounting to ten millions, which are to be employed in purchasing merchandise of Bengal of the English. This society is not to provide ships; they will freight the number which they shall have occasion for to trade to the ports of India, and even to Canton, where the marine will go to exchange with the Chinese such articles as they may want for linen clothes.

A letter from the marquis de Buffy mentions, that Tippo Saib retains an implacable hatred to the English; it is apparent that this prince has not much love for his own country. He is extremely desirous to visit France, of which our officers have not failed to make the greatest entreaties.

FRANKFORT, December 27. The emperor's equipage, under the command of captain Truber de Scheinfeldt, arrived here the day before yesterday from Hanau, escorted by four horse-chasseurs, who, after some repose, pursued their route for Brussels.

A letter from Paris, dated the 26th current at night, says, 50 regiments of infantry, of which 37 are French, and 13 foreigners, 15 of cavalry, 5 of dragoons, 21 of dragoons, 1 of chasseurs, 4 and a half of artillery, in all 96 regiments and a half, are appointed to take the field.

COLOGN, December 21. Our letters from Venice mention, that the republic has come to the determi-

nation of putting all her ships of war into immediate commission, and that great exertions are making for the increase of her maritime strength. These preparations are said to be in consequence of the rejection of the propositions made by the States General, relative to the affair of the merchants Chomel and Jordan.

L O N D O N, December 21.

A new stricture on Spanish politics is now in the Leyden press, containing more satire, though perhaps not half the learning, of that which was burnt in the beginning of the spring at Madrid; the author of which made a most miraculous escape into Portugal. The Gibraltar and Algerine expeditions are the sole subjects of the present work, with which a London bookfeller had a principal connexion.

A most extraordinary attempt has been made to defraud a tradesman of some eminence in Long-Acre, of a very considerable sum of money, which, by way of caution to our readers we shall relate. Some time since, late in the evening, a person called at his house and acquainted his clerk, that a note for five hundred pounds was lying due for payment; the clerk thought it some mistake, as no bill of the kind was entered in his books.—No further application was made, but a writ was taken out and an arrest made; bail was given and a fight of the bill with great difficulty procured by an order of the court. Upon the bill's being produced, it appears that a letter of the tradesman's had been in the hands of some person who had cut off what was wrote above the name, and on the contrary side drew a note and ante-dated it, so as to take it out of the act requiring a stamp. The name appears as an endorsement. The tradesman does not deny the writing to be his; but says, and says truly, that no man's property is safe unless an attempt of this kind can be criminally punished, for the circumstance of getting rid of the payment is no security. A question of law will arise upon this case, Whether the note, under all its circumstances, is not a forgery?

Yesterday afternoon a most terrible battle was fought at Barnett, between Towers and Day, for fifty guineas a side. The battle was to have been in an inn yard in the town, but upon the interference of the magistracy, the stage was removed to the race-ground, where an immense concourse of people had assembled by two o'clock. The combatants appeared on the stage about a quarter before three, and at three o'clock the contest began, which continued with scarcely any interruption for upwards of thirty-five minutes, when victory was declared in favour of Towers, against whom, for the first ten minutes of the battle, bets were laid of six to four. Many thousands of pounds depended upon the issue of this contest, which is said to have been the most obstinately fought battle within the memory of man. They are both dreadfully beaten, particularly about their heads.

Jan. 6. Governor Johnstone, it is rumoured at the west end of the town, will be appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Portugal, vice the honourable Robert Walpole, who, it is said, has requested to be recalled.

The state of ordinary of the navy is made up to the 31st of December, and is as follows, viz. 107 ships of the line, 12 of 50 guns, 91 frigates, and 34 sloops. In all 244.

The cabinet is so far convulsed, that there is yet, we understand, to be a change before the meeting of parliament. The story of the marquis Carmarthen being at variance with Mr. Pitt, on account of a pension, we hear is untrue. He is dissatisfied, but not from personal motives.

Jan. 8. The troubles in Transylvania are likely to be brought to a speedy termination; as the rebels, though very strong, will not be able to cope with the formidable force that is sent to quell them. It is intended to make the most severe examples of the ring-leaders.

We hear, that the creation of a number of baronets, among the British subjects in Canada, has for some time been in contemplation in the cabinet, and will take place early in the spring.

The treaty now on the tapis between the courts of France and Holland certainly occupies the attention of our ministers, and most deservedly. It is very material for us to prevent our natural rival, France, from procuring such a footing in the East-Indies, as would enable her to become a most troublesome neighbour, and if we can prevent it from coming to a conclusion, it will be a most important thing at this time; particularly when we are struggling to establish the system of an East-India government, and when the operations of French intrigue may be more easily felt than at a more settled period. It is

said, that among other points, the Dutch are to suffer no other men of war than French to touch at the Cape; and that they are to give up to them the important ports of Negapatam and Trincomalee.

A new matter now very seriously engrosses the attention of the political world. The whole of the case, we understand, to be briefly as follows: By the fourth article of the late definitive treaty with Holland, the settlement of Negapatam, on the coast of Coromandel, is ceded to Great Britain, with a provision that the States General may at any time hereafter have it restored upon an equivalent. The Dutch have accordingly desired to negotiate the matter, and have been very earnest for its restoration, and the equivalent they offered was so adequate to its real value to Great-Britain, that matters were in a state for giving it up, when it appeared, that the French were going to purchase it of the Dutch, or rather, as it is shrewdly suspected, they are to give it to France, in lieu of advantages to be given to the Dutch in Europe. This being the case, the British envoy at the Hague has been instructed in the business, and the cabinet have refused its restoration under any condition whatever, unless the government of the States General guarantee that it shall not be sold or given to any power of Europe whatever. The French have not withdrawn from the Cape of Good Hope, and they have a footing at Ceylon, which has justly raised the jealousy of government.

Baron Lynden, the Dutch ambassador, has delivered a memorial from the States General to the secretaries of state, and the cabinet were summoned to meet yesterday; to take the same into consideration.

Jan. 11. A letter from Ostend, received on Saturday, says, that orders are come from Vienna to make preparations for the reception of a large body of Austrian troops, which are to be placed there as a garrison; and a great number of hands are employed in repairing the fortifications, and building barracks for the troops.

The Sophia Albertina, a Swedish vessel, bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo, was lost at sea the 14th ult. and la Bellipotent French ship sunk, in sight of her, in the same gale: the crew were saved; except the captain of the Bellipotent, who was washed overboard before the vessel sunk.

The East-India company have bought up all the teas in hand in Europe; so that the smuggling of that commodity at present is wholly stopped.

The ships lately arrived in the river from Copenhagen will return as soon as they can be unladen, to fetch the remainder of the teas which have been purchased of the Danes by the India Company.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, January 5.

"The march of the Austrian troops is daily accelerated. All the advices agree in this point; but it does not appear that the number of them is considerable enough for the emperor to attempt any great enterprises, without at least doubling them in the Low-Countries."

The following is a translation of a letter, which, it is said, the empress of all the Russias has written to his Prussian majesty:

"The advantageous sentiments I entertain of the house of Prussia, sentiments of which I have given efficacious proofs, permit me to hope for the same on their part. I expect it the more, as I have ever been convinced of their reciprocal affection. The war which is preparing between the emperor of the Romans and the Hollanders, excites the immediate attention of the cabinet of Berlin, of which the Dutch endeavour by all sorts of intrigues to secure the accession. Your wisdom acknowledges that the pretensions of the emperor are equally just and moderate. Nature herself hath granted to the Austrian Low-Countries the use and advantage of the river in dispute; Austria alone, by virtue of the law of nature and nations, is entitled to an exclusive right in the use of the river in question. So that the equity and disinterestedness of Joseph II. can only impart this right to other people, it belonging exclusively to his own states. The sentiments of Austria merit esteem and attention, but the avidity of the Dutch, and the judgment which they permit themselves to assume, on account of the treaty of Munster, over the house of Austria, are notorious and blameable in every respect.

"Nothing can be alleged with foundation in favour of Holland, therefore she merits not the assistance of any foreign power. The consequences which these republicans are drawing upon themselves by their obstinacy must be submitted to the moderation of the emperor alone. I am firmly resolved to assist his pretensions with all my land and sea forces, with as much efficacy as if the welfare of my own empire was in agitation. I hope that this declaration of my