(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2294.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1790.

ROME.

THE reports spread abroad in foreign countries of pretended disturbances, which have obliged his holiness and several of the cardinals to leave this city, are destitute of foundation.—Every thing is in the most perfect tranquillity, which so well suits the speculative life we lead. Poor Cagliostro is more closely guarded than ever. It must be believed that he is detained for some capital crime, for he is confined within five iron doors, guarded by eight armed men. What a reverse of fortune!—The capuchin, his fellow sufferer, is closely examined, and it is assured that their sentence will speedily be pronounced.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The particulars relative to the action in the Black Sea, are not yet received. The heights of Caffra were before them. The captain pacha had with him a fleet of 55 vessels—10 caravellers, 5 frigates, 10 kirlangishars, and 30 cannoniers. The action was so far in favour of the Turks that the Russians lost four frigates, and the Turks have lost not even one. The battle lasted seven hours.

That there must have been some severe work is however certain, for the admiral's ship of the Turkish squadron received 80 shots through her sides; nevertheless, preserving all her rigging unimpaired, she got sheltered in the fleet.

VIENNA, *September* 5.

Accounts from Wallachia mention, that the grand vizier had actually crossed the Danube with 30,000 men, but that, when the second column were ordered to follow, they absolutely refused it, and in consequence a regular battle ensued, in which 1000 men were killed. The grand vizier has thereby been compelled to re-cross the river, and the corps under the prince of Cobourg and gen. Suwarow, which marched on the 16th of August to receive him, will consequently lose their errand. The Russians are all now in motion in four divisions.

The first, of 10,000 men, under general Suwarow, with the prince of Saxe Cobourg; the second, under prince Repnin; the third, under prince Gallitzin, is to undertake the siege of Ismael; and the fourth, under prince Potemkin, is 36,000, in the neighbourhood of Bender.

LIVERPOOL, *October* 2.

A Hint to Tradesmen.

A man in business, who dwelt in Dublin lately, finding it impossible to get in his book debts, advertised them to be sold by auction, pledging himself at the same time to prove each debt for the purchaser;—the alarm which this excited was such, that in less than a week not a single debt was to be found uncrossed in the books of the advertiser!—*Probatum est.*

Last week one Watson, who had been reaping in a field at Hanham, near Bristol, being much fatigued, he lay down and fell asleep under a hedge, when a viper, or some other venomous creature, bit him under one of his eyes, which caused his head to swell in a very extraordinary manner, and of which he died in a few days after, though the best medical advices had been obtained.

On Tuesday last, some workmen employed in removing a large hedge bank, upon the estate of John J. Atherton, Esquire, at Walton hall, near this town, they discovered an earthern mug, containing upwards of a thousand pieces of silver, and one piece of gold, wrapped up in a leather bag. It is supposed they were concealed there during the parliament wars, as none of them are of a later date than king Charles the first—there are many of queen Elizabeth, and a few of Philip and Mary.

LONDON, *October* 1.

We have stated before in our Portsmouth correspondence, that the Acteon, of 74 guns, with another ship, had been stationed at St. Helen's, with orders to search all vessels in the strictest manner, going to Spithead, either through the Needles, or from the eastward; while two sloops are cruising to the westward for the same purpose.

The orders given on this occasion are very peremptory, and direct the commanders to search the holds, cabins, and most minute parts of every vessel making sail towards Spithead in the night; even the cargoes are to be overhauled—and if in the day, they are to examine with sufficient minuteness, to be certain that they come with no hostile intention, or at least not with the means of putting their designs into execution.

The reason alleged for this measure is, that government have received authentic information of a plan being meditated by our enemies, to introduce a fire-ship or rather among the fleet at Spithead—a diabolical scheme!—which, if not prevented, would, in all probability, be attended with the most fatal and ruinous consequences to the vast force lying there, and to the nation at large.

Oct. 6. We can, from undoubted authority, assure the public, that a war with Spain is now fixed on, and that hostilities will commence immediately. Fifty new companies are immediately to be raised, and memorials are this day and to-morrow to be given in for the commissions.

We have authority further to add, that 2000 of the guards, under the command of the duke of York, have received orders to prepare to march at a day's notice; and likewise, that letters of marque are immediately to be granted.

This accounts for lord Howe's hasty return to the fleet, and for putting several 44 gun ships into commission, to act as transports—this accounts also for the unremitting exertions of those at the head of the marine and naval departments, and for the unwearied diligence of the commissioners of the ordnance and victualling offices.

In consequence of this resolution, Trotter, the king's tent-maker, has received orders to employ an additional number of men, and to get ready with the greatest dispatch, every kind of field equipage.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) October* 30.

Three large ships, apparently foreigners, were observed from the packet, in lat. 62½, N. and long. 53, W. Off the island of Barbadoes spoke a schooner that had been sent to reconnoitre three frigates full of troops seen from that island, having French colours.

The ship Brisset, Haymen, sailed from Gravesend about the 7th of September, and may therefore be hourly looked for; she is said to have on board a considerable quantity of government stores and camp equipage.

Nov. 8. By the Roselle, from Honduras, information is received that the Serpent sloop of war has been there near two months, and that the inhabitants are in a continued state of anxiety and alarm.

The two brigs, which from the failure of the wind, could not get into Port Royal yesterday evening, are believed to be the Eliza, M'Kay, from Philadelphia, and the Three-Friends, Kearney from Baltimore.

A large frigate, a stranger, and mounting either 32 or 36 guns, hove in sight about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; expectation is on tiptoe to discover her errand.

SALEM, *December* 7.

Captain Wallace arrived here, since our last, from Bilboa, from whence he sailed the 22d of October. Immediately before his departure, his merchant (who had before supposed that the courts of England and Spain had mutually agreed and settled) informed him, that the last mail brought intelligence, that England had rejected the terms proposed by Spain for an accommodation. And it was expected, that the demands of Britain would rise, in proportion to the increase of their armaments; and that Spain would hazard the event of a war, rather than submit to them.

BOSTON, *December* 11.

The following order is copied from a Halifax paper of the second ultimo.

"*Secretary's office, Halifax, October* 11.

"Whereas, on the event of a war with Spain, it may be found necessary to withdraw a considerable part, or the whole of his majesty's troops from this province; in which case the militia will be called on for the defence and protection of it:

"His excellency the lieutenant-governor therefore, has thought fit, hereby to require and order the officers commanding the several corps of militia, to prepare the officers and men under them for service; and, to take care, that they shall be provided with arms and ammunition, and be duly disciplined and trained as by law directed—making choice in each corps of a certain number of such active men, as may be most fit to march on any sudden occasion, or to act in conjunction with his majesty's regular troops, if any shall remain in the province.

"RICHARD BULKELEY."

Dec. 13. We hear a brig was cast away on the back of the Cape, in the storm last week, Bradburys, master and mate, brothers, were both drowned.

Thursday arrived here, brig Sally, captain Peter Bright, from St. Eustatius, who, on the 13th ult. in lat. 23, 57, long. 66, 19. fell in with the wreck of the brig "Keener of Baltimore." Captain Bright sent his mate to her, who found her masts, with her sails set, &c. along side her—her dead-lights out, quarter-lights up—part of her deck ripped up, her boats gone, and her cabin clear; which make it probable that she was overset in a squall. The weather being bad, captain Bright's people could not board her, or save any thing from on board her.

NEW-YORK, *December* 16.

In support of a general expectation that the disputes, between Great-Britain and Spain would terminate in hostilities, we now announce the arrival of captain Wilkie, of the ship Triumph, in 22 days from Barbadoes; by which we are informed, that, two days previous to his sailing, there arrived from England three forty-four gun ships, and a number of victuallers, with four thousand troops, who were actually landed on that island, the day before the Triumph took her departure; and that a reinforcement of four thousand more soldiers was daily expected, with men of war and frigates.

The celebrated captain Paul Jones, is now in France, having quit the empress of Russia's service; where, it is said, his longer continuance had become dangerous to himself, on account of the plots and machinations of the British officers, in the Russian navy, against his life—Envy (it is further said) had no small share in procuring the dismission of this brave officer from the Russian service.

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated Texel, October 4.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that we arrived here the 30th ult. After leaving the capes of Virginia, we had good weather, and in general favourable winds, till the 14th. Being then in lat. 46, 32, long. 21. W. came on a hard gale from the E. N. E. I found the brig, though staunch and good in other respects, to have the bad property of laying to broad off when hove to. This was the unfortunate occasion of losing my boat, caboose, and several other articles off the main deck, by the successive heavy seas she shipped, and which finally obliged us to bear away before them for several hours. From every appearance, suspecting another gale near at hand, on the 17th, I fitted up a raft, strongly compacted, consisting of broken spars, ranging timber, scantling, empty water-casks, and other spare lumber on and between decks. Just before the gale came on to blow hard I made my best cable fast to this mass of timber, about sixteen feet square, discharged it overboard, and then veered away seventy-five fathoms of cable, furling all sails, and putting the helm a midships—by this contrivance we weathered a severe gale beyond our expectations, as the vessel's head, by means of the raft, was kept directly to the wind and seas, and came up to them with the least possible shock, she drifted stern way, and riding easy to the raft. I would recommend this practice to every vessel that has the disadvantageous property above mentioned, in laying to."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15.

From a Georgia paper, of the 21st of October, we have extracted the following—These are to give notice, that, from and after the first day of October next ensuing, no person will be admitted into the Creek nations, unless he be furnished with a passport from the governor of the state, or commandant of the fort or district in which he or they reside. And no person will be permitted to trade or traffic in the nations without having first obtained a licence for that purpose from the president of the United States, or the superintendent of Indian affairs.

Given under my hand, at St. Mary's, in Georgia, his 12th day of September, 1790.

ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY, Chief and Superintendent of the Creek nation.

From a Charleston paper of November 30.

By his excellency Don John de Pamasene de Casada, colonel in his catholic majesty's service, governor and commander in chief in the province of St. Augustine and East-Florida.

I HAVE received by the last post, the following royal order—which is to take effect from the 29th of November, 1790.

ROYAL ORDER.

WE will not admit into the provinces of Louisiana or Florida, any settlers whose expectations will be to go thither on account of his catholic majesty. But we will admit all those who will within two months from the above date, present themselves in either of the above places, and swear allegiance to his catholic majesty, shall agreeable to the number of their families, be entitled to so much land as shall be hereafter mentioned. They shall not at any pretence whatever, be molested in their mode of worship; but the catholic profession will be most acceptable. Nothing must be expected from government, but good treatment and the enjoyment of every other privilege equal to his real subjects, with ample leave to trade within his territory; and every family who may go to reside there will have full liberty to carry their property thither, of whatever species it may consist, and free from all duties, except six per cent. on all kinds of merchandise they may hereafter import. They are obliged, if admitted residents, to take up arms against his majesty's enemies, particularly those who may come to invade them in either place.

It is essentially necessary to notify all whom it may concern, that none will be accepted who cannot bring recommendation of their honesty and sobriety, or that they are good farmers and artificers, so that government may receive advantage therefrom: such may rely on receiving every encouragement from government, consistent with this royal order.—Be it understood that all the present residents in the above places, shall be obliged to take out their warrants for lands granted them, two months after the above date; and every