(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2285.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1790.

ROME, *August* 7.

SOME Frenchmen are arrested almost every day in this metropolis. The order extends to every rank, strangers, priests or hermits; they are immediately conducted to the frontiers, and wished a good voyage, after being first strictly enjoined to appear no more in the pope's dominions.

MADRID, *August* 22.

War between England and this country appears inevitable—it seems resolved upon in the cabinet of our despot.

In consequence of his discontent that Great-Britain should still, after his declaration, continue to equip more vessels, and pursue her impress with greater vigour, he has embarked even the troops that were in garrison at Cadiz, and with such celerity is the operation effected, that the burgeois of the place are its only remaining guard.

It is rumoured here, that the Spanish court resentful of distrusted honour, meditates the capture of the homeward bound British Indiamen. The cabinet is in the utmost disorder; couriers succeed each other with incredible dispatch.

Communications with the French have thrown our frontiers into extreme disorder.

Every advice from our colonies speak of them as ripe to throw off all allegiance to the mother country. We expect an engagement, if your fleet should fall in with ours, to a certainty.

FRANKFORT, *August* 10.

The fermentation in the different districts of Hungary, still continues. The peasants have leagued together against the noblesse, and the violences which have already commenced inspire a universal inquietude and fear.

From the LOWER ELBE, *August* 20.

We are assured that the Prussian courier, who lately passed through Thorn in his way from Reichenbach to Petersburgh, was bearer of the following intelligence to the court of Russia: "That the king of Prussia having brought about a peace between Austria and the Turks, he had reason to hope that her majesty the empress would put a stop to all hostilities with the Turks, as well as with Sweden; that the empress must be aware of the heavy expences the king has been at to keep the five armies on foot, and all indemnification which he wishes for this is, the settling of a general peace; in consequence of which his majesty declares, that if Russia continues hostile, he shall think himself obliged to assist his allies."

LIVERPOOL, *August* 24.

Yesterday different accounts were received at Lloyd's, stating the Spanish fleet to be at sea. A letter from the captain of the Lisbon packet, which arrived on Thursday last, was produced, in which the captain says, that he saw the Spanish fleet 40 leagues S. W. of Cape Finisterre the 14th instant, and that he also fell in with the English fleet, commanded by lord Howe, off Scilly, on Sunday last. Captain Hopkins too, of the Hope brig, arrived at Dover, reports that the fleet of Spain spoke him in lat. 42, 3, North, long. 12, West, steering before a brisk gale for Cape Finisterre. Their force consisted of 37 sail, including six frigates, two of which were of 40 guns, and the others 36, with a brig mounting 18 guns, and a reinforcement of six ships, they said, was expected to join them from Ferrol. From the above accounts, a meeting of the two fleets is not improbable; should it take place, we trust it will be to the honour of this country.

Accounts from Elsineur, dated the 17th instant, by the mail of yesterday, mention that the Louis Ulrica, Swedish man of war, was lost through starting a plank, and that 300 of her crew certainly perished.

We learn, that among other resolutions of the French cabinet, a general embargo has been laid on all shipping, evidently with a view, among other purposes of manning their fleet.

PLYMOUTH, *August* 25.

Last evening, after post, arrived the Narcissus, from a cruise.

She saw the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincents; and, from what could be learnt, they expected to be joined by several French men of war.

The Narcissus fell in with our fleet, under earl Howe, west of Ushant, all well, and in high spirits.

There is not the least abatement in the preparations for war in this port.

LONDON, *August* 17.

The abbe Fauchet, has pronounced in the presence of the deputies of the national assembly of France, and all those of all the confederated departments within the kingdom, a civic eulogium on doctor Franklin; which the representatives of the commons of Paris, we learn, have resolved shall be printed and transmitted to the congress of the United States.

During the late press in London, when it was very hot, a person dressed very much in the style of a gentleman, in a blue coat, boots and spurs, went on board one of the tenders, and voluntarily offered himself as a seaman. The regulating officer, seeing his appearance, and observing likewise that he had drank a little, endeavoured to persuade him to the contrary all in his power, but in vain—he was fond of a sea life, and still fonder of assisting to fight the enemies of his country.

His perseverance prevailed, and he was sent under deck, when the Jack Tars, seeing a mess-mate so unlike themselves, assisted in unrigging him, which was to cut off the skirts of his coat and queue, and take away his spurs—all this he quickly submitted to, and afterwards fell fast asleep. In the morning, however, he thought better of the whole proceeding, and wanted to be set ashore, by asserting he was a gentleman, and of considerable family. The officer said if he would prove himself such, or even so much as tell his name, he would let him go; but remaining obstinate in both, he was sent down to the Nore along with the rest of the men.

Whether France will comply with the terms of the family compact is not yet certain. It is a point of great consequence to determine; if, on such a point, therefore, we might be allowed to speculate, we should add, that the moment the French assembly agree to renew the family compact, they destroy the whole fabric they have been rearing, and lay the foundation of civil commotions, which will ultimately end in favour of the king and his friends.

The conduct of captain Marshal, an English gentleman in the service of Russia, during the late engagement, is equal to the most extraordinary efforts in our recollection. He fought his ship till she sunk to the water's edge; when a soldier, flying to the colours to strike them, he shot the soldier dead, and she went down with her colours flying—he next swam to his friend Mr. Travanion's ship, whom he unfortunately found dead; he then took the command, and fought her till she sunk also, and though there are as yet no certain hopes of him, there are great hopes of his having swam ashore, to share the honours and rewards to which, from his conduct, he is so justly entitled.

Aug. 19. A tar, in the neighbourhood of Wapping, who has lately opened a tobacconist's shop, has the following notice upon a board in the window:

Full many a gale I weather'd out,
Before the port I made:
And having worn my canvas out,
My anchor here I've laid.

No winds for favour I invoke,
To spare, or fill my sail;
But only beg my friends would smoke,
And blow a pleasant gale.

Sentiments of a French Author.

The Americans, says a traveller, very much delight in *pudding*. This is the favourite dish, not only of the clergy, but of the people in general. Provided there be a *pudding* upon the table, no matter what are the other dishes; they are sure to make a feast. They think themselves so happy when they have a *pudding* before them, that if any one would tell a friend he is arrived in a lucky juncture, the ordinary salutation is, "Sir, I am glad to see you—you are come in *pudding time*."

A letter from a young heir to the probate judge.

SIR,

MY father departed this life not long *hence*, and has left a widow and five *scorpions*—I understand he died *detested*, and made me *executioner*; but as the estate is like to prove *insolent*, I was told that, as you was judge of *reprobates*, you must send me a letter of *condemnation*—

And, as in duty bound,
Shall ever pray, &c.

RECEIPT to prevent crows from destroying the corn on the ground.

TAKE a quart of train oil, turpentine and bruised gunpowder; boil them together, and when hot, dip pieces of rags into it, and hang them on a pole in the field—about four is sufficient for one acre—and the birds will shun them.

Aug. 31. The present high price of the funds is a matter of astonishment to every one. It certainly cannot be justified by the situation of political affairs abroad, nor by the measures of government at home. For if we judge from either, we must conclude, that the continuation of peace is extremely precarious.

Advice has been received through different channels, that the English and Spanish fleets were in sight of each other on Saturday last. The consequence of their interview is impatiently expected by all ranks of people.

An express arrived on Sunday at the M. del Campo's from Madrid. The ambassador has had a conference with the duke of Leeds on the subject of the dispatches. The same messenger also brought the Spanish minister an account of the proceedings in the national assembly of France on Thursday last.

The French minister has received very authoritative instructions on the intentions of his court in respect to the dispute of England with Spain;—they are grounded on the resolutions of the national assembly; where on Thursday last, it was agitated and determined, that the reinforcement of their navy should be encreased, from the number lately voted, up to 45 ships of the line; and that from the reports of the secret committee, on the policy and justice of adhering to the conditions of the family compact, the support of that treaty was a measure they should keep in view.

The FAMILY COMPACT supported and ratified by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

PARIS.

Thursday afternoon, four o'clock.

The national assembly, deliberating upon the formal proposition of the king contained in the letter of his minister of the 1st of August, decrees,

1st. That the king shall be prayed to make known to his catholic majesty, that the French nation, in taking all the measures necessary to maintain peace, will observe the defensive and commercial engagements which his government has contracted with Spain.

2d. Decrees, moreover, that the king shall be prayed immediately to charge the ambassador from France to Spain, to negotiate with the ministers of his catholic majesty, for the purpose and to the effect of strengthening, by a national treaty, the ties and connexions useful to the two nations, and to fix with clearness and precision, all the stipulations which shall not be entirely conformable to the views of a general peace, and to the principles of justice which will ever be the policy of France.

3d. The national assembly, taking into consideration the armaments of the different nations of Europe, their progressive augmentation, the safety of the colonies, and of commerce, decrees, that the king shall be prayed to give the necessary orders, that the squadrons in commission may be augmented to forty-five ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates and small vessels.

Sept. 2. Sunday afternoon his majesty's ship Hind arrived at Plymouth from lord Howe's fleet, which she left the day before, a few leagues to the westward of Scilly. The fleet was all well, except some of the ships carrying away their top-masts, which were replaced at sea; but as the Hind had carried away her bowsprit, she was obliged to bear away for this port.

Lord Howe's station is about forty leagues to the S. W. of Scilly, where he was ordered to remain until he received further instructions. These were sent off yesterday evening from the admiralty, where a messenger had been in waiting thirty-six hours to carry them to Falmouth.

The French and Spanish ambassadors, we are well assured, have deposited their plate and jewels at a banker's in St. James's-street. The inferences which may be drawn from this circumstance, are too obvious to require a comment.

The Monarch, of 74 guns, has been ordered from Portsmouth to Spithead, from whence she is expected to be immediately ordered for India.

It was reported yesterday that the messenger which arrived on Friday last from Constantinople, brought to our ministers the account that the Ottoman Porte had agreed to the preliminary articles of a commercial treaty with Britain.

The staff promotion of the king of Prussia affords an argument that his majesty has determined on resisting the measures of Russia, and checking her arms. Such a co-operating ally admits of predictions in favour of the measures of England, and promises well to the fleet of Sweden.

There has been more blood spilled in one battle to gratify the ambition of a king or his minion, than has yet been shed to bring about the French revolution.

Letters from Hanover informs us, that the German troops, destined for Gibraltar are ready, but no orders have been sent for their embarkation.

A second requisition has been made for the troops from that electorate, to act as executive troops against the Liegois, but it is not known whether they will be sent.

There is to be a congress held at the Hague, composed of ministers from the kings of Hungary, Prussia, England and the states general; and it was proposed that commissioners delegated from Brabant and Flanders should be admitted. But to this the king of Hungary objected; as the purpose of the congress is to settle the guaranty of the constitution of those states, he could not consider them as other than his subjects; but he consents that they may be in the way for occasional conference, and to submit their memorials to the congress.

The states of Hungary still persist in their demands: "That the nation only shall have the right of declaring war or peace; that no German shall have any civil or military employment; that there shall be none but national troops in the country, and those under the