

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 5, 1785.

H A G U E, February 23.

WITHER TO little mention has been made in our prints, of the famous project of exchanging the Netherlands for Bavaria; not that any doubt was entertained of the real existence of such a plan, but solely because the principal heads of it were not perfectly known, and the execution of it in the present state of Europe appeared almost impossible, so that it seemed probable to fall of itself. At present it is positively affirmed, that it has been ministerially announced to the courts of Versailles and Berlin, which shews that the emperor is really in earnest, and that all his shew of hostility against the republic had a double object, one half of which was directed under the greatest secrecy. The answers of the courts are not yet known, but it is given out as probable, that neither the French nor Prussian ministers look upon this project with a favourable eye, and that the most likely taken towards putting it in execution will be to bring on a general war, in which the emperor's power will at least be balanced by the united power of the opposing crowns. In the mean time, it is certain that the elector of Bavaria has changed his council on account of the indiscretion of some of his members.

The states of the province of Overijssel have acceded to the resolution of the states of Holland of the 12th of December, relative to the demand made by Zeeland for the convocation of an extraordinary assembly to regulate the differences arisen concerning the quotas of the provinces towards the expenses of the union.

March 2. Last night a courier arrived from the court of France, and he is said to have brought intelligence, that the emperor perseveres in the determination expressed in his last ultimatum to listen to no pacific overtures, unless the republic shall previously surrender the city of Antwerp into his possession.

VIENNA, Feb. 14. His Imperial majesty's journey is more talked of; it is thought that it will be put off till summer. We cannot tell with certainty whether peace will have peace or war; however, the favour his majesty has lately shewn to prince Kaunitz makes peace more probable of the two.

The report of the Ottoman Porte being disposed to accede to the emperor's demands is built on very uncertain foundations. The divan has given a definitive answer, that they would willingly settle some slight differences which had arisen with regard to the limits of the two empires, and which, notwithstanding their little importance, might be an occasion of quarrel; but they cannot see by what right the emperor pretended to require sacrifices, which neither honour nor justice required his highness to make. The same letters add, that his haughtiness in the divan was caused by the intrigues of a foreign minister, whose credit is very high at the Ottoman Porte.

Feb. 16. We have observed for some time, different movements in Silesia, but these are not so decisive as to induce us to believe, that the king of Prussia will declare against the emperor. The correspondence between our court and that of Berlin, has been interrupted for some time, but the couriers between Paris, London, Edinburgh, and Vienna, continue to be very frequent.

Feb. 17. We understand that the emperor will, at his expense, rebuild all the structures demolished by the Wallachian rebels and utterly destroy the retreats which the insurgents took refuge. His majesty has ordered such sums to be distributed among such of the inhabitants of Transylvania as have been reduced to poverty by the ravages of the rebels, as are usually given to new-arrived colonists. The commissioners appointed to carry the military conscriptions in Hungary into execution, and to put this country on the same footing with his majesty's German ities, continue their operations with the greatest success, notwithstanding the many and great obstacles that oppose the completion of the project. When the important undertaking shall be brought to perfection, his Imperial majesty will hold a general diet in Hungary, where an hundred thousand men will appear under arms.

L O N D O N, February 17.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, one of the king's messengers arrived at St. James's with dispatches from the duke of Dorset, his majesty's ambassador at Paris, by which it appears that the dispute between the emperor and the republic of Holland is very near being brought to a state of accommodation; and the French have given their intention of encampments in Flanders. In consequence of the success of the negotiation, M. de Sartine, the Dutch envoy, gave a grand entertainment at his hotel au Place de Louis, &c. the 7th; and the day following count de Mercy gave one of equal splendour at his house in the Couronne-Grande. M. de Sartine, the new ambassador to France, landed at Calais on Sunday noon last, and immediately set forward for Paris. A general report was current at Paris when the accounts came away, that the emperor was expected there in the course of the spring. The queen of France has entered into the sixth month of her pregnancy, and continues in perfect health. The young dauphin is at Rochelle, with his domestics.

Feb. 19. A letter from Breil has the following article: The men of war which were ordered to be got ready to come out of the dock, and will, in a few days, take in their guns and stores, in order to proceed to Cadiz, to join the Spanish fleet, which are going once

more against the Algerines; but it is generally believed that they will meet with no better success than they did before, as it is as well fortified as Gibraltar, and the Moors are a hardy set of people, who fear no danger. Some of our best officers will embark on this expedition.

March 4. A daily paper says, Mr. Cook, one of the confidential secretaries of Mr. Secretary Orde, is arrived in town express from Ireland. He brings an account of the effects which Mr. Pitt's speech, on opening the system to the English house of commons had on Ireland. We understand that they received the intelligence of Mr. Pitt's declaration, "that he would not truit to the present or future generosity of the Irish people: but that they must make a certain and irrevocable grant of the surplus of the hereditary revenue, as a preliminary condition to the proposed commercial system," with indignation, and the leading men in both houses had pronounced their firm determination not to go further than they had done in the eleventh resolution; for they would rather lose the whole of the propositions than agree to receive them under the condition of a tribute. But the material intelligence which he brings, and on which the ministry we hear are much perplexed, is that the privy council of Ireland have solemnly refused to present this determination of the English minister to the Irish parliament. The government of Ireland stood pledged for the proposition as they had worded it, and the lord lieutenant considered himself as bound in honour not to retract what he had said by the mouth of his minister.

Extra of a letter from Glasgow, February 23.

"The body of merchants and traders at Glasgow, consider the propositions respecting Ireland of so alarming a nature, and so directly tending to the destruction of their commerce, that a general meeting was held this day, in which it was determined to send a petition to the advocate, Hay Campbell, their representative, expressing the inevitable ruin which must fall upon their manufactures, if the propositions receive the sanction of the British parliament."

Every one of the American consuls are appointed from the refugees. Can the Americans approve of those whom they have driven from their country? Will they not continue to consider them as spies and enemies?

Extra of a letter from the English consul at Agiers, dated February 11, 1785.

"The inhabitants of this city are making the greatest preparations imaginable to receive the fresh visit, which, according to the report current here, the Spaniards propose to pay them next spring: Nevertheless, the manner in which they were received, ought to have disgusted them from a new attempt: To give you an idea of the reception prepared for them, I must tell you plainly, that I do not believe that a force three times more numerous than that which assailed the immortal Elliott at Gibraltar, could remain one week, perhaps one hour, before this city. Before they arrive here, they must silence, not only the formidable artillery of the castle, but also that of the mole, five hundred toises in length, which they must pass before, as also under the fire of a new battery raised lately by the Algerines, which they proposed to call the Devil's battery, in honour of that name at Gibraltar. Supposing they find means to surmount these obstacles, they will be obliged, on their landing, to stand against a most numerous and warlike army. These troops, since the last attack, have been well disciplined, and make a most formidable appearance. Such difficulties, added to local ones, will undoubtedly make the Spaniards repent of their obstinate rashness; they would succeed much better, if, to reduce those places, they employed gold; that seducing metal would operate with much greater force on the minds of an avaricious, but brave people, than all the attempts against a place so well fortified."

Extra of a letter from Flushing, February 16.

"The mouth of the Scheld continues still to be very closely blocked up, so that no ships can pass up and down. A very heavy gale of wind on the 11th instant, did a great deal of damage in the Maese."

March 5. We are told, that on the day appointed for a cabinet council, to determine what part the court of France should take in the dispute between the emperor and the Dutch, the queen contrived to throw herself in the way of Count de Vergennes; the prime minister, as he was going to attend the cabinet, and accosted him to the following purport: "Sir, I hope you will not forget to-day, that the emperor of Germany is my brother." To which the count replied, "No, Madam, I certainly shall not; neither will I forget that the dauphin is your son."

March 8. The armament preparing at Cadiz, will cost the Spaniards, according to their own calculations, at least a million of money; while the Algerines enjoy the joke, and openly invite them to pay them another visit.

The part of the prince of Orange's letter, which allude to the incapacity of the provinces to withstand the power of the emperor, has operated variously on the minds of the people of Holland. Some consider it as impolitic, some condemn it with great violence, as a species of superior treachery. It is not easy to reconcile it in this view, that a governor within the walls of a town threatened with an attack, should publicly declare he wanted force to meet it. The spirit of party rage, which was daily subsiding in Holland, before the king

was published, now blazes afresh, and with more violence than ever.

The Leyden Gazette informs us, that the news of the failure of the house of Peter Froot of Antwerp, and the insolvency of the Trieste and Ostend Asiatic companies, is fully confirmed.

Extra of a letter from Offend, March 2.

"The emperor has purchased the two ships Alexandre and Victoire, lately belonging to the Oriental company of this port; which will be equipped as triates; our sovereign having certainly determined on raising a naval force, to protect his trade against emergencies."

March 9. A gentleman just arrived from France says, that the merchants engaged in their West-India trade are all in raptures with Mr. Pitt's plan of commerce for Ireland. His intentions were no sooner made public in France, than the property in the French islands then at sale rose full 30 per cent. more than they would have sold for had the British minister not virtually repealed the navigation act, that palladium of our commerce. The French planters are at so little expence, compared with those in our islands, that they can afford to sell their sugars and spirits one third cheaper, a circumstance that cannot but materially injure this country, particularly when it is considered that all illicit trade is carried on with ready money only, as no exchange of commodity can take place.

What benefit then can we derive from a consul general? He may fix his situation in a central place, suppose at Philadelphia. To have even the appearance of use, he must have deputy consuls in every state; and when this is done, and that any dispute arises on the arrival of a British vessel in an American port, will our traders apply to the consul for redress? No—confident in the laws of his native land, he will make his application to an attorney of character, and if the case cannot be decided by arbitration, which is now the wise policy of the merchants, he will try it in the courts.

Here then are a set of new officers appointed with large salaries, who never can be useful to us in any instance. Some commentaries have appeared on the choice of Mr. Temple. Perhaps the selection was right. He has so conducted himself in the dispute, that no whig can call him a tory, and no tory a whig. He has been on both sides and on neither. Perhaps this is the proper character for a consul.

The appointment of Mr. Temple to the office of consul general in America is a measure which by no means sounds to the credit of that virtuous economy, which ministers boast to be the principle of their administration. Consuls were originally appointed between nations for the purpose of guarding particular rights, or where the laws and language being little understood, the traders might be assisted in the prosecution of justice. Where the laws and languages of countries are known, and particularly in countries where justice is administered with an even hand equally to the foreigner and subject, the office is useless. What good, for instance, can any foreign nation derive from a consul in this country, where the injured captain of a vessel is certain of having his case fairly tried, and decided by a jury, upon whom no negotiation of a state officer can or will have influence? As it is here, it must be in America. The language and the laws are the same. The precedents of Westminster Hall guide their courts, and the foreigner is equally protected as the native.

March 11. It will be advisable for the minister to refer the Irish propositions to an especial commission, something similar to that appointed at the union. Time will thus be given for the most serious deliberation, and the public will then be satisfied, that whatever is finally agreed upon, has resulted from the most cautious discussions between the delegates of the two kingdoms.

March 14. It is whispered in the court circle, that the duke of Gloucester, who remains in Italy with his family, has wrote over a most affectionate letter to the king, recommending to his notice and attention prince William Edward, his son, who has just entered the 16th year of his age; and desiring his majesty's permission for him to enter into the army or navy of Great-Britain. The king has answered the letter in his own hand writing, and recommended the navy; into which the young prince will enter in a short time, in order to commence a naval education. Prince Ernest, one of the king's sons, is also to enter on the same pursuit the ensuing summer.

St. J A M E S ' S, March 2.

The king has been pleased to appoint John Temple, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general to the United States of America.

March 4. Yesterday Mr. John Temple was at levee at St. James's and kissed the king's hand, on being appointed consul from Great-Britain to America.

N E W - Y O R K, April 21.

A number of artful villains, for some time, have practised the business of coining base metals in imitation of French and English guineas, and Spanish dollars and quarter dollars.

Isaac Atwood and J. Hambrow, from Birmingham in England, and others, are committed for this offence, and it is hoped will soon be brought to trial. Some of the tools and instruments employed in their counterfeitings have been found.

The French guineas, which are the worst executed, may be known by the sound being very flat. The hair