

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1785.

B I S B O N, March 22.

The ship N. S. de la Piedad, or Briode Mar, just arrived in this port, we have advised of our arms having been crowned with glorious success in the East-Indies, in consequence of the prudent conduct of Marshal Francisco-Antonio de Veiga Cabral. Government is shortly expected to publish the particulars of these events, so honourable to the Portuguese nation.

MADRID, April 7. The galleons from the Spanish settlements in South-America brought pearls to the amount of about twelve hundred thousand livres in the course of last year, and about the same value in emeralds, together with more than two millions of amethysts, and other precious stones. To the returns in 1784, from the same quarter, are to be added skins, cochineal, and indigo, to the value of about two millions of livres tournois, besides large sums in gold and silver.

VIENNA, April 21. It has been reported for some days past, that our accommodation with the Dutch, was entirely terminated, and that the most important points, had even been agreed on; but these rumours were premature, and after the frequent irresolutions of our court, we cannot yet foresee how all matters will be finally settled; though a war with Holland appears at present but of little advantage, if not dangerous and unprofitable.

PARIS, April 13. We have accounts from India, that the Dutch at Batavia are building 15 sail of the line, which fleet is destined to render the Dutch force respectable in the Indian ocean. Every one here is alarmed to see the republic of the united provinces augmenting their forces by sea and land. The alliance which will be concluded upon between our court and that power immediately after settling of their differences with the emperor, will form such a union of forces and resources as will put both powers out of danger from the designs of any sovereign of Europe to their disadvantage.

VERSAILLES, April 17. The sieur Doray, an officer of cavalry, had the 15th instant the honour to present to the King a clock of his own invention, which was executed by the sieur Lamy Gouge, of Versailles. The globe inclosing the clock represents a Montgolfier, or balloon, which every Sunday at the last stroke of twelve, rises from the marble pedestal, and takes up a gallery in which are seen figures representing two aerial travellers. To the ingenuity of the device, this work adds great skill in the execution.

L O N D O N, May 1.

On Saturday evening an express arrived at the foreign secretary's office, St. James's, from the earl of Chesterfield his majesty's ambassador at Madrid; which, on account of the importance of its contents, was immediately carried to the king at Windsor.

A paper in the manner of a *Memorial* to the court of Madrid, is come over by this conveyance, in which the catholic king is become an accuser, in the name of the British logwood cutters on the *Misquito* shore; where it is insisted the British settlers were the aggressors; that they have gone beyond their stipulated boundaries; ill-treating the subjects of Spain, and obliging the officers of his catholic majesty with insult and violence. This is the account which don Galvez, governor of the Havana, has transmitted home to Spain, and which is likely to become a bone of contention between the two powers, unless it is speedily settled.

May 1. A letter from a gentleman at Camperve to his friend at Aberdeen, says, "You may depend on it that the Netherlands will be settled between the emperor and this country. The Amsterdammers are for granting the emperor's demands; and have prevailed on three other of the provinces to join them. This province (Zealand) is protected against it, but to no purpose, as we are in the minority; so that the imperial Joseph will at last triumph."

The Portuguese have been engaged for some time in strengthening the garrisons in South-America, and the court of Lisbon, as well as that of Madrid, expect that the enterprising genius of the new states will not soon disturb the tranquillity of their settlements in that quarter.

The Spanish court treats the Americans with more than common civility; the truth is, they dread a rupture with them of all things, as it must prove fatal to their southern possessions.

It is the general opinion at Gibraltar, according to the last letters, that neither the town of Algiers, nor the ships in the harbour, will be materially damaged by the attack which is meditating against them.

Antwerp still remains in a neglected state, some few vessels have arrived there since the emperor advanced his claim to the navigation of the Scheldt, but it is not expected that the appearance of that city will be materially changed, till the Scheldt is absolutely cleared.

The Dutch are industriously employed, in putting their navy on a respectable footing; they give out, that in case of a future war, they will always have between thirty and forty sail of the line ready to put into commission at a short notice.

Great expectations of success are entertained by the British engineers from some new contrived batteries of the nature of rifs, which are to be set against the Alamo on the next bombardment.

According to accounts from the continent, the treaty lately ratified between France and Holland, is particularly designed to prevent all future union of the Dutch with this country; and we understand that one leading article in it stipulates a mutual assistance of 15 sail of the line, in case of a war.

A letter from Paris, dated April 22, says, "Yesterday being appointed for delivering the shares of the new East-India company, the concourse of people assembled on the occasion was so great, that many were in great danger of losing their lives by the excessive pressure of the crowd."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, April 8.

"A few days ago, a ship from Bourdeaux was chased into this port by an Algerine bark of 18 guns, and full of men; a king's frigate of 32 guns, slipped her cables, and went immediately in pursuit of the rover, which in a short time she came up with, and poured a whole broad side into the pirate, which seemed to do them considerable damage, as they appeared to be in great confusion; however, they returned the salute, and a most desperate and bloody conflict ensued, which lasted upwards of four glasses. During this time a sloop of war came up, which had been dispatched after the frigate, and kept up such an incessant and well directed fire on the Barbarians, as carried away their main mast by the board, and killed them a great number of men. But notwithstanding the disabled state they were in, the Algerines would not strike, but endeavoured to grapple the sloop, when, finding that vain, and likewise impossible to resist the king's ships any longer, they set fire to the powder, and blew themselves up, together with a number of christian slaves on board, who all perished."

May 4. The Irish, says our correspondent, have clear heads and good hearts; but the virtue of the nation is eclipsed, and its wisdom defeated, by designing individuals, who, taking advantage of the times, sacrifice the happiness of their country to gratify their own nefarious purposes. Under false pretences, they weakly, or rather wickedly, irritate, instead of healing, the wound given to the public tranquillity. If those mock patriots really have at heart the honour of their country, and wish for an early and effectual remedy to the evils complained of, why do they not, by a wise appeal to the authorities of the state, wait patiently until the legislature can constitutionally comply with whatever may be thought conducive to the welfare of the kingdom of Ireland.

Although, continues our correspondent, delays in physic and politics are dangerous in critical cases, yet precipitance is, perhaps, more calamitous, by rashly going headlong into measures before time is given to consider what is the true state of the disorder, and what is most likely to produce a safe and effectual remedy.

Advice is received from Barcelona, that three Spanish men of war had fallen in with three large Moorish corsairs in the Mediterranean, and after a smart engagement took them all three, carried them into port, and confined the crews in prison.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 27.

"All the provinces have agreed to the proposal made by the province of Holland, to hold extraordinary assemblies, for the consideration of, and remedying the abuses, which have crept into the administration. And the states general have entered into a resolution, in consequence of this unanimity, that every province shall be requested to send deputies chosen from the members of its government. While foreigners, particularly in Germany, are anxious to spread about the report that anarchy and disorder prevail throughout the republic, every one who reflects with coolness and impartiality on what passes before him, must be astonished that so many measures of expediency are proposed and carried into execution, and that during the holding of negotiations with one of the most considerable powers in Europe, and amidst so many cares and concerns incident to the internal state of the republic. And if the same unanimity, the same harmony, which has enabled the confederates to appoint these new conferences, continue to prevail while they are held, this era, however critical and alarming, will appear to the eyes of posterity as one of the most glorious in the annals of our country."

"The contents of the dispatches brought by the courier on the 21st, from our ambassadors in France, were communicated by their high mightinesses to the respective confederates, that they may give their advice as to the demands made on the part of the court of Vienna. For some time the marquis de Verac, the French ambassador, has received no express from his court, and the dispatches which he has received during the last eight days, have been brought by the ordinary post. We are certainly informed, that, according to the contents of these dispatches, our hopes of peace are in some measure disappointed, although they have not altogether failed; on the contrary, we have reason to believe, that the fresh causes of delay are rather matters of form, than any important question of hostility."

"While we are waiting anxiously for the decision of this difference, the republic loses no time in putting their possessions in the state of the best defence. The stadtholder and comte de Mallebois had a conference yesterday with the council of state, which lasted four hours. It is thought that the intention is, not only to make several changes and reforms among the troops belonging to the state, but also to establish a camp near Sprang, between Breda and Breda Zoom; the stad-

holder will assist in person on this occasion, and M. de Mallebois is to lodge at Waalwyk, where the headquarters will be. This camp, which will be completed by next July, will consist of 32 battalions of infantry, and nearly all the cavalry now in the service. All the regiments of infantry are to complete their companies of grenadiers, and a certain number of companies of fusiliers; a proper detachment of artillery is ordered for the same place. The generals who are to command under his highness and under M. de Mallebois, are not yet named. They will be in number, 3 lieutenant-generals, and 10 major-generals."

May 5. When Rome was poor, Rome was virtuous—she could boast a Fabricius and many more worthies, all ready to sacrifice private considerations for the good of the public. But when Rome became rich, the senator and citizens grew voluptuous—riches engendered luxury, and luxury introduced civil dissension. It was the prodigality of Cataline which suggested the murder of the the senators and consuls—and the same cause in our day has led profligates of a similar cast to attempt the ruin of the constitution. It is poverty and distress which makes patriots, and introduces all the factions we have to deplore.

To die is the last ditch, was the animated language of William the third, when prince of Orange, and the same idea seems to prevail with their high mightinesses at the present hour. It is but justice to observe, that they have acted hitherto with apparent fortitude and firmness. They have recruited their forces with indefatigable industry, and used every exertion within the last three months to repair and strengthen their fortifications. They have besides called forth private subscriptions for the public service, and made every possible preparation to defend their country, that the love of liberty, and all the provincial prejudices can inspire.

The remark of Pyrrhus on the conquered Romans, that they were all wounded before, should be read at the head of every Dutch regiment prior to action; because we have a hasty record in Marlborough's wars, that the heroes of that day, were not so particular, for, in the language of Falstaff, "they backed their friends by shewing their backs."

Although the conditions of peace between the emperor and the Dutch, are not fixed, yet the basis of the treaty is entirely agreed upon: the emperor has carried his point, in appearance; it being allowed, that the internal navigation of the Scheldt shall be opened to his imperial majesty's flag, and that of no other nation. The secret conditions of the treaty are, that the emperor agrees that no ship, above a certain bulk, shall be built in his dominions. A sum of money, not yet determined, is to be paid by Holland; and the republic, in the present situation of things, will gladly embrace the opportunity of recovering its consequence by a treaty, which is to be guaranteed by the empress of Russia, and the kings of France and Prussia.

May 6. The following is a summary of the regulations of the newly established French East-India company, as contained in the arret of April 20.

1. All the privileges of the old East-India company shall be transferred to the new, for the term of seven years, reckoning from the time of the departure of the first fleet for India; the years of war are not to be reckoned, and when a peace is concluded, the privilege shall be prolonged for as many years as the war has subsisted.

2. The isles of France and Bourbon are not comprehended in the exclusive privilege, and the inhabitants of those colonies may, in concurrence with the company, carry on trade from one place of India to another.

3. All private equipments begun, completed, or on their voyage, shall have the space of 24 months allowed them to carry on their trade and to return to L'Orient, but to no other port.

4. All the operations of the new company shall be directed by 12 administrators, who shall be approved by the king.

5. The stock is limited to 20 millions, six of which are to be furnished by the 12 administrators, each putting in 500,000 livres, or 500 shares of 1000 livres, for which proper vouchers shall be given to those who are desirous of being adventurers.

6. Each administrator shall deposit in his own name, during the time of his administration, 250 shares in the treasury of the company.

7. The 20 millions shall be a pledge to satisfy the engagements of the company.

8. Messieurs Girardot, Haller, and Co. at Paris, and J. J. Berard and Co. at L'Orient, shall be provisionally the receivers of the money contributed by the adventurers.

9. The dividends shall be made from the next profits, deducting the charges, the losses known or apprehended, and insurance; in no case shall the capital be broke into.

10. No proprietor shall have a vote, unless possessed of 500 shares, nor shall any have more than four votes; proxies are not to be admitted, unless the principals are absent on the affairs of the company.

11. The general administration shall be a plurality of votes nominate to all offices by land and sea, in Europe and Asia; and shall have the power of discharging those who have been nominated.

12. They shall insure against all losses by enemies or accidents of the sea.