(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2289.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1790.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 8.

THE ratification of the treaty concluded between our court and Prussia, being not yet arrived, several murmurs are prevalent; and, notwithstanding the assurances of M. de Cnobbledyriff of the favourable intentions of his master, the kadelesquier of Romelia, who signed the treaty, has been deposed, and the governor of Natolia appointed his successor.

Frequent councils are held, composed of the great officers of state; and the party who favour a general peace grow stronger and stronger.

The plague rather increases in this city and neighbourhood, but is entirely ceased at Smyrna.

BERLIN, *August* 31.

We can scarcely credit the report of preliminaries of peace having been signed between Sweden and Russia. If they have, it is certainly without the knowledge of our court. It is no longer than last week our minister, count Blumenthal, drew for a million of dollars on our treasury, which was paid into one of the principal banking houses here, with orders to remit the sum as soon as possible to Sweden.

LONDON, *September* 1.

A celebrated musician in this city, being fond of the animal creation, took to petting a young pidgeon, which is now grown to full size. This creature, by keeping his master's company, has obtained so perfect an ear and taste for music, that no one who sees his behaviour, can doubt for a moment of the pleasure he takes in hearing his master play and sing. No sooner does he sit down to the instrument than Columbo, (so the pidgeon is called) begins shaking his wings, perches on the piano-forte, and expresses the most indubitable emotions of delight. If, however, he or any one else strikes a false note, or makes any kind of discord upon the keys, the pidgeon never fails to shew evident tokens of anger and distress; and if teized too long, grows quite enraged, pecking the offender's legs and fingers in such a manner as to leave nothing less doubtful than the sincerity of his resentment. His master, in consequence of this rude behaviour, is often obliged to keep him out of the room for fear of his affronting or tormenting those who come to take musical instructions. With regard to other actions of life there is nothing particular in this pidgeon but his tameness and strong attachment to his master; for though never upon the wing, and only clipped a very little, he never seeks to range away from the house, or quit his master's service, any more than the dove of Anacreon—

Whose better lot in life bestows,
Sweet repast and soft repose,
And when feasts and frolics tire,
Drops asleep upon his lyre.

Considerable quantities of American pot-ashes having been condemned by the assay-masters, people skilled in that manufacture have been led to make several experiments to discover the causes of its defects and impurity. The great evil which injures the sale, and very much reduces the value of some of the American pot-ash, arises from foreign matters, such as common salt and earth, being accidentally or designedly mixed with it. People vending or dealing in this article may save themselves the trouble and disgrace of sending an adulterated or faulty kind to market, if they will only previously observe the following method for trying its quality—Take some pot-ash and dissolve it in water: let there be as much pot-ashes as the water will dissolve; then plunge a piece of silver coin, or any thin plate of silver, into the solution. If the pot-ash contains any inflammable or improper mixtures, it will change the silver to a dark or black colour, in the same manner as if it had been over the steam of burning sulphur—if the pot-ash is pure the silver will remain bright. Upon the experiment being made, should it be discovered to be bad, the evil can be remedied only by dissolving the whole quantity in pure water, and boiling it down, and fluxing it a second time; or it may be made into pearl-ashes by calcination, with little expence.

Sept. 2. Tuesday a meeting of the privy council was held at the Cock-pit, summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration a report of Sir Joseph Banks, on the general question of admitting wheat, the produce of the United States of America, detained at the ports of Liverpool, &c.

At Lloyd's nothing is done at present either on Swedish or Russian ships. The premiums on all trades advance a little; and even with this advance the underwriters are not over fond of their risks.

Sept. 11. The letters received yesterday from persons of the best information and authority in Paris give us the strongest reason to believe that a civil insurrection is at no great distance.

Some letters indeed were received yesterday, dated after the dispatch of the mail, which assert that a riot had began, and that the national guards had been repulsed, but we have not learnt the particulars of the affair in such a manner as to be able to report them correctly—But the fermentation was general.

The cry of the mob is, "*cut off the heads of the ministers in general.*" It is expected that they will all resign.

The press still continues with unabated activity:—Two additional tenders have been employed in that service on the river Thames, since Tuesday last.

The French have taken a wise precaution to prevent mutiny in their fleet. They have sent a commission of patriots to Brest, to give assurances to the seamen that their wages shall never be suffered to go two months into arrear, and who are charged to keep strict watch, and see that provisions may be properly supplied, both as to quality and quantity.

Sept. 14. A placart, or royal proclamation, has been issued by the minister of the home department in Spain, bearing date at Buen Retiro, Monday, the ninth of August, which forbids, under pain of forfeiting double value, the exportation of wheat, barley, flour of wheat, barley flour, or meal of barley, before the first day of December next, when his majesty and council will be ready to prescribe the terms on which any exports of those articles will be permitted for the remainder of the year.

The government of Madrass has taken the country of the Carnatic again into their own hands; by this, they have resumed the immediate collection of the revenues of the country, which for some years past have been invested in the hands of the nabob of Arcot.

The torch of discord again threatens the southern provinces of France. At a federation of the national guards of Languedoc at Jalles, the deputies of the Vivarais proposed to march against the protestants of Nismes, to revenge the cause of their catholic brethen, and at the same time to take possession of Avignon, where there are 80 pieces of cannon, and a fortified place. It is supposed that the emissaries of the aristocratic party are endeavouring to avail themselves of the fanaticism of the inhabitants of the south of France; and it is feared that in a month or two Nismes may be the victim of their manœuvres.

A counter revolution is daily looked for by the aristocratic party who now begin to demonstrate their confidence, by levelling the most marked contempt and derision against the national assembly. Our advices further add that the prince de Conde has at this time not less than 20,000 men in daily pay, whom he can muster in the course of 12 hours.

The lieutenant Sandel, who commanded the Swedish fire ships, which occasioned the loss in the Swedish fleet, in the action of the 3d of July, has been tried by a council of war, and condemnod to die.

A similar sentence has been likewise pronounced against general de Kaullars, accused of having failed in his duty last year, in retreating precipitately from the enemy, and against vice-admiral Liljehorn, detained on account of negligence or disobedience in the naval engagement of last summer; but the king has not confirmed these two sentences; he has been content to dismiss them from the service, reserving to them their pay, however, which it is thought the first will not accept.

We are taught to believe, that the next messenger from the court of Madrid will determine the important question of peace or war; and on that depends in a great measure the precise time of assembling the new parliament.

The affair of Nancy is now known to have proceeded from the many seditious writings, and other means set on foot by the mal-contents of the revolution. More than four hundred lives were lost in it.

A revolution in France seems to be an event almost inevitable. The minds of the people are again in a state of fermentation, and ripe for any desperate enterprise.

The Spanish ambassador, it is asserted, is in hourly expectation of receiving dispatches, which was to determine whether he is to abide longer with us, or bid adieu to a country which, from long residence, and habit of intimacy with most of our nobility and gentry, he is particularly attached to. His excellency has been heard more than once to declare to his friends, during the present dispute, that he hoped he should not be under the painful necessity of leaving them directly.

Dispatches have been received at the secretary of state's office from New-Hampshire, in America: they contain an account of trade being brisk, and all remained quiet: the snow which brought these dispatches, is called the Statira, captain Thompson, arrived in the Downs; she has brought over some very capital remittances, and orders for great quantities of goods.

PLYMOUTH, *September* 12.

On Monday evening last arrived at Plymouth Sound, L'Experience, French king's brig of 12 guns, captain Vannau, from Cherbourg, on a cruize of eleven days, having on board a very large party of young French noblemen, on a nautical tour, who were not permitted to anchor, but ordered to sea again.

MONTEGO-BAY, *October* 2.

Our late lieutenant-governor-general Clarke, accompanied by major M'Murdo, sailed from Portsmouth the tenth of August, in the Thynne packet boat, for Quebec, being appointed lieutenant-governor of that province.

A letter from a gentleman at Barbadoes, to his friend in this island, dated September 10, says, "On the 29th ult. we had a very hard gale of wind, which did much damage in this island, particularly in the country. All the plantain trees were thrown down and some houses unroofed; the round houses of many mills were blown off; the water and corn mills in a great number thrown down; boiling and negro houses in great abundance suffered much; though the general injury is not of that notoriety as to make it capital."

Oct. 9. It is asserted, that his excellency has received positive directions to proceed with the preparations that were determined to be necessary on the first alarm of hostilities.

The inhabitants of Honduras, having surmounted the fear of any present disturbance, have again employed their negroes in their usual occupation of falling wood and preparing it for market.

From the average of what has been collected, it is believed that the product of the duty on liquor retailed in the three parishes of Kingston, Port-Royal, and St. Andrew, will be about 2500l. per annum.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *October* 13.

Flour, from the expectation of a sudden decrease in the supply of plantains, &c. has advanced 15 per cent in value. It was at first hoped that the destruction of vegetable provision was not extensive, but we fear the late gale was more widely diffusive of mischief among the articles of negro food than could be estimated at the moment in which it operated.

During the late dry weather the caterpillars destroyed several fields of corn in the neighbourhood of Port Henderson. The seasonable rains, however, which have fallen, providentially interposed to prevent further mischief.

BOSTON, *November* 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe to his friend in this town, dated October 2, 1790.

"The commotions run high in Martinique, there has been already several skirmishes, in which a number of persons have been killed on each side; the news we shall receive from that quarter after this date must be interesting, for M. de Chabral, colonel of the regiment of Martinique, is now in the country with his troops and two or three thousand citizens from the capital, he has likewise with him six hundred men from the regiment of Guadaloupe, this excellent officer has marched on with his men in pursuit of Mr. Damas to *Gros Morne*, where the latter has made a stand with his adherents, consisting of planters, mulattoes and a considerable number of negro slaves. I know not what will be the result, I can only observe that each party is firm against the other, and to such a degree that neither will hearken to any proposals of accommodation.—The prisoners who have fell into the hands of the mulattoes have experienced the most inhuman and barbarous treatment, their eyes have been torn out, their hands cut off and then castrated, and finally their hamstrings cut—indeed savages have never perpetrated more horrid deeds. God knows, when peace will be restored!

"In this place M. de Clugny has been guarded for three weeks together, by the citizens at Basseterre, to which place deputies have been sent from *Grand-terre*, requesting his release, which they have been successful enough to obtain—he is now at liberty and attends to the affairs of his government—he was treated in this manner for a suspicion of his having, it is said, endeavoured to obtain supplies for M. Damas, to whom he positively refused, telling him he had need of them himself; the correspondence of these two generals, has been, in fact, proved—that of the general of Guadaloupe was found to be innocent."

DUTCH QUILLS.

A correspondent observes, with much satisfaction, the increase of American manufacture: he finds that the clarifying quills (commonly called Dutch quills, when so clarified) is now carried on in this metropolis; and if it was encouraged by the general use of them in our schools and counting-houses, it would prevent sending considerable sums of money to foreign parts for that article.

Your correspondent would further remark, that he finds, by repeated trials, that the quills manufactured here, are as well cleared from oleaginous substance, contained in them when new from the wing, as those from Europe.

He would just hint to the manufacturer, that his quills would appear to greater advantage, if he would sort them before he puts them in bundles—and that