

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 13, 1785.

DANTZICK, (Poland) September 20.

THE differences between this city and the king of Prussia, are at last finally adjusted, through the mediation of the imperial court of Russia. Here follow the articles of the convention, concluded on the 7th instant at Warsaw, and by which the place and trade of this city will be restored to its former stability.

C O N V E N T I O N,

Between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the city of Dantzick.

WHEREAS, for some time past, disagreeable misunderstandings have prevailed between his Prussian majesty and the city of Dantzick, in consequence whereof several amicable conferences have been held through the mediation of her imperial majesty of all the Russias, and the conciliatory following agreement has been entered into

Article I. The magistrate of Dantzick readily acknowledges, that on the part of the said city, owing either to misapprehension, ill humour, or prejudice, matters have been carried to such unwarrantable lengths against his Prussian majesty and his subjects, that several of the latter have been grievously insulted by some of the inhabitants of Dantzick. For this offence the said magistrate shall, in the name of the whole city, beg his majesty's pardon, promising to behave so for the future towards his said majesty and his subjects, as never to give any cause of complaint.

II. As the principal cause of the differences alluded to, originated from this question, whether the king's subjects may freely trade and navigate within the dominions of the city of Dantzick? It is hereby declared, that whereas the king of Prussia doth grant to the said inhabitants a free passage, the latter in their turn agree to allow the same liberty, both by land and water, within their dominions, to the Prussian traders, subject to pay tolls at the same rate as is done by the said inhabitants, and no more. It is also agreed on the part of the Prussian inhabitants, that all communications and passages shall be restored, especially the Krug, they being at liberty, however, to prevent the said Prussian traders from going too near the fortifications of the city, by extending the road in its environs, or erecting turnpikes, that shall remain shut up from sun-set to sun-rising.

III. His Prussian majesty, by this article, covenants to grant to the said city the exclusive privilege of trading by sea with Poland, strictly forbidding his subjects to interfere in the said trade. For this purpose the inhabitants of Dantzick are empowered to appoint an agent or consul, to reside at the new port of war, to see that no Prussian ship is employed in that trade. However, his power will not go so far as arbitrarily to search such ships, but upon the least surmise make his report, and, if well-founded, the magistrate of Dantzick shall be authorized to demand satisfaction, for any breach of the present article. In consequence of the concessions herein contained, the city of Dantzick agrees to give every kind of liberty to the Prussian subjects, for a free egress and regress in and out of their dominions by land and water.

IV. Settles the payment of tolls, which at no time must exceed those settled in Prussia, and that no ship trading under a passport shall be searched, unless that the magistrate should have some very good cause to suspect that such passports are not declaratory of the real bill of lading, then such ships, &c. shall be liable to a search, but always in the presence of the Prussian resident, who shall be summoned to attend in such case.

V. Recites that the magistrate of Dantzick shall grant a free passage to all effects and goods belonging to his majesty in person, or for the use of his troops, without exacting any duties for the same.

VI. It is hereby provided, that a former connexion made between the parties in 1771, shall be observed in all its parts. This the magistrate shall engage, in the name of his constituents, to see performed, without obstacle or equivocation.

VII. His Prussian majesty, on the other hand, to shew his affection towards the inhabitants of Dantzick, hereby engages to deliver up all such persons now within his territories, as have withdrawn from the jurisdiction of Dantzick. And as a further mark of his royal protection, his majesty will, from the date of the present convention, recal for ever the recruiting parties, casually employed in the said city.

VIII. The Prussian Jews shall be on the same footing with their German brethren; provided neverthe-

less they carefully avoid carrying on any trade prohibited by the police laws of Dantzick.

IX. Upon the magistrate having, in the name of the whole city, engaged to fulfil every one of the foregoing articles, bonâ fide, his Prussian majesty is graciously pleased to forget and forgive all that has passed, to honour the city and its trade with his royal protection, and strictly forbids his subjects to embarrass the same by any obstacle, hindrance or molestation whatever.

X. It is agreed, that for the better cementing the good intelligence now restored between the king and the city of Dantzick, any stipulation or resolve made by the respective plenipotentiaries to the present convention, shall be acceded to by both parties, as their own act and deed.

The present convention was signed and sealed by the respective commissioners, invested with plenary powers, &c. Done at Warsaw on the 7th day of September, 1784.

The full ratification has been put off ad interim, until the powers of the deputies of Dantzick have been formally approved by his Prussian majesty.

(Signed) L. V. BUCHHOLTZ.

C O N I N G S B U R G, (Germany) September 20.

The sieur Buschin has made out an exact estimate of the present state of Liepsick, of which our readers will be glad to see the following particulars: This city, which is peculiarly remarkable for two fairs, held annually in it, is one of the principal cities in Germany. Its population is estimated at 32,000 inhabitants; there are 22 libraries, 13 printing houses, 436 merchants houses, and 192 manufactories of different articles, such as brocades, taffeties, tobacco, paper, cards, &c. &c. The library of the chief magistrate is very considerable, consisting of 36,000 volumes, and near 2000 MSS. the most remarkable of which are in the Oriental languages. The library belonging to the university contains 26,400 volumes, besides manuscripts. There are libraries belonging to the churches and schools. There is likewise an academy for designing, architecture, and painting; several rooms of paintings and natural history. Since the year 1701, the city has been lighted every night with 700 lamps.

H A G U E, October 18.

On Friday evening the States General were again assembled, and the prince stadtholder attended the meeting; the debates lasted till twelve o'clock, and the subject of them is said to have been the further strengthening the frontier garrisons; colonel Pabst having sent a courier from Lillo, to their High Mightinesses, requesting them to send him a reinforcement of troops, as the Austrians are daily increasing in the neighbourhood of that fort, and particularly between Bergen op Zoom and Lillo.

The imperial vessel called the Attempt, captain Pittenhoven, after being detained some time by contrary winds, sailed from Ostend to go up the Scheldt to Antwerp, with several persons of distinction on board, and was stopt and taken by the Dutch squadron, and sent into Vlessingen in Zealand.

It is said the republic mean to take a considerable corps of German troops into their pay, and that the stadtholder is going to take a journey to the Brabant and Flemish frontiers.

Extract of a letter from Bruges, dated October 15.

"The prince of Liege has given orders for all the regiments in Flanders to be ready to march at a short notice; the regiments lying here are provided with twenty rounds of powder and ball each man, and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning; the prince is to set off this day for Antwerp.

"The garrison of Sluys is augmented to 6000 men; the ferry which passed from thence to Flushing is stopt; as are those on all the waters from Flanders to Zealand; and no persons are permitted to pass to or from any of the towns or villages without passports; all lodgers are examined with the most scrupulous exactness, and the innkeepers have received instructions on the same head."

L O N D O N, October 6.

A daily paper says, it is a fact which deserves the attention of the public, that the person delegated by the United States of the Netherlands, as ambassador to the British court, being personally disagreeable, our secretary of state for the foreign department, wrote to the States General, in the expectation of persuading them to alter the appointment; he could obtain, however, no other answer than that he was the only person who would be sent. If this were the only indignity lately put upon the country, perhaps it would be sufficient to rouse the ancient

spirit of an insulted nation; but what must be their feelings when they are told that this is only one feature of the general system of the European courts, with respect to Britain?

Oct. 18. There is an African black now in town, studying divinity under some of the first preachers among the methodists. He is intended to go over and preach among the negroes in America, as a means of assisting the quakers benevolent schemes, who have of late set up schools, and took much pains to educate the children of negroes.

Oct. 24. Nothing can be more flattering to the bishop of Osnaburg, than his reception at the imperial court. To be treated with distinguished respect by the first prince in Europe, not only in dignity, but in abilities, and at so early an age, is a mark of uncommon merit, and it must not only give his royal parents the utmost satisfaction, but fill the nation with the most pleasing hopes, that so bright a dawn will be followed by a blaze of glory, which will be equally an ornament to himself and an emolument to this country. To him we may apply the celebrated compliment of Virgil to the son of Pollio.

Magna spes altera Roma.

Government, among other weighty matters lying on the Cabinet, have the settlement and cultivation of the remaining parts of Jamaica. It is an exact survey we report from, when we say, that an entire third part of that large and valuable island, yet continues uncleared.

When Mrs. Hayley set sail for America, she carried with her Dr. Moyes, of Scotland, who last winter gained the hearts of all the ladies, notwithstanding his blindness, by his lectures on natural philosophy.

Letters from Scotland, by the last post, advise, that the inhabitants of Kircubright, Dumfries, and several other burghs, have joined the general association at Edinburgh, for the purpose of bringing about a parliamentary reform, and signified their intentions of enforcing it by every legal and constitutional measure. The Scotch now look on a more equal representation not only as a privilege to which they have a legal and indisputable claim, but as the touchstone of the present ministerial system of government, and as one of the first conditions on which the minister will be entitled to their confidence and support.

The opposition writers are bringing Mr. Pitt and Miss Pulney together, preparing their marriage settlements, sporting 170,000l. of the public money on the occasion, and giving Mr. Pulney a peerage, and all this in half a dozen lines of a news-paper; and what is more extraordinary, without the parties having said a single word on the subject!

Lord Harrington's new born child drew its first breath in the barracks of Dublin, as Sterne did in the barracks of Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary. If wit should preface at births in such places, and Sterne is certainly no proof to the contrary, the young Stanhope may one day equal and surpass his witty kinsman the great earl of Chesterfield.

A few days ago, a person at Stockwith, in Yorkshire, formerly a servant to a lady at Lincoln, sent her a written note, begging her acceptance of a small present. The present which arrived a few days after, was a single coal, upwards of 2500 weight.

Oct. 24. From the situation of the French finances, all ideas of their infringing the late peace, for some years at least, are improbable; and both the French king and cabinet, are so pacifically inclined, that from the appearance of politics, there is more reason to expect a closer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has subsisted between Great-Britain and France for many years.

S H E R B O R N E, October 18.

Mr. Lunardi has published a very curious account of his aerial journey, in the course of which he takes an opportunity to make the following remarks on news-papers: "My fame has not been sparingly diffused by the news papers, which in England are the barometers of public opinion; often erroneous, as other instruments are, in their particular informations, but yielding the best that can be obtained. You will imagine the importance of these vehicles of knowledge, when you learn, that in London alone, there are no less than 160,000 papers printed, weekly, which, by a stamp on each, and a duty on advertisements, bring into the treasury of the nation about 80,000l. a year. They are to the English constitution what the censors were to that of ancient Rome. Ministers of state are checked and kept in awe by them; and they freely, and often judiciously, expose the pretensions of those who would harass government, merely to be taken into

Christian Ley, Charles county, thirteen hands and short (which is to be eleven spots, seems to be). The owner party and paying

Cusick, living in a small dark house, supposed to be a thief, may have her charges.

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