

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1, 1786.

### V E N I C E, January 15.

THE last accounts from the chevalier Emo mention, that the negotiations between him and the bey of Tunis are not broke off: his fleet is still at anchor at the port of Malta, from which place he corresponds with the bey by means of an English xebec, in pay of the Venetian commander. The chevalier has lately received the ultimatum of the African prince; he requires that the republic of Venice shall pay the regency of Tunis 100,000 Venetian ducats besides the usual presents in jewels:— That upon these conditions peace shall be established, the arms of Venice replaced upon the consular house, and such arrangements made as shall give the republic no further reason to complain of the Tunisians.

Feb. 23. We have just received an express from Dalmatia with interesting dispatches from the provéditeur-general of that province: That governor solicits immediate and powerful succour to be distributed in the frontier places of his government, as he says that the pacha of Scutari attributing all his disgrace to the representations made by the republic to the general signior, is determined to attack the Venetian territories, and to commit greater ravages than he did when he violated them to attack the Montenegrins. In consequence of these accounts, government are preparing to repel the attempts of the pacha; the garrisons of Dalmatia are to be doubled, and the provéditeur is ordered to watch the motions of the rebel Muffulman as strictly as possible.

### M A D R I D, February 12.

The last accounts from the Havannah mention, that about 50 miles from Arispa, a northern city of Mexico, they have discovered a vein of virgin gold, of which some has been brought to this capital; this gold is found in as pure a state as that extracted from the mines by means of mercury, and upon the essay it proves to be twenty-two and one half carats fine.

Feb. 18. It does not appear that cordiality between our sovereign and the king of Naples, his son, is yet re-established. The Neapolitan court has not made the satisfaction demanded. The change in the ministry of the king of the two Sicilies is not approved of by our sovereign.

The definitive treaty of peace between France and Portugal is concluded, under the mediation of his catholic majesty, whereby all differences between the contracting parties on the coast of Africa are terminated, and provision is made for obviating all future disagreements.

### B E R L I N, February 20.

We shall soon have the pleasing satisfaction of seeing our glorious monarch among us again, who enjoys our whole affection and veneration, his majesty having declared, that being recovered of his cold and rheumatic pain, he will come to Berlin in a few days.

### V I E N N A, March 1.

A courier arrived here a few days since with dispatches of a very interesting nature from Berlin. The day after his arrival, the council assembled at an early hour, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired. It is asserted, that orders are given for the purchase of twelve thousand horses for the army.

The emperor has given orders for building an edifice in the suburbs of Pest; in Hungary, on the banks of the Danube, which in grandeur will surpass the famous hotel for invalids constructed by emperor Charles VI. But to what use this building will be assigned, is not yet known.

### H A G U E, March 15.

This day the states general resumed their sittings. A rumour very generally prevails, that in the course of the present session, the great and noble powers will adopt a definitive regulation with respect to the important affair of the command of the garrison of the Hague. Intelligence imports, that that city has come to the resolution of insisting by its deputies in the general assembly, that the command of the garrison shall be restored to his serene highness the prince stadtholder.

It is reported that the indisposition of the elector of Bavaria again begins to increase, and we also hear of fresh movements in the imperial dominions; which our politicians look upon as preparations against any alterations that may take place in the system of that country, if in case of the decease of the elector, the duke of Deux Ponts should succeed him.

### L O N D O N, February 28.

By letters from the Hague, it appears, that dissension still reigns there with all the violence of party-spirit. The partisans of the stadtholder, or rather some wretches under the specious pretence, have been so ungovernable of late, that orders were given to double the patrols both night and day. Pasquinades and other satirical prints have been posted up at every corner of the streets, reflecting on persons of the first abilities in administration; and a few days ago some of the rioters took the opportunity to chalk out a gibbet on the gates of the French ambassador, and on it, after the manner of his country, to hang his excellency in effigy.

Authentic accounts from Lisbon, dated February 7, declare, that advices had been received, dated the latter end of August last, from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Malabar and Goa, which recited, that great disturbances had happened in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch East-India company, occasioned by the depredation of a nation called the Bedas, or (according to the Abbe Reynal) Wadas, a savage people, who had surprised the town of Punte de Gale, and put a number of the inhabitants to the sword: but two days after, the Dutch commandant, who had retired to the magazine, and fortified the hospital with about 250 men, suddenly fell upon these barbarians in the midst of their triumph, who made a precipitate retreat, leaving their chief, and upwards of four hundred slain within the walls of the town, and its environs.

The Dutch East-India company have presented a memorial to the states of Holland, conceived in the following terms:

“ Noble, great, and powerful lords,  
“ Being under the necessity of laying before your great mightinesses our want of money, we think it our indispensable duty to inform your mightinesses that this want has come to such extremity, that if we do not obtain some assistance we shall be obliged to stop payment in a month’s time.

“ Being desirous to do every thing in our power to prevent this dangerous moment, we think ourselves bound to address their high mightinesses (the states general) praying them that they would be pleased to contribute to the utmost of their power to prevent the fall of the company, and consequently the ruin of our country. Permit us also to renew this request to you, and to implore that you will have a disposition as favourable as ready to comply with our petition on the 17th of January, by which we recommend to you the interest of a million of people. We pray God, &c.”

This petition is signed by the directors and principal proprietors of the East-India company at Amsterdam, and referred by the states of the province of Holland to a committee.

A meeting was held last week by the cabinet, on the present commotions in Ireland, the result of which, it is reported, was to enforce immediately the most vigorous measures for the preservation of the peace in that kingdom.

The king of Naples and the queen of Portugal, are not included in the treaty between the court of Spain and the Algerines. All the corsairs were fitted out, and took to sea by the third of October last. This villainous congregation of pirates consists of 12 ships; the ringleader mounts 34 guns, others only 30, and some 18, which is the least number. They have made several prizes of consequence, but we are happy to hear they have missed the crews, who generally made their escape from the worst of all slavery.

We hear from very good authority, that an alliance is forming on the continent of a very extraordinary nature, to which Great-Britain is not a party; and that in consequence of this information, immediate steps will be taken by government for the security of our internal commerce.

The discontents and rebellions in the Turkish dominions, have effected the health of the grand signior, and it is said his death will not be cause of regret. His heir apparent, the prince Selim, is the idol of the nation.

March 1. A letter from Algiers, dated January 4, says— the frigates that are sitting out here consist of four of 42 guns, three of 36 guns; and five of 32, which will be completed by the latter end of next month. Just come in here the brig Nancy, from Boston, captain Thomas, which was captured by one of the corsairs belonging to this port.”

The French have ordered an exact account to be taken of the number of inhabitants resident in Corsica.

In war, the natives of Corsica are as furious as lions. Death is esteemed as nothing; not is any

power sufficient to make them yield against their inclination; but in peace, and in civil life they are mild and just to the greatest degree. They are also naturally quick and lively, and have a particular turn for eloquence.

We have a few of George Alexander Stevens’s gloomy politicians still left among us, who are daily crying out in a lamentable strain, what will this world come to? Thus we read of ruin in the midst of prosperity, and with all our fair prospects, have prophecies of inevitable destruction. But these men are not so alarmed for the country as they profess to be; they are more concerned for themselves; they do not like prosperity; for when it tends to keep the present men in office, and opposition out, prosperity is not a pleasant thing.

March 9. Letters received from Bombay mention the safe arrival of the company’s ships Duke of Montrose and King George; of the Madras council having surrendered to the nabob the assignment his highness formerly made of the management of his revenues to lord Macartney; of the Bengal government having appropriated between thirty and forty lacks to the exigencies of Bombay; and of a rupture being hourly expected with Tippoo Sultan and the Mahrattas.

The Jews of Leghorn are now supplying the Corsicans with pieces of cannon for small ships to defend their traffic against the Algerines. They have established a coral manufactory at Corsica, and have a kind of exclusive privilege of that trade. They deal also very considerably with the inhabitants of that island in oil, from whence the exports of last year amounted to no less than 2,530,000 French livres. Corsican white wine in considerable quantities has been also bought up at Leghorn, and sent to Germany and England. It has been sold in our taverns as Burgundy. We hear that three English vessels have disposed of their cargoes to great advantage at Leghorn. Preference is shewn there, as indeed almost every where else to British goods.

March 11. The Dutch, who conceived they had overcome every thing when they effected a reconciliation with the emperor, find the seeds of discontent thickly sown among the people, and an internal discontent and spirit of turbulence existing, which the governing party are under a necessity of issuing the severest ordinances to discountenance. The privileges of the stadtholder seem to be held dangerous, and all the outward parade of respect, is ordered to be directed to the assembly, in order to impress the people with higher ideas of the states. They proceed as yet with a degree of caution towards the prince of Orange, being hemmed in between a number attached to his family on one side, and the menaces of the old hero of Prussia on the other. The ferment occasioned, however, by French intriguing, popular dissatisfaction, and a general unsettledness, makes their situation critical and uncomfortable.

If the chancellor of the exchequer can realize those bold efforts which he is mentioned to have in contemplation for the reduction of the public burthens, posterity will owe him much; and great credit must be given for abilities, in our present circumstances, which can effect, in a reasonable number of years, any material amendment of our condition. The people have been so much amused with hopes of this kind, that it is no wonder they should be incredulous; such an exposition, however, of the state of the nation is soon to take place, as will prove whether it is within the reach of possibility.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, February 18.

“ It is rumoured here, and in several parts of Germany, that the landgrave of Hesse has laid his claim to the Austrian Brabant, and is preparing to produce his titles thereto. This may prove a pill harder of digestion to the emperor than his defeat in regard to the exchange; as there is no doubt but the above sovereign will be properly supported in his claim by the king of Prussia and other princes engaged in the German league, the immediate purpose of which is to check the alarming and overgrown power of the house of Austria.”

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 1.

“ The states of Holland and West-Friesland, who are adjourned to the 15th current, have issued out a proclamation, by which all inhabitants of these provinces are strictly and expressly forbid, in cases of public rejoicing, or on any other occasion whatever, hoisting up flags on the tops of steeples, &c. as the practice has been hitherto. It also prohibits the wearing or selling any badge of distinction, especially of orange coloured ribands, &c. as this colour not being sanctioned by authority, it can only be worn from a spirit of party, which has already occasioned too much confusion to be tolerated any longer.”