

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1785.

d a large and exten- sary, jewelry, &c. s in history, bi- gra- d travels, &c. medi- l, with a great col- n elegant bindings; ket books; English als, pens, palters, Ditworth's, Dyche's, books; Wettenhall's Brightland's, Priest- English grammars; s, and other dictio- in folio and quarro ck edge ditto, foell- e and demy blotting broad folio, medium, led and plain, with igh calf; long and d foolscap account neatly bound and ng and broad, ruled e and day books, in lscap red leather me- l-ain, interleaved, &c. ge cards; demy and d small drawing and s; marble palettes; at rulers; paint shells nd round pewter and shed ink pots; utch and quills; ate pencils; a great and superb large and wee cases, with silver foolscap red Morocco ket books; asses skin s sizes; gentlemen boxes; black leather razor drops; shaving p; black hair riband and other large and k cases and brushes; melling bottles; nut- ditto; elegant tortoise- silver mounted snuff o; a great variety of kles; gentlemen's set s; gold lockets, rings, ur vellum lace; ele- buttons; sleeve ditto; s, and seals with ele- sliding silk purses; plated shoe and knee k ditto; plated and ack horn table knives silver pen knives with les; cork-screws, &c. d and green Morocco drawing instruments n fluzes and infructors d silver mounted pif- nezz-tintoes, and en- e-executed in a matterly peake bay, and maps d framed; a great af- fine shining patent nes; fishing hooks and bands; lawyers red e fine sealing wax and

ALGIERS, June 27. ON the 5th of this month a French frigate from Cadix entered this port, having on board M. le comte d'Elpili, charged with full power from the king of Spain to treat for a peace. On the 7th, the comte had an audience of the dey, who received him in a friendly manner. On the 12th, two Spanish men of war of 74 guns, a frigate of 36, and a brigantine of 18, under the command of rear admiral J. Maffredo, came into the roads near the citie, displaying the white flag. Next morning the dey sent out a boat, bearing also the white flag, in which were the French consu, his chancellor, and the captain of the port, who remained on board the ships until three o'clock in the afternoon; on their departure the Spanish commander saluted them with seven guns. The consu reported to the dey, that the commander had come expressly, by order of the king, to conclude a peace, to which the dey answered, that "it was well," and he was pleased with his intention.

VIENNA, July 16. It is reported, that the empress of Russia has agreed to furnish the emperor with 30,000 Tartar cavalry, completely equipped for war; for which she is to be paid 30 florins per head. It is said the emperor will set out for Petersburg on the first of September.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25. Meffah Bey, who, on the late revolution, was advanced to the dignity of Pasha, is deposed, after enjoying that office only six weeks, and he is succeeded by Ararabe Effendi. The Tettendar is also disgraced. The regret of the people for the death of the late grand vizir, who was inhumanly beheaded, every day becomes more poignant.

ROTTERDAM, July 30. Last Monday, at six in the morning, an extraordinary courier arrived from Vienna with news that the commissioners of the republic had experienced a most gracious reception from his imperial majesty, who assured them, that he would immediately issue orders for the pacific negotiations to be resumed at Paris, between his minister and those of the republic, under the mediation of his most christian majesty.

LONDON, August 6. Admitting that the French prohibitory edict should in some degree affect the consumption of British goods in that country, we may on the other hand, reasonably expect the advantage of new and additional demands for other markets, since the proudest nation on earth thus publicly declares to the world, that English manufactures are preferred even by Frenchmen themselves as far superior in quality to their own.

A gentleman who came from New-Brunswick a short time since, declares that in a very few years, the new settlers will be able to supply the West-India islands with all the articles they used to derive from New-England before the war; he adds, the number of settlers is rapidly increasing, and the progress made in clearing the land truly astonishing.

Some politicians offer considerable wagers that the new ites are divided among the different powers of Europe, in the course of five years - This is certain, that if the Europeans could agree about the division - the bounded dominion of the new ites could be sunk into separate dependencies in a hurry.

The chancellor was right, that noblemen has a man- lizes of mind, which will not stoop to the disguise of any honest sentiments that occur to him. That France has spits and emirs in Ireland, is beyond a question; that she may have them here too, and that they may watch the debates of both houses, is equally probable. It was indeed observed, at the time the learned lord made the remark, that a well-dressed stranger, who is a constant attendant, walked off soon after.

By an ancient ordinance of Spain, still in full force, the captains of ships of war are commanded to perish rather than lower the royal flag when once hung out! - Surely, then, an English captain will not suffer the flag of his country to be insulted. - Even the Roman fleet, - more boats compared to the modern British, - maintain- ed a sovereignty in its own seas!

BOSTON, September 29. The inhabitants of the three counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, or to many of them as incline, or can conveniently attend, have been requested, in the Pitts-borough Gazette, to meet at the meeting house of the rev. Messieurs Smith and Dean, in Falmouth, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, to join in a conference, then and there to be held, on the proposal of having the said counties erected into a separate government: and, if it should be thought best, to form a plan for collecting the sentiments of the people on the subject, and pursue some regular and orderly method of carrying the same into effect.

NEW-YORK, October 1. The Irish propositions having undergone great alterations, and still in the highest degree to the parliament of that kingdom, as well as to the whole manufacturing interest of Great-Britain, a number of the principal personages from both houses of parliament, waited on his Britannic majesty, with the following address, stating their proceedings respecting an arrangement of that commercial business. It was presented on Wednesday the 27th of July, and is copied from the latest accounts from Britain now in this city.

"THAT his faithful commons have taken into their most serious consideration the important subject of the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and Ireland, recommended in his majesty's speech at the opening of the present session, and the resolutions of the two houses of parliament, which were laid before us by his majesty's command on the 22d of February last.

"That after a long and careful investigation of the various questions necessarily arisen out of this comprehensive subject, we have come to the several resolutions which we now humbly present to your majesty; and which, we trust, will form the basis of an advantageous and permanent commercial settlement between his majesty's kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

"That we have proceeded on the foundation of the rights of the parliament of Ireland; but in considering of so extensive an arrangement, we have found it necessary to introduce some modifications and exceptions, and we have added such regulations and conditions as appeared to us indispensably necessary in establishing the proposed agreement on just and equitable foundations, for securing to both countries those commercial advantages, to an equal enjoyment of which they are in future to be entitled: That his majesty's subjects in Ireland, being secured in a full and lasting participation of the trade with the British colonies, must, we are persuaded, acknowledge the justice of their continuing to enjoy it on the same terms with his majesty's subjects in Great-Britain; and it is, we conceive, equally manifest, that as the ships and mariners of Ireland are to continue in, and enjoy the same privileges with those of Great-Britain, the same provisions should be adopted in Ireland as may be found necessary in this country for securing those advantages exclusively to the subjects of the empire. This subject is essentially connected with the maritime strength of his majesty's dominions, and consequently with the safety and prosperity of both Great-Britain and Ireland: We therefore deem it indispensable that those points should be secured as considered necessary to the existence and duration of the agreement between the two countries; they can only be carried into effect by the laws to be passed in the parliament of Ireland, which are alone competent to bind his majesty's subjects in that kingdom, and whose legislative rights we shall ever hold as sacred as our own.

"It remains for the parliament of Ireland to judge according to their wisdom and discretion, of the conditions, as well as of every part of the settlement proposed to be established by the said act. Our purpose in these resolutions is to promote alike the commercial intercourse of his majesty's subjects in both countries, and we are persuaded that the common prosperity of the two kingdoms will be greatly advanced; the subjects of each will in future apply themselves to those branches of commerce, which they can best exercise with most advantage, and wealth, as will operate as a great benefit to the whole. We have to far performed our part in this important business; and we trust that in the whole of its progress, reciprocal interests and mutual affection will insure that spirit of union so essentially necessary to the great end which the two countries have equally in view. In this persuasion we look forward with confidence to the final conclusion of a measure which, while it tends to perpetuate harmony and friendship between the two kingdoms, must, by augmenting their resources, uniting their efforts, and consolidating their strength, afford his majesty the surest means of establishing a lasting foundation to the safety, prosperity, and glory of the empire."

Oct. 5. From New Fairfield, Connecticut, we learn, that on the 22d of last month, a gentleman of that place shot a Moose, exceeding twenty hands high, his gun being loaded only with pigeon shot: He was started in the morning about eight o'clock in the morning, and, after a chase of eight hours, gave over running, and attacked his pursuer, when the fortunate huntsman came up with the chase, about a mile north of the upper society meeting-house: in the evening he was handsomely dressed, and afforded a delicious repast to the sons of Nimrod.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Ferre, September 26. "A ship this day arrived from Buroa, and has brought a large jack-rab, a present from his catholic majesty to general Washington, attended by a spaniard to take care of him, &c. He cost four hundred dollars in Spain, and is one of four purchased for general Washington; the others are embarked in different vessels for this country. It is esteemed a great favour, as none of the animals (particularly this great breed) are ever allowed to be exported from Spain."

Oct. 8. by the last letters from Michilimackinac we learn, that the part of Illinois on the continent of America, has suffered considerably by the inundation. The village of Cahokia received the greatest damage, several houses having been carried away; and had it not been for the generous assistance of the inhabitants of the post at St. Louis, on the Spanish side, the consequences would have been of much more serious nature. There is no mention made of the number of lives lost; but all the grain was destroyed and the greater part of their cattle drowned. This event has occasioned so great a terror in the inhabitants, that many of them are determined to abandon the place, and establish themselves some leagues below.

Last Wednesday the foundation stone of the Roman catholic chapel was laid (on ground lately purchased in the town of St. Paul's church, and now set apart for

the performance of divine service) by his excellency Don Gardoqui, minister from his majesty the king of Spain.

About a fortnight ago, an extreme heavy equinoxial tempest arose on the coast of North Carolina, which did prodigious execution upon the shipping and houses, to the immense loss of the inhabitants; a Flemish ship, a brigantine, a sloop, belonging to this port, and about twenty small craft were destroyed. Seven of the ship's hands, and one belonging to the brigantine were lost.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Monday last arrived here the sloop Delaware, captain Warner, from Turks-Island; on the 24th ult. lat. 36. 20, in 25 fathoms water, in a violent gale of wind at N. E. about 7 A. M. the sloop was laid on her beam ends, and suited her hold, but by cutting away her main, they got her righted about 7 in the evening, having lost every thing off the deck, and all her water flove, they were reduced to the greatest distress. The Tuesday following they spoke the sloop Nancy, captain Welsh, from New-York for Charleston, who had rode out the gale under Cape May, from whom they got some supplies, but no water; the next day they went on shore at Currinuck, to get supplies, but the gale had been so severe there, that the sea had made a breach into the Sound, and laid the country under water for two or three miles, washed away many houses, together with most all their cattle and ground stock; many of the inhabitants were obliged to secure themselves in trees, several lives were lost, and the land for some miles was covered with drowned cattle, household goods, &c. A Virginia built sloop was driven ashore in the gale, without any person on board, she had neither sails, spars or cargo. On the 29th, off Cape Henry, spoke a sloop, captain Petit, from Providence, Rhode Island, for Baltimore, from whom they got a supply of water and other necessaries; the captain informed them he had that day seen a schooner of about 80 tons burthen, bottom upwards. Last Friday spoke a sloop, from Washington for this port, that had lost her anchors and cables at Ocracock bar; and on Saturday they met with a New-England schooner, who kindly took them in tow for upwards of thirty miles till they got within our cape; they did not learn the captain's name, but acknowledge the kindness with gratitude.

Tuesday morning we had a very heavy shower of rain attended with heavy thunder and sharp lightning; and about six o'clock the house of Mr. Etris, in Fifth-street near Vine street, was struck by the lightning, which did considerable damage to the two upper stories.

Oct. 7. The convention of the protestant episcopal church in several of the United States of America, viz. in the states of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, having sat in this city from the 17th of last month, finished their business in Christ's church, at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning: and, we hear, that the liturgy of the church of England, as altered by the said convention, will be read the first time in Christ's church this morning, at eleven o'clock; and that a sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Virginia, dated September 29.

"On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we had the most tremendous gale of wind ever known in this country, from N. E. to N. W. The whole town was over-blown, and numbers of vessels drove into the cornfields and woods: store houses dived from their foundations, and every kind of property floated with the tide. It is supposed the damage will amount to £. 30,000. Not less than 30 fail of vessels are on shore, but it is expected the greatest part will be got off."

Extract of a letter from the Orient, dated August 5, 1785.

"We heard a few days ago that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America: the enclosed translation is a faithful copy of an authentic letter written to our consuls on that subject, and by them communicated to us. Please to advise thereof any of your friends concerned in the shipping trade. We do not doubt congress will soon adopt some vigorous measure to quell those troublesome pirates."

Copy of a letter from the consuls of Nantes to the consuls of the Orient.

"Gentlemen, We annex to this the copy of a letter that we have just received from M. de Soulange, by which he informs us that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America, and that they are fitting out eight ships to take the American vessels. We request of you gentlemen to impart this intelligence to the captains of that nation who may now be in your harbour, in order for them to take some measures as to avoid falling into the hands of those pirates.

"We have the honour to be, &c."

Copy of M. de Soulange's letter to the consuls at Nantes. Toulon, 24th July, 1785.

"Gentlemen, Commodore de Ligondes, who arrived from Algiers, on board the Minerva frigate, of which he has the command, has brought me intelligence that said state was fitting out eight ships, both xebecs and barques, from 18 to 36 guns, designed to cruise from Cape St. Vincent to the Western Islands, in order to take the Americans, against whom they have declared war. I send you immediate advice thereof, gentlemen,