

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 28, 1783.

STOCKHOLM, May 20.

THE king hath lessened the duties on the productions of America and the West-Indies imported into this kingdom in Swedish ships.

On the 13th instant, 70 houses were reduced to ashes at Loh Im.

CASSEL, May 21. The 960 recruits which were raised and destined for the regiments in America, are to enter into the service of his Prussian majesty.

L O N D O N, May 30.

A private letter from Amsterdam says, that the merchants find the trade to America answers beyond their expectations; that they cannot get goods fast enough to ship off for those parts, but they find the greatest demand for those which are manufactured in England.

Sentence against Sepahis, of the 33rd regiment, which mutinied at Burdwa, and was sent to Yerbampore to be tried and executed, 7th of May, 1783.

Crime—Emtongh Sing Subadar, 1st battalion 35th regiment of seapoys, brought into court and charged with mutiny.

Sentence—The court being cleared, and the president and members having taken into their mature consideration the evidence for and against the prisoner, together with his defence, are of opinion, that he is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and he is hereby acquitted—But they find him guilty of exciting the seapoys to mutiny, which being a breach of the third article of the second section of the articles of war, they do adjudge him and he is hereby adjudged to be blown from a gun in front of all the troops at Berham-pore.

Several other officers shared a similar fate for the same crime.

The letters from Paris by the last mail say, that the preliminary articles of peace have been drawn up in an indefinite and vague a manner, that the British ambassados and French ministry put different constructions upon almost every one of them; so that it seems doubtful if ever the definitive treaty will be signed.

June 6. Yesterday the duc de Crillon arrived in town from France.

They write from Copenhagen, that the king has appointed the count de Flensburgh ambassador to the United States of America, that he is preparing every thing for his departure, and a vessel is ordered to be ready at Elsinore to take him and his retinue on board.

A letter from Berlin has the following article: "We have just received advice from Vienna, that a large body of Turkish forces are arrived on the borders of Hungary, but hostilities were not yet began between them and the Hungarians. Whether our sovereign intends to take any part in the war, in case there should be one, is not yet known; however, he is very assiduous in keeping his troops continually exercising, that they may be ready to take the field at a short notice."

The arrival of earl Temple from the kingdom of Ireland, is an event which ministry anticipate with all imaginable horror! Every specious art to retain him in his situation has been exercised in vain; his lordship's only reply to their numerous solicitations, being "that he could never consent to execute the measures of an administration, whose public principles he held in so much abhorrence!"

June 10. Yesterday arrived the mail from France, but bring nothing material, unless an order from the admiral, that no more men be raised for the navy, and for discharging such ships as may be found convenient. Their peace establishment is reported to be, six ships of 60 guns, and 350 seamen; six of 50, and 300 men; four frigates of 40, and 270 men; four of 36, and 250 men; four of 20, and 160 men; and six sloops mounting 16 guns and 60 men.

Article for the Liturgy.—From the curse of North's war, and the "blessings of Shelburne's peace," Good Lord deliver us!

June 11. The several powers composing the armed neutrality, or neutral league, have in some measures retarded the final adjustment of the definitive treaty, by insisting on a congress of deputies from every naval power in Europe, to be convened prior to the final adjustment of the definitive treaty, or of such parts of it as relate to freedom of trade and navigation. The purpose of this assemblage is to establish the free and equal right of the ships of all nations to commerce in all parts of the world. It has been principally urged and brought to this maturity by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia and the Dutch, and will, if established, be a death blow to the naval consequence of Great Britain.

June 13. A Russian agent is gone down to Portsmouth to provide provisions and necessaries for a fleet of that nation, which are shortly expected from the Baltic.

June 14. Yesterday morning lord Temple arrived in town from Ireland.

Besides a vast deal of other business, fifty-six ships were yesterday entered inwards at the custom house, there were none from America.

Yesterday Mr. Laurens had a long conference with Mr. Fox, at his office in Cleveland row.

The delays in finishing the definitive treaties, we hear, are only of a commercial kind, therefore will by no means cause an infraction of the peace, but only require a little time to adjust.

June 16. The king of Spain has conferred on the duc de Crillon the title of duke of Mahon, by a diploma registered in the supreme council of Castile. Few titles have been more justly or more honourably acquired.

By a letter from Spa, in Germany, which arrived by yesterday's post, we learn, that war has been declared by the emperor against the Turks.

It is certainly a fact that may be depended on by our readers, that two months after signing the preliminaries at Paris, 48 French officers, many of them artillery ones, were sent in a king's frigate from Brest to the Isle of France, in order to be forwarded for the assistance of Hyder Ally. A sure proof that the court of France will leave no stone unturned to create plenty of work for our hands in the East-Indies.

June 17. All the boasted abilities of the coalition cannot get the definitive treaty signed. Various causes have been assigned for the delay; but the plain truth is, the Spaniards insist that Gibraltar (though they make some compensation) shall be given up previous to the last hand being put to the peace. The ministry are endeavouring to render such a measure palatable by procrastination; but, it is said, they ultimately intend making this inglorious concession. Lord Shelburne spurned the idea of parting with that important fortress, this daring sacrifice is to be made by the sacrilegious hands of whigs and Tories united.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, June 7.

"This day arrived captain Humble in the Bell, from Petersburg, and reports, that the admiralty at that place, with the dock yard and all its stores, were consumed by fire on the 27th ult. leaving nothing remaining but bare walls, and four new ships on the stocks unhurt."

The Eurydice, captain Courtney, of 24 guns, is under orders at Portsmouth, to carry dispatches to the East-Indies, as soon as the definitive treaties are signed.

The French have launched the duc de Coigny and la Porthée ships of war, as a correspondent is informed; the command of one of which is given to a native of America, who signalised himself highly in an inferior station, in one of the smartest engagements with the English.

La Ceres, and another ship, both bound from Nantes to Virginia, separated in a violent storm, and it was apprehended one of them was wrecked, as a wreck was afterwards seen by the san Augustino Spanish merchant ship.

The adjustment of the commercial treaty between England, France, Spain, and America, is found to be a much more difficult undertaking than was at first imagined; and so many claims have arisen from all parties, more than were expected, that messengers daily pass from Paris to London, and back, with dispatches, submitting the various propositions to administration.

The court of Portugal has published an edict prohibiting the import of flour into any of her ports. This is a severe hit against the United States of America, for flour was the principal export of America to Portugal; and it appears an injudicious measure on the part of the court of Portugal, as it is only a partial benefit to the millers at the expence of the public.

June 19. Letters from Vienna mention, that although there is no longer reason to apprehend an irruption into Germany by the Turks, the emperor has signified, that he does not mean to make any reduction in his armies, till, by frequent reviews and encampments, the men are perfectly familiarized to a variety of new manœuvres, and other improvements in the art of war.

According to the treaty of accommodation negotiating between the Turks and Russians, we are assured from very respectable authority, that all the conditions of the last peace will be confirmed and renewed, and that several new and very considerable privileges will be secured to the empress.

They write from Petersburg, that the empress has it in contemplation to make a further attempt upon the navigable cut near the Caspian Sea, which was begun by the great czar under the conduct of an English engineer many years ago.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 10.

"This day the ambassador, consuls, and their suite, after having taken leave of the stadtholder and the supreme council, set off for Enchusen, where they will embark on board the Orange Zaal yacht, which is to carry them to the Heilda, where the fleet, under admiral Jan Melvette, waits to receive them."

"The Hercules, a new ship of 60 guns, Centaur, new, 46; Jason 32; and Orange Zaal of 16, with the Zwieten cutter, from this squadron, which are to go to Philadelphia to pay a compliment to the American States, and afterwards to be stationed in the West-Indies, at Eustatus and Curassoa, alternately."

It is said that accounts are received in town which positively assert the death of Hyder Ally.

June 21. Five months from the signing the preliminary articles of peace, expired yesterday; so that hostilities cease from this time, according to the tenor of the articles, in every quarter of the globe.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Fitzherbert, plenipotentiary from the court of London, had a particular audience of the king of France, in which he took his leave of his majesty.

At the Court at St. James's, the 6th of June, 1783.

P R E S E N T,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament passed this session, entitled, "An act for preventing certain instruments from being required from ships belonging to the United States of America, and to give to his majesty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the said United States," it is amongst other things enacted, That during the continuance of the said act, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty in council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to give such directions and to make such regulations with respect to duties, drawbacks, or otherwise, for carrying on the trade and commerce between the territories belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, and the people and territories of the said United States, as to his majesty in council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; his majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy council, her by order and direct, that pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, masts, yards, and bowsprits, being the growth or production of any of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in British or American ships, by British subjects or by any of the people inhabiting in and belonging to the said United States or any of them; and that the articles above recited shall and may be entered and landed in any port of this kingdom, upon payment of the same duties as the same are or may be subject and liable to, if imported by British subjects in British ships from any British island or plantation in America, and no others, notwithstanding such pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, masts, yards, and bowsprits, or the ships in which the same may be brought, may not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law; and his majesty is hereby further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to order and direct, that any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America, may likewise (until further order) be imported directly from thence, in manner above mentioned, and may be landed in this kingdom, and upon the importer paying down in ready money the duty commonly called the old subsidy, such tobacco may be ware-housed under his majesty's locks, upon the importer's own bond for payment of all the farther duties due for such tobacco within the time limited by law, according to the net weight and quantity of such tobacco at the time it shall be so landed, with the same allowances for the payment of such farther duties and under the like restrictions and regulations in all other respects, not altered by this order, as such tobacco is and may be ware-housed by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force. And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

[There is another order of the king in council, dated the 14th of May, couched in the same terms as the above, which says that any oil, or any unmanufactured goods or merchandises, being the growth or production of the United States, may be, in like manner, imported by the inhabitants of the said states, subject to the same duties as if imported by British subjects, &c. &c.]

D U B L I N, June 7.

On Sunday, the ingenious Mr. Spalding, accompanied by one of his young men, went down twice in his diving-bell at the Kith bank, where the imperial East-Indiaman was some time since wrecked, for the purpose of recovering some of her materials. He did nothing more, however, than examine her situation, &c. determining to go to work next morning. Accordingly, Monday morning, about six o'clock, he and his young man went down, and continued under water about an hour, in which time two barrels of air had been sent down for the supply of the bell; but a good deal of time having elapsed, without any signal from below, the people on deck, apprehensive that all was not right, drew up the bell, and we are sorry to acquaint our readers, that Mr. Spalding and his young man were both discovered to be dead. We have not heard what occasioned this unfortunate accident. The coroner's inquest sat on the bodies, and brought in their verdict accidental death.

L I M E R I C K, June 5.

We hear from Tralee, that last week two men in that town agreed to drink whiskey, the soberest person to pay the entire club; they drank two quarts each, out of half pint glasses, when they both expire. To the great honour of the inhabitants of the town, they caused them to be buried in the highway.

B O S T O N, August 7.

Monday last arrived at Newbury-Port, in 47 days from London, the ship Count de Grass. By her we received papers to the ad of July, but they do not contain