

[XXXVth Year.]

T H B

[No. 1753.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, AUGUST 18, 1780.

LEGHORN, April 6.

LETTERS from Constantinople, dated March 3, mention an earthquake at Iauris, the capital of the province of Aderbigan in Persia, which has been more fatal than that which happened in 1651. If we are to credit the accounts, this town which contained 200 houses, and many magazines of commerce, is now nothing but a parcel of ruins. Many persons, they add, are destroyed by this disaster.

STOCKHOLM, April 18. The ordinance directed by the college of admiralty to all the consuls and consuls, residing in foreign countries, directing the convoys necessary for the protection of the commerce of this kingdom, contains the following: His majesty having found it necessary to equip a certain number of ships of war and frigates, during this year, in order to protect the navigation of the Swedish merchants, the college of admiralty gives notice in consequence, that the ships of war destined to protect the ports of other nations bound to the ports of this kingdom, to prevent the committing of any hostilities on the coasts of Sweden, the said college has moreover judged it necessary that some frigates should be employed in conveying the Swedish ships out of the Baltic. For this purpose, the royal college of admiralty has thought proper to give notice, that the road of Linnear to be the rendezvous for all the ships that are going to take the benefit of the convoys, and which are to sail at four different times, viz. the first convoy the 29th of May, the second the 14th of July, the third the 31st of August; and the fourth the 30th of September.

MADRID, April 21. The court have published the particulars of the expeditions against the English upon the coast of Campeachy, and those of the taking and retaking of Omoa. By the first we find that Don Robert de Rivas, lieutenant, governor of Yutacan, having received accounts of the declaration of war against the English, immediately undertook to destroy their establishments upon the coast of Campeachy, and drive them from thence; the difficulties he made for that purpose succeeded so well, that in three months all the habitations of the English on that coast were totally destroyed. Their loss is estimated at 900,000 crowns. By the second it appears, that fort Omoa, which the English had taken, was retaken in six weeks after by the president of Guatimala; who, after threatening the English with an assault on the 28th of November, found the fort on the next day evacuated, with 30 of our prisoners, 1000 guns, four mortars, and some ammunition.

ADMIRAL Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations upon our camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, as all sensible persons are persuaded that court will get reasons for it.

UTRECHT, April 23. We hear that the States of Gueldres have not only taken a resolution to refuse the succours demanded by England to this republic, but also to furnish their own for the intended equipment of 52 ships of war. Their noble mightinesses have moreover appointed their deputies to the States general to state how pleased their noble mightinesses were with the declaration and invitation of the Emperor of Russia for a quadruple alliance, desiring the very soon the advantages realized, by a ready adhesion to the views of the court of Vienna.

The province of Groningen have also sent their opinion to the assembly of the States general, respecting the two memorials of Sir Joseph Kempf, demanding from this republic the succours which England thinks she has a right to require; that opinion is, to refuse the said succours; so that the seven provinces have all been of the same opinion.

HAMBURG, April 29. Some letters from Copenhagen say, that the court of Denmark has followed the example of those of Peterburgh and Sweden; and had even sent orders to the governors of the forts situated along the coasts,

not to suffer any ships, carrying the flag of the powers at war, to commit any hostilities within cannon shot of the forts.

STOCKHOLM, April 30. The Danish minister plenipotentiary at this court, has lately presented a memorial to our minister, in which he notifies "that the king of Denmark, his master, had acceded to the propositions and the invitation of the empress of Russia, for establishing a system of armed neutrality at sea, for the protection of the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects, inviting, moreover, our monarch, in the name of his Danish majesty, to accede likewise to the said propositions." Our court has not yet returned an answer; but there is no doubt of our sovereign adopting the same system.

LONDON, April 19.

Lord North's friends are apprehensive of his having a dropy; his physicians have at least declared, that the roundness of his belly has increased, is encreasing, and ought to be diminished; but his lordship, with the same indifference that he acts towards the state, though he is forced to admit the principle, takes no manner of thought about the mode of reducing it.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 29. "The Spanish fleet unmoored this morning, and stood to sea at noon; they were out of sight to the northward. The Porcupine frigate is gone to watch their motions, though we imagine they are gone for Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, all well."

MAY 11. A letter from Paris says, the troops designed for the field are in motion in number upwards of 100,000, with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number designed for the grand expedition, will consist of about 60,000; Monsi. Moubelais commands the whole at present, but M. d'Estaing will assume the command after embarkation.

MAY 12. Yesterday an account was received at the admiralty from admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following most unhappy and melancholy intelligence, that a terrible storm happened on Tuesday last off that harbour, which had shattered several ships then lying off the dock, and that there was every reason in the world to believe that two of the best men of war in the service, the Ramillies of 74, and the Bienfaisant of 64 guns, had both been lost in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempest began, and were driven off to sea in spite of every manœuvre they could use to the contrary. Wednesday morning they were seen from the heights, both dismasted and all pumps going. Soon after they disappeared totally, and no account of any kind has since been received concerning them. At this peculiar crisis of national distress, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered so much the more terrible, from the circumstance that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thousand men, must have met a premature death on this shocking occasion. The Bienfaisant was one of the swiftest sailing vessels in the service, and they were both in a state of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loss which this event will be attended with to the kingdom, cannot be estimated at less than 140,000*l.* independent of the immense inconvenience which must arise from the deprivation of so large a number of brave and experienced seamen.

The idea of appointing commissioners, who shall cross the Atlantic, and treat for peace with the Americans, is again revived. It is proper (from an authority that cannot be overthrown) to warn the public, that such a measure will only serve to aggravate the burthen of the national expences. Mr. Adams (a plenipotentiary, now at Paris) is near at hand; and although not permitted to make the first propositions, is totally and absolutely empowered to listen, in the name of the United States, to general (but not particular) overtures.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 5.

"Yesterday there was a meeting of the aggregate body of the citizens at the Thollet, at the requisition of the sheriffs, which was adjourned till Thursday next, at twelve o'clock.—Counsellor Preston gave notice, upon that day

some business would be agitated of the highest and most momentous consequences to the people, and of that peculiar nature which interested the attendance of every individual."

MAY 16. Dr. Franklin, since his residence in France, has engaged some hundreds of artists there to settle in the various provinces of America. It is by command of the congress, who have promised to grant them annuities and great privileges, besides furnishing them with every article necessary to carry on their various occupations.

MAY 18. A letter from Guernsey of the 2d instant says, "it is almost next to a certainty that the French are meditating another attempt on one or other of these islands; we have, however, no fear for ourselves, and still less for our neighbours at Jersey; for while we continue to have a naval assistance, we are certainly in condition to baffle every attempt of that kind: our privateers are now all at sea, and we hope to hear of their operations every day."

MAY 20. The resolutions come to by the house of commons, in a committee on Thursday last, relative to the importation of tobacco, were as follows, viz.

"That tobacco imported not directly from the place of its growth, or produce, be admitted to entry in this kingdom, under certain restrictions."

"That an additional duty of one penny per pound weight be laid upon all tobacco of the growth or produce of any British colony or plantation in America, or the West-Indies, imported into this kingdom, from any island or place from which the same may be lawfully imported, not being the island or place of the growth, or produce of such tobacco; and that the said additional duty be liable to the additional import or duty of 5*l.* per cent. laid by an act of the last session of parliament."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, May 17.

"Yesterday morning died here (of the gout in his stomach) Sir Charles Hardy, chief in command of the grand fleet. He came down to Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning was saluted from the fleet. His flag is now half mast high, and will remain to till he is buried. His death may be considered as a national loss at this time."

It is said that the remains of Sir Charles Hardy are to be brought to town, in order for their being interred in Westminster abbey.

The N. S. de Xeres de la Frontera, Salonichi, a Spanish ship, of 500 tons, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with hides, logwood, indigo, &c. and several chests of dollars on board, is taken by the Elizabeth man of war, and sent into St. Lucia.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Chapham, bound from Waterford to Weymouth, laden with linen and other goods, is taken by the Grand Monarque, a French privateer, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Friends, Sinclair, from Clyde to Quebec, is taken by the French, and carried into North Bergen, in Norway.

The disorder which carried off the late Sir Charles Hardy, was not an inflammation in the bowels, but the gout in the stomach, captain Kempf, by the admirals desire, attended him till he departed. He was sixty-seven years of age, had been fifty-eight years in the service, and is reported to have died worth upwards of 140,000*l.* in ready cash, besides his land property. It is said he has left a very beneficent legacy to the maritime school at Chelsea, instituted for the education and training officers for the naval service.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 22.

"This morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, the corpse of the late Sir Charles Hardy, commander in chief of the channel squadron, was carried from the Fountain tavern, where he died, attended by the military to the hearse without the land port gates, from whence it set forward for his seat in Oxfordshire, where it is to be interred. A mourning coach and one post chaise attended."

Copy of a letter from Drogbeda, May 14.

"On Friday last (being the fair day of this town) a dispute arose between two soldiers and

July 11, 1780. ... find it necessary, for ... to give further notice ... assembly, at their ... law, entitled "A supp ... assessment of property ... is as follows: ... several collectors, at ... their accounts with ... for their county, and ... commissioners for the ... counties respectively ... all pay the treble tax ... by law they ought ... of his shore, at the ... payment of the public ... of default they shall ... to pay an interest of ... and every collector ... treble tax, and omitted ... duty, and every collector ... collected the treble tax ... treble tax due by law ... for stating and striking ... whereas the duty co ... collecto's hath in many ... neglected, and in other ... the several collectors ... to take notice of ... making due returns ... the future, and that ... on this law will be laid ... assembly at their next ... der ... SASSAWAY, CR ... mpolis, July 27, 1780. ... the militia in ... outside case (viz. the ... maker's name Jonathan ... reward of 10 ... pounds ... who will bring ... If offered to be ... A. GOLDBER ... olis, August 4, 1780. ... finally family in ... EGKOWOM ... up to house work ... They may here ... to the printer ... d to the estate of James ... late hereby requested ... out, and that ... estate are likewise ... that they may be ... H COOPER, admr. ... tion of the ... time: last May, a ... in the right ear, and ... with no other ... ay have her again by ... ing charges. ... LA PINKNEY. ... ade over a tract of land, ... ooptank river, in ... n Steele, for which I ... e never discharged, ... I therefore do ... intend to petition the ... ct to pass, contrary ... ER T WILSON. ... SOLD, ... country born M ... OW, who has ... d be exchanged for ... allowance for the ... rinter. ... nty, April 17, 1780. ... y, committed as a ... o calls himself Doy ... Mr. James Lloyd ... is about twenty-thr ... middle sized fellow, r ... aks good English; ... e, a striped country ... s, country linen ... and one pair black ... o, a pair of old ... a cap. His master ... take him away. ... CAWOOD, herit ... in Charles-Street.