

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 31, 1785.

L O N D O N, December 7.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, October 30.

FEW days since general Gilly failed from this port, being appointed governor-general of Cuba; and in another frigate an ambassador extraordinary to the United States of America took his departure for New-York.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, November 29.

We learn from Oitend, that captain Michael Van Pittenoven, who had been stopped by the Dutch squadron in endeavouring to sail up the Scheldt, is returned to Oitend, having been released.

A letter from Oporto says, that an American ship called the Unicorn, from Philadelphia, laden with wheat and flour, and was to take in Oporto, was loit going over the bar, the wind blowing hard; the crew were taken up by a Portuguese vessel, and landed at Oporto.

The following are the particulars contained in the mails of yesterday.

The envoy from the emperor waited on his Prussian majesty, to inform him, that his imperial majesty, displeas'd with the conduct of the Dutch, was about to send 80,000 men against them. The king of Prussia answered, that he was obliged to the emperor for his intelligence, and that the Prussian ambassador at Vienna would inform the emperor, that the Prussian troops had also made some movements. The king would not grant the envoy a particular audience, but received him while engaged with his generals, to whom he was pointing out some geographical dispositions.

A farmer in Cheshire, who keeps a good number of horses, but had not entered one at a hackney, having occasion to attend stock-port market on Friday, actually stabled a cow, and rode her in triumph to and from the market, attended by a numerous concourse of laughing spectators, who heartily enjoyed the joke.

A few months since, a gentleman of credit and reputation in this city, prepared his family for a journey into Wales; their baggage was picked up, fixed, and a carriage provided, which took up himself, his wife, child, and maid servant, and thus set out on the proposed journey; but the gentleman soon recollecting that he left a small parcel behind him, of material consequence, the carriage was stopped, and the maid servant sent to fetch it. So on the way was gone, the gentleman ordered the driver to go on, and the maid was left behind. After some time in Wales, the gentleman returned in company, having the misfortune to lose his wife and child. The friends of the lady becoming inquisitive about her umbrages and place of her death, and not being any satisfactory information on the subject, they applied to the chief justice of the county, to compel him to give an account of the day she was accidentally killed for this purpose, and the lady's father, mother, and many other persons attended, anxious to learn the particulars of the poor lady's fate; when, lo! she had been dead, and was handed into court in extra persona, by the afflicted husband. The court was in amazement, and the mother wept at the apparition. She was questioned by the judge, if she had been voluntarily? To which she answered in the affirmative, and that she had been married to her husband. Was it a question that she did not consent to be married?—Was she inclined to marry with her supposed husband, or with her father? she came to go with the husband; and they thus succeeded. Their friends are still at a loss to account for this singular conduct.

A resolution in the French ministry has been taken; as the queen expresses her disapprobation of the arms of France being turned against her subjects; her wish Vergennes urg's a due observance of national faith; lodged to Hol and

Water from Thursday, the 5th of this month, informs us, that on the second, about four in the afternoon, thirty or forty persons having got upon a Worsling Bridge, which crosses one branch of the Scheldt, in order to view some repairs that are making there, the bridge turned, and they all fell into the river, when only two or three were saved; and the rest, without its being possible to give any assistance: twenty seven of these unfortunate persons have been already taken out of the water.

Every mail that has arrived from Ireland, for the last fortnight, has brought very favourable intelligence of the rage of party, begins rather to subside in that part of the country, as the people now generally declare that Mr. Pitt is preparing some com-

mercial regulations, which will place the trade of the two kingdoms upon a more equal and consistent footing.

The last letters from Vienna confirm the report of a revolt having taken place in Walachia. This is a principality in Europe, partly belonging to the emperor, and partly to the Turks. It lies to the east of Transylvania, and its principal towns are Tergowitz, Bucharest, and Severin. The accounts lately received make the revolters amount to 12,000, who have committed great depredations, and massacred a great number of gentlemen of landed property, or whose conduct they pretended they had a right to complain. It is reported they are headed by a Swiss of the name of Sois.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) December 25.

We learn that a few months since, a considerable body of Caribbee Indians from one of the French islands, landed on the island of Barbuda, and destroyed several plantations, carrying off with them a great number of negroes, with some cattle, corn, &c. It is said they were encouraged and assisted by the French in this predatory expedition.

NASSAU, (New-Prvidence) January 3.

On Monday arrived here from East Florida, John Haley, Esq; and Mr. Benjamin Lord, with their families.

We are well informed, that a reinforcement of more than one thousand troops, was lately sent from the Havana to New-Orleans. The vast numbers of Americans settling on the frontiers of Louisiana, and the uneasiness they manifest at being rear'd from the free navigation of the Mississippi, afford to the Spanish government, good grounds of jealousy and distrust.

The detachments to Florida, Louisiana, and South-America, have so reduced the military force of Cuba, that just now no considerable part of the garrison duty of the Havana, is done by the militia.

Don Antonio Claraco, y Sauz, governor of these islands, when under the Spanish dominion, is confined in the Moro Cattle. It was not known whether he would be tried by a court martial at the Havana, or sent home to Spain.

Don Galvez, lately appointed to the government of Cuba, &c. &c. was daily expected at the Havana, when the Porcupine sloop of war left it.

The sloop Hanna, John Brice, master, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, having sprung her main, bore away for the Havana. On entering the harbour the 25th ult. she was brought too under the Moro, and boarded by a launch with upwards of thirty armed men, who immediately confined the master and crew in the hold, and towed the vessel four leagues out to sea, where they left her. On Thursday last the Hanna put in here.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) February 24.

We hear from East-Florida, that a schooner had appeared off that coast, and piratically taken and plundered several vessels belonging to the Spaniards. She had a skirmish with an armed ship, in which one of the crew was wounded and taken; he made an ample confession of the transactions which he had been engaged in, and expired soon after. The schooner sailed from this port in the month of January.

An ingenious gentleman, of the name of Fersdon, has erected a saw-mill at Winnborough, which bids fair to become a considerable advantage to that part of the state, on account of its being worked with horses; on its being first opened, in the presence of a great number of spectators, a log was pulled on the carriage, which the mill cut out in 58 minutes; it measured 134 feet 2 inches, which is at the rate of 1664 feet per day; and he adds, that he doubts not, when every thing is complete, but he can make it cut as much more.

BOSTON, February 28.

The bills now pending in the general assembly of this state, to promote the establishment of a national revenue adequate to our public necessities, must give pleasure to every one who has the least feeling for the honour, or interest, of his country; as they must operate to confirm our independency, and are of unquestioned utility in preserving the vigorous inseparable from any government, that would appear with decency to the world, or would act with justice to its friends. They are designed to empower congress, to carry their long projected plan of a general impost, into immediate operation, when eleven other states have agreed in the measure, and at the same time to lay such duties on the importations of any delinquent state into this, as must work an entire prohibition—Such determined reticution in a government, confessedly one of the first in the

union, in point of numbers, wealth and ability, will not fail of a happy effect in the revival of public credit, and in giving a new force to our credulity; which must languish, and would perhaps even dissolve, if not supported by these, or by similar expedients.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1.

We hear from Winfor, in the county of Berkshire, that on the 15th of February, Mr. Benjamin Cole, of that town, was going to a neighbour's house, he heard a great cry out. Upon his nearer approach, found it to be one of his neighbour's daughters beset by a wolf: the wolf took a dog in his mouth which was with the girl, and made Mr. Cole pursue him with a cudgel; upon this the wolf turned and met him three or four rods, but Mr. Cole engaged the wolf with his cudgel and killed him on the spot.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

The honourable Henry Knox, Esq; late a major-general in the army of the United States, has, by the appointment of congress, been invested with the direction of all our military affairs, as minister at war.

The emperor of Morocco, says a correspondent, by whose order several American vessels have already been seized, found his pretext for such a procedure, on the neglect or silence of our federal head, in not honouring him with an answer to some propositions which, we hear, has been made by him as an advance to a friendly connexion with us. However, the reasons which have induced congress to remain thus silent, when explained, will not only give every satisfaction; we may flatter ourselves that the period is not far distant when the flag of liberty shall be waved to every quarter of the globe, as free from barbarian insults, as the nation to which it belongs, by its virtues, shall give dignity to its supporters, and incessantly increase its laurels.

By the Jane, captain Clarke, from St. Eustatia, who arrived on Monday, we learn, that he sailed in company with a Portuguese brig, captain Don Joseph de Andro de Carvalho, who, on his passage from Oporto to this port, had been blown off the coast, and put into that island. Twenty days after they sailed the brig sprung a leak, and parted with the Jane in a hard gale of wind.

March 11. The weather in Curacao, an island belonging to the Dutch in the West-Indies, is prodigious hot, and would be quite insupportable, were it not mitigated by a cooling breeze from the north-east, which never fails to pay its welcome visit when the sun has reached the western verge of the horizon. But what is really surprising is, that a thermometer held in the hand of a native, or one who has for some years resided on the island, will not rise within two or three degrees so high as in the hand of a person lately come from Europe or North-America.

A Jamaica paper of the 15th of January says, "By a gentleman who arrived on Monday from Cuba, we learn, that Don Galvez, who was lately appointed governor-general of Louisiana and Cuba, has made his appearance, from Old Spain, at Leguira, a port on the Spanish Main, with ten sail of the line, four frigates, twenty transports, and seven thousand veteran troops, who have served at the siege of Gibraltar."

By accounts from East Florida, we learn, that the British subjects have hitherto been well supplied with the conduct of governor Zee, &c.; and that governor Tonyn has issued a proclamation, requiring all the intended to leave that province to be on board the transports at St. Mary's the first of March.

March 12. It has been reported by ignorant or designing people, that the European maritime powers are averse to the American states having peace established with the Barbary states; but suppose humanity out of the case, which in this comparison we age would be admitting a great deal, it is not in the interest of these powers, especially Britain, as they are very sensible that whatever we acquire in trade to the south of Cap. Finis, either in bills or money, will go to purchase their manufactures; we can therefore only blame ourselves for not making peace with these barbarians, disgraceful as it may seem, humanity and necessity require it, and we shall find that other powers will be ready to assist us in our treaty, when from every motive we have too long delayed.

We are informed that colonel William Patry, an American gentleman, who went to France in the capacity of consul, and was supposed to have been lost at sea, was captured by an Algerine corsair, and is now a slave at the oar. [New-Hampshire]