

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1786.

LONDON, August 1.

Few weeks ago died at Poplar, Mrs. Mary East, aged 64: This person while living was so extraordinary a character that she passed for a man 35 years, kept a public house, served all the officers of the parish, and attended Westminster Hall and the Old Bailey as jurymen, &c. Having acquired a handsome fortune (3000l.) she retired from business, and lived at Poplar till her death as above. Her fortune she has left to her friends in the country, and a young woman who lived with her as a servant, except 10l. a year to the poor of Poplar, 50l. to a working gardener, and her gold watch to Mr. Curry, an eminent cutler at Poplar.

Nov. 4. Letters from Madrid give an account of the death of the duke of Berwick. By his demise and several other expectancies, his only son the count de la Jamaica has the promising prospect of a fortune exceeding nine millions of livres per annum.

In consequence of the late stamp duties the Irish news printers have universally raised the prices of their papers. On the day before the change was to take place a countryman asking for a paper at a shop in Dublin, was informed of the approaching augmentation of the price; on which, after a meditative stroll, he produced some additional half pence, and purchased a second paper, observing, with equal economy and sagacity, that now he should want ne'er a cent at all to morrow.

Nov. 11. Mr Sayre, who served the office of sheriff for this city some years since, is now in town on business of consequence respecting the commerce between this country and the United States of America. Mr. Sayre is ambassador from the States to the court of Vienna, and to-morrow sets off for that of Madrid; he dined on Lord Mayor's day with his company, the Framework Knitters, and appeared to be in good health and spirits.

Dec. 5. They write from Nantes, that an American who had come to settle there, hearing that his wife, who was coming from Baltimore to live with him, was cast away, ran to a precipice, from which he vaulted to a considerable depth, and was consequently killed.

A private letter from Nantes mentions, that a man named Pichon, was convicted, at the criminal court of that city, for multiplied acts of murder, in poisoning his father, mother, two sisters, and a clergyman, who lodged in the house. This inhuman wrath being severely rebuked by these people, for leading a debauched and extravagant life, took the above cruel method of getting rid of his troublesome monitors. He was sentenced by the court to have his right hand cut off, his tongue cut out, his body racked and exposed on a wheel for two hours, which was executed in the Great Square, on the 10th instant, between five and six o'clock in the evening, to the great terror of the multitude, who have not seen so severe and just an example for more than 40 years.

A correspondent assures us, that it has been agreed by the negotiators of the treaty between France and the United States of Holland, that neither country shall, in future, pay the usual compliment to the British flag. However incredible such an insulting agreement may appear, our correspondent pledges his veracity that the information will very shortly appear to be founded upon fact.

Dec. 9. While ministry persevere in improving and enlarging our naval power, and in cultivating and extending our commerce, the nation will and must flourish. These constitute the bulwark of our national strength, and the stamina of our wealth and grandeur. At present government bend their chief efforts towards them. They must of course succeed in restoring the faded lustre of the English crown: and in holding at defiance the insidious and execrable attacks of their enemies.

Bets are laying, and with large odds, that before Christmas there will be addresses from every county in Ireland, but one, against the reconsideration of the Irish propositions!

Now that France has entered into a treaty with Russia, can England, agreeable to the proud declarations of the marquis of Lansdowne, take measures to defeat the baseful consequences of that new alliance! can we make terms with the grand Turk, so as to shut out France from the passage of the Dardanelles, or share with her the beneficial trade of Egypt? Surely there is a possibility of our making a connection with the Porte, which would at least convince Russia of the impropriety of her conduct,

and at the same time deprive our enterprising neighbour of a part of her influence in India.

The premier is preparing for the parliamentary campaign—in which lord Thurlow will act as generalissimo, and Harry Dundas, and secretary Orde, as aids-du-camp! The premier is to be considered as ventriloquist in ordinary to this political trio.

The first excursion which the prince of Denmark made in the yacht, which his majesty sent him as a present, was attended with some very disagreeable circumstances. It happened at the place where he landed, that a considerable number of convicts who were employed in severe labour, petitioned the prince for some remission of their punishment, which he did not think proper to grant them. From petitioning, they proceeded to outrage and violence, and killed one of the persons who attempted to reduce them to submission. Nor did they return to their duty, till a party of troops were obliged to fire upon them, by which several were wounded, and two killed on the spot.

A celebrated preacher a few weeks ago at Lisse in Flanders, took upon himself to preach upon frugality in the convent of the nuns of the Ave Maria, one of the most rigorous orders, who are obliged to abstain from meat through the whole year, and live only on roots boiled in salt and water. The nuns thought their spiritual director could have chosen a more proper subject. It is customary in convents to prepare a luncheon for the preacher, and that repast is mostly got up with care and cost; but these nuns, desirous piously to revenge themselves on their lecturer, only laid before him a crust of bread, not of the newest, and a small decanter of water; the priest, astonished, asked one of the sisters (they are so called) what they meant?—To which she devoutly answered, "Sir we had prepared a much better luncheon for you, but your sermon operated so powerfully on our consciences, that we thought it would be doing wrong to offer it to you." The preacher felt his fault, and went away, resolving not to boast the punishment it drew upon him.

Extract of a letter from the Lower Rhine, November 25.

"Our last accounts from Berlin entirely contradict the report that the king of Prussia had accepted of the mediation of France in his differences with the emperor; they agree that a difference has arisen on the speculative point between the two courts, but not on any affair of existence, consequently no mediation is necessary; and as the court of Vienna has so solemnly declared that nothing but a friendly arrangement was ever thought of in the exchange of Bavaria, and no force by any means intended to be used, so no dispute can arise on that subject between the two courts so long as the duke of Deux Ponts continues to refuse his acquiescence to any such exchange, which he at present thinks would be much against his interest to give into."

Some people are affected to believe, that the connexion between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg is not as intimate as the world generally believed it; but upon the authority of a person of quality at Vienna, from whom we have received very authentic intelligence, we have every reason to believe, that a firmer alliance never existed between two powers than exists at this moment between the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia. Our intelligence states, that a few days ago an express arrived at prince Goltz's, the Russian ambassador at the court of Vienna, who immediately communicated the contents of his dispatches to prince Kaunitz, his imperial majesty's prime minister. These dispatches brought an answer to three important questions which the emperor had submitted to the consideration of the court of Petersburg, and on which he desired the empress would give clear and decisive answers. The questions were as follow:

1st. May the emperor depend on her majesty for unlimited succours towards carrying into effect the projects which her majesty knew he had then in his head (the nature of which was explained in former dispatches) with the objects of which she was thoroughly acquainted?

2d. What steps she would take, in case the court of Berlin should oppose the projected exchange of Bavaria?

3d. Should France second his imperial majesty's wishes in that business, and thereby draw upon herself the arms of Great Britain, what measures would the empress pursue?

The answer to the first was, That the emperor, her ally and particular friend, might proceed in the business in question, in the fullest confidence that she would support him with all the force and energy of her empire.

To the second, That should the king of Prussia oppose the exchange of Bavaria, she would declare war against him, and would find means to give full employment to all the forces of that monarch.

And to the third, That if the English should fall upon France, for taking part with the emperor, in the business of the exchange, she would give every encouragement in her power to the French commerce in the Black Sea. But, if the contrary should happen, the English should be the most favoured nation in that quarter.

Thus supported, it is not likely that the emperor will easily give up the plan he had formed of rounding his dominions, by giving his distant possessions in the Netherlands, in exchange for Bavaria, which lies at his door, and forms a great and formidable frontier.

Dec. 12. His majesty and the duke of Cumberland have not agreed upon the terms that the latter was to surrender Windsor Great Park, in consideration of the former paying his debts, is said to be the cause of the duke's returning to the continent. It seems that his majesty's design was to convert the Great Park into a farm, in the manner that the Little Park now is: but the duke under the instruction of his duchess, would not give up the ranger'ship; and therefore his majesty's farm in Windsor, at present extends no farther than the Little Park.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland made the utmost use of the short space of time which he lately devoted to his native realm; having distinguished himself highly during his stay here, by the most flattering and equal attentions to the different ranks of nobility and gentry. No party considerations biased the demeanor of the king's brother upon this short and well received visit.

A letter from Bury, in Suffolk, informs us of the following whimsical robbery: the poultry house of Mr. Wright, farmer, at Dereham, in Norfolk, was lately broke open, and robbed of six geese, the robbers leaving behind them a six-pence tied to the gander's neck, in a piece of paper containing the following lines:

Mr. Wright,  
I wish you good night,  
'Tis time for me to wander,  
I've bought your geese,  
At Pence a-piece,  
And left it with the gander.

A friend to Amsterdam assures us, that the commotions at Warsaw, and the disaffection of the ancient nobles, are now so predominant and alarming, that the crown of Poland has become a crown of thorns to the present king. The old nobility are exasperated by the suspicious acquiescence of their sovereign, to the demands of the cabinet of Petersburg, and jealous of the liberties of the republic being totally subverted by the intrigues of the encroaching Catharines, and the Jesuits. The court of London is, no doubt, well informed of this critical state of the king and republic of Poland, as Mr. de Bukaty, their minister plenipotentiary, has had several audiences upon that subject; but whether Mr. Pitt has advised the support of the chiefs of the confederacy, for maintaining the liberties and independence of Poland against the empress, or whether he has again recommended a cold indifference and dastardly neutrality, as in the late struggle of the Dutch against the emperor, is not yet made public. The Polish nobles, however, seem to suspect the present tory administration, and place little or no confidence in rulers who have suffered their Dutch allies to be pillaged, and cheated by the emperor of Germany.

Extract of a letter from Gbent.

"The emperor has ordered some of the troops which lately took up their halt at Brussels, to leave that city again, according to secret instructions, which have been imparted to the commanding officer by her royal highness; and general Murray's regiment of light infantry are going to march from hence to Namur, where they take up their winter quarters. In compliment to the officers, the noble spirited duke d'Alemberg is going to give them a take-leave ball, for which purpose they are making great preparations at la maison d'Alemberg."

PORTSMOUTH, February 18.

Letters from Halifax advise, that the governor of Nova-Scotia has issued a proclamation, forbidding the importation, into that province, of every article of the growth and manufacture of the United American States, even in British vessels (excepting flour and wheat.) Can we hesitate a moment what to do with such self-sufficient, proud and insatuated be-