(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2277.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1790.

LONDON, *June* 7.

LETTERS from Ostend say, that the Spanish consul there has received advices from the Spanish minister at Paris, warning him of hostilities being about to begin between his nation and Great-Britain—and desiring him to give the necessary information to all Spanish ships which are there.

The Aurora whale ship, arrived at Bristol from the Southern Ocean, is said to have brought further evidence of the insulting conduct of Spain. One of the Spanish frigates sent a boat on board her with notice that she must desist from fishing in those parts, as it would not be permitted; and, if that notice was disregarded, force would be used to drive her from those seas, where no colours but those of Spain, and the nations she protected, had a right to exercise a commerce.

June 16. Soon after midnight, between Monday and yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Basilico, the long expected messenger from Spain, the duke of Leeds summoned a meeting of the cabinet ministers, who met accordingly yesterday at ten o'clock, and were all present, except the minister, and lord Privy Seal, who are both out of town; after which letters were dispatched by his grace's messengers as follow, viz. to the king, at Windsor Lodge; to the duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; the minister, at the university at Cambridge; the marquis of Strafford, at Trentham, Staffordshire; to admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to most of his majesty's ministers abroad.

Dispatches were also sent off yesterday from the secretary of state's office for the home department, to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of the different islands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Basilico left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the best authority to say that the tendency of the message from Spain is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of the event of peace or war. The court of Madrid is willing to make restitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expence we have been put to; but in respect to a cession of those rights of territory which that court supposes itself possessed of—they are points which cannot be given up, and the king of Spain trusts that Great-Britain will not insist on them. The king declares, that he has not the most distant wish of engaging in hostilities with Great-Britain, and that his armaments are destined to other objects; but, at the same time, he contends for an *exclusive right* to the southern whale fishery and the fur trade of Nootka Sound—the principal objects of the present disputes—and urges the expediency of discussing the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

It is certain that the news of the armaments in this country has occasioned the greatest consternation in Spain, but the merchants all acknowledge the impossibility that they can enter on a war with Great-Britain, which must prove such an unequal contest. To shew, however, that Spain seems well inclined to accommodate matters with England, the court of Madrid no sooner received the dispatches taken out by Basilico, which, among other objects, is supposed to have insisted on having the ancient commercial privileges with this country renewed, than orders were sent to all the custom-houses in the out ports of Spain, to allow the entry of British merchandise, according to the stipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht. The conduct of Spain has long been a subject of vexation and complaint to our merchants, as it has for many years past endeavoured to lay burthens on the British commerce, which it is now insisted shall be remedied. This point the court of Madrid seems willing to accede to, by the orders having been given which we have just mentioned.

The orders sent from this country to the consuls in Spain were such, that immediately on the receipt of them notice was given for our ships to quit the Spanish ports immediately. The port of Barcelona has been wholly cleared of English vessels—upwards of 40 sail have sailed from thence about the middle of May, under the convoy of the Bull Dog, captain Peyton, for Gibraltar, where they arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated on Friday last, says—"Our court will be the mediator between Spain and England, and instructions to that purpose are already sent to the marquis de la Luzerne, the ambassador at London."

June 17. The information relative to the preparations of Spain, assert, that forty-six ships of the line is the force they are able to bring forward in the course of six weeks.

In respect to the southern whale fishery, it may be depended on, that administration will not recede in the least degree; and, among those most zealous in support of this commercial object, lord Hawkesbury is to be named.

The last express received by the Russian minister at Vienna carried him this intelligence: "That it was the final and unalterable determination of the empress of Russia not to accept the mediation of the king of Prussia on any other consideration than this—*That the court of Berlin shall guarantee to Russia the possession of the Crimea, Oczakow, and Bessarabia; or that, instead of Bessarabia, his Prussian majesty shall insure to her the payment of ten millions of dollars by the Turks, towards reimbursing the expences of a war* unjustly commenced by the Porte, without the least provocation!"

This strange ultimatum of Russia must necessarily produce a war—for the court of Berlin is bound by treaty with the Porte to procure her a peace that shall restore to her Oczakow and the Crimea, or to declare war against Austria and Russia.

Russia declares she will never consent to give up either the Crimea or the town of Oczakow.—The only alternative, therefore, which Prussia has, is war!

June 29. The Dutch squadron, consisting of twelve ships of the line, under the command of an officer bearing a flag at the fore-topmast head, has passed through the narrow seas, on their way to Portsmouth; these ships, in all probability, are by this time anchored at St. Helen's.

When this force left the Texel, five more ships were in preparation for sea—the shipwrights were unremitted in completing their work; but the want of seamen was what they apprehended detention from.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, June 28.

"Arrived the Fury sloop of war from the coast of Spain; she brings intelligence, that on the 5th instant they discovered eighteen sail of men of war from Ferrol, sailing for Cadiz; and that on the 19th instant she was chased off the coast of Spain, by a Spanish frigate; the captain arrived at Torbay on Friday last, and went off express for the admiralty.

"Admiral Barrington is now under way with 16 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and a sloop of war supposed for the westward."

BRIDGE-TOWN, *(Barbadoes) June* 19.

Accounts from leeward since our last publication bring further information respecting the insurrection of the free people of colour and slaves at Martinico, numbers of whom are daily brought in, and executed in a manner, which, though in some degree justifiable from the atrocity of the crime, is shocking to humanity; an immediate suspension on the first tree, and the merciless thrusts of the bayonets of the soldiery, is the sure fate of those who are taken; and the least cause of suspicion of an accomplice or disaffected person, dooms the person suspected to the horrors of a dungeon.—It is also said that several of the principal inhabitants were concerned in the conspiracy, many of whom had fled from the island. Upon the whole, we are assured that the utmost confusion prevails throughout the colony, and a total stagnation of trade and business of every kind.

July 3. On Wednesday last arrived the transport ship Queen, from Corke, with recruits for the regiments in the West-Indies.

About ten days before her arrival, a conspiracy was discovered to have been entered into by a number of the people on board, to seize the ship and carry her into America, where they proposed selling the ship and cargo, which consists chiefly of gun-powder. After some resistance the ringleaders were secured in irons.

A few days before the arrival of the above ship, an officer on board (supposed to be in a fit of insanity) deliberately threw himself overboard, and every effort made to save him proved ineffectual.

That dreadful disorder, the small-pox, is brought to this island among the recruits destined here; but we are happy to add, that every precaution is taken by the commanding officer of the garrison to prevent the spreading of the infection. A precaution which does honour to his humanity, and entitles him to the warmest thanks of the inhabitants.

This morning arrived an armed brig, carrying 12 guns and 60 men, from Liverpool and Corke bound to St. Vincent. She brings no later accounts of affairs in Europe than we have already had.

NASSAU, *(N.P.) July* 2.

This day the Endymion 44 gun ship, armed *en flute*, commanded by lieutenant Woodruff, and having on board the 47th regiment, arrived off this bar from Halifax.

July 13. A turtling vessel which arrived on Sunday from the coast of Cuba, was, on Friday last, spoken with by a person in an open boat from the shore, who informed the turtler that orders were received at Port Principe, from the Havanna, for the guarda coastas to seize every English vessel they met with on the coast.

July 16. At the Havanna, about three weeks since, nothing like war, or the expectation of any such event, was talked of.

Admiral Affleck, at Jamaica, has issued a proclamation, offering a bounty of three pounds sterling to such able seamen as shall enter on board his majesty's ships on that station. The same is also offered here by captain Burden of his majesty's brig Alert, who has likewise advertised for a number of Bahama pilots.

Late accounts from Cuba inform us of a large body of the inhabitants of the country, in the vicinage of Cape Antonio, having taken up arms, and fixed themselves on a commanding situation which they had fortified. The language of the insurgents was, that they had equal claims to freedom with other men, and that they were determined to follow the example set them by the French in asserting those claims.

MONTEGO-BAY, *(Jamaica) July* 17.

Thursday arrived his majesty's cutter Advice, lieutenant Wray, commander; and yesterday his majesty's ship Brune, captain Gould, of 32 guns. The Brune left Port-Royal on Wednesday morning. She came round the west end, and is to cruise on this side of the island till the convoy sails. Both the Brune and the cutter have orders to impress, but not to distress the homeward bound vessels. The cutter, however, began to press on Thursday without exception; the consequence was, that the ships were entirely deserted, and a total stop put to their loading at this momentous period. The arrival of the Brune, we are informed, has harmonised matters; the impressed have been returned, except those who chose voluntarily to enter.——The Brune sailed again yesterday evening.

Captain Roper, of the Crescent, touched at Barbadoes the 6th instant, and captain Finley, of the Hammond, at Dominica, the 7th; at both islands they were in the same state of uncertainty as we are of the event of affairs at home. Captain Roper informs, that the 49th regiment had been some time landed at Barbadoes before his arrival, and that governor Parry was recently returned from England, to resume his administration of that island.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua,) July* 20.

Governor Parry arrived at Barbadoes in the Halifax packet on the 24th ult. to resume the government of that island. The Halifax arrived here on Thursday, and sailed again on Saturday evening for Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola, on her return to Europe.

By advices received to-day from leeward, we learn, that four frigates, a few days ago, touched at Barbadoes, from England, in their way to Jamaica, and that they landed two regiments for the garrison of Grenada. The latest news from England were of the 10th; *admiral Barrington had not sailed, but was momently expected with his fleet to put to sea, and the general idea was, that he was to join the duke of Sudermania's force in the Baltic.—No mention is made of the event of peace or war with Spain, so that we may conclude it on the* 10th *of June undetermined.*

The Spaniards at Porto-Rico, dreading an attack, are exerting themselves to put their island in a defensible state. They have purchased, very lately, great quantities of lumber at Santa Cruz and St. Thomas's. At Trinidad they are erecting a fort, and seem also to apprehend, should a rupture take place, a visit from us—They are not, in that colony, it seems, at all in a situation to act offensively against our vessels or territories.

Some time in the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday morning, a fast sailing Spanish schooner got into English harbour, and was quietly anchored near his majesty's ship Trusty. At day break, one of the lieutenants of that ship went on board, without suspecting her to be a foreigner, and found her to be of the above description, laden with mules:—Upon inquiring into the reason of their entrance, the captain alleged, want of grass for the stock, and being destitute of provisions. This not being satisfactory, she was taken possession of, and will be detained until the opinion of the crown officer is known respecting her.

Such a circumstance never happened before, and although her intentions may have been innocent, yet there is great room for contrary suspicion:—Coming from the Caraccas at a critical period like the present—so many islands to make besides this, with greater facility; entering a harbour difficult of access, and frequented only by our marine forces; pleading want of grass or provisions, articles so easily got rid of by throwing them overboard, are circumstances that make so much against her, that it is more than probable she will suffer for her folly and temerity.

DOVER, (N.H.) *August* 12.

A gentleman of this town, who has a very fine burning-glass, a short time since made the following experiment:—He took a small piece of thin pewter and bored a hole through it, the bigness of a pin; then taking the burning-glass, he melted a piece of spectacle glass, and let one drop fall on the hole in the pewter, which has formed an excellent microscope. Take a pin, and dip the head into standing water, and let the water, taken up on the head of the pin, be put on this drop of glass, then looking through upon the opposite side, you may discover an ocean of water, in which are millions of live creatures of different kinds and sizes, swimming about, some of which appear as large as beans: take the point of the smallest cambric needle and put upon one side, and look through the other, you may discover a large pyramid, or a vast large steeple; in short,