

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 28, 1785.

N A P L E S, December 18.

**T**R E A T Y is negotiating between our court and the republic of Venice. One of the clauses relates to the offensive and defensive alliance in the Mediterranean, for absolutely destroying the Barbary corsairs, which have of late proved so fatal to commerce. A ship of 60 guns, and a frigate of 26, are just put in commission for that purpose, and will join several Venetian ships that are fitting out for the same destination.

**H**A G U E, Dec. 18. It is said that the negotiation for a compromise of differences is renewed, under the mediation of France; but the proceedings of the States are so secret, that nothing decisive publicly transpires.

**V**I E N N A, Jan. 2. The rebels in Transylvania have made themselves masters of a very narrow pass into Hungary, called the Iron-Gate, by which they have a communication with Temeswar. They have also taken eight pieces of cannon.

It is further assured that the discontent in Hungary occasioned by the military conscription, has at last broke out into an open revolt, which is the more dangerous as the nobles make a common cause in it with the people. The advices received on this head say, that the inhabitants of the county of Cuman were the first to rise; and that their number is already 6000, besides the gentlemen who are at their head.

**J**A N. 5. The last letters from Transylvania bring the agreeable account, that the insurrection in those parts is entirely suppressed without bloodshed, the insurgents having laid down their arms, and returned peaceably to their dwellings, except their chief, with a few of his companions, who had fled for refuge to the woods and mountains.

**J**A N. 6. They write from Transylvania, that Horiach, the chief of the revolt, with some thousands of his partizans, are at present surrounded by his Imperial Majesty's troops. The regiments of Tuscany, Galai, Oroch, and the Hussars of Szeckler, have possessed themselves of all the avenues of the district occupied by the mutineers, and it is thought that they will soon be obliged to surrender for want of provisions. One of their detachments hath refused the pardon offered to them, and after a most obstinate defence retired, leaving behind them 100 men killed and wounded.

Other letters say, that the greatest part of the Wallachians have laid down their arms, and, in order to obtain a pardon, have promised to deliver up Horiach, their chief, as soon as they can seize him; but these reports are positively contradicted by others, which absolutely assert the contrary.

**U** T R A C H T, Dec. 20. For the last week an approaching peace has been the general subject of conversation throughout the United Provinces, though unlike preparations are still continued with the utmost vigour. It is, however, supposed that in the basis of arranging our differences with the emperor, there will occur many considerable obstacles. The report still prevails, that his Imperial Majesty is disposed to renounce his pretensions with regard to the Scheid, on condition of Maastricht and her dependencies being ceded to him.

**D** I S C H, Letters from the Hague, dated the 2d of this month, and which are very different from those we last received, confirm the suppositions we formed concerning our differences with the emperor. These letters inform us, that a courier is arrived at Vienna, who brings intelligence that Joseph II. refuses to renew the negotiations. We do not know the nature of this demand; but it is probable, that it is very great, and that the States will never accede to it. We therefore have reason still to say, that the German and Dutch soldiers will be the only competent judges of the dispute between the two nations.

**F** R A N K F O R T, Dec. 30. Letters from Vienna speak of an interesting discovery made by counsellor Born, consisting of a method of separating silver from copper, without the assistance of fire. Experiments of this mode of process are making, and if attended with the expected success, it will doubtless save great expence in the art of separating metals of different qualities.

**P** A R I S, Jan. 10. They write from Versailles, that the exempts of that quarter went into all the coffee-houses, and public places, and gave notice, that if any persons should report as certain a declaration of war between France and the emperor, they would be sent to prison. This order on the part of the Ministry arises from a precaution observed towards the queen, who is made very unhappy, in her present late of pregnancy, by any imprudent reports that give her reason to fear a rupture of the peace

and union which at present subsist between her husband and brother.

The marquis de Castries has declared publicly that peace is certain.

**J**A N. 13. The marquis de la Fayette embarked on the 21st of November at Philadelphia, but is not yet arrived, nor has there been any news of him or the vessel in which he sailed; great apprehensions, therefore, are entertained of his safety, considering the late violent storms.

L O N D O N, January 24.

Lord Howe's retirement from office, is an event now no longer expected; the point on which his lordship's differences turned, having been settled in his own way.

Saturday morning some dispatches were received from Philadelphia, which were brought over in the Rutledge, captain Bell, arrived at Cowes; they are dated the 20th of December, when every thing remained quiet.

A letter from Paris says, the queen of France is again pregnant; and that her majesty is in perfect health and spirits.

Though the French are negotiating for the Dutch, they are by no means forgetful or neglectful of their own affairs, as the vast quantities of stores of every kind which they are exporting to the East and West-Indies, and coast of Africa, fully evince.

Private letters from Brussels mention, that a pamphlet has within these few days been handed about in that city, entitled, *Droit Public de l'Allemagne*, in which the Dutch are very severely treated. It is supposed, in consequence of the baron de S—r being the reputed author, that an attempt was made on Sunday evening the 9th inst. to assassinate him by four men on horseback, in the environs of this capital; but by the bravery of his servants, the villains were put to flight, and the baron only slightly wounded in the arm.

A letter from Vienna, dated December 29, says, "The emperor is now here. His resolutions in the present crisis depend much on those to be adopted by Russia; and every thing is in suspense hitherto until the arrival of a courier expected from Petersburg. Our troops, however, notwithstanding the severity of the season, are hastening their march towards the Low-Countries. Most of the states of the empire have given on this occasion the most sincere marks of their attachment and zeal for his imperial majesty, whose troops have experienced every where the most friendly treatment, especially on the territory of the elector Palatine of Bavaria, where refreshments have been distributed gratis to the soldiers."

"One reason more, which will stop the emperor here, is the troubles in Transylvania. The revolt of the Wallachians still causes great uneasiness. These miscreants now defend themselves like desperadoes, being sure of obtaining no pardon. The local situation of the country renders the means of subduing them extremely difficult; and that incident, which at first did not seem to be of a very serious nature, has now taken a turn, the end of which cannot yet be foreseen."

**J**A N. 25. Our court has received advice, that the emperor has accepted of the mediation of France, on the subject of the dispute between him and Holland. This monarch seems to have acted with precipitation. Some say that he calculated upon the certainty of his sister's influence at the court of France; and that under the queen's auspices, France might be kept neutral. He now finds that France will not be neutral. France is to him a most powerful adversary, and therefore he has accepted the mediation of that court.

Extract of a letter from Chelmsford, January 21.

"A few days since lord Surry, at his seat at Graystock, in Cumberland, gave a general invitation to his tenants, and some of the neighbouring gentry, when a pye was placed on the table, which contained a whole buck, nine geese, and a great quantity of different kinds of game. The pye was carried into the room by four men."

**J**A N. 28. A correspondent says, that the epithet madness is very rudely, if not madly, applied to those persons who are now, and have been for many years, endeavouring to obtain a reform in the representation of the people in parliament. As well might he complain against the reformation in Henry the eighth's reign, when the clergy and ecclesiastics were in possession of three fourths of the kingdom. Can a reformation of Old Sarum with two votes; of the Cornish boroughs, that upon an average send twenty members with only twelve electors each; of ten members in Wiltshire, that represent only fifty persons, &c. &c. Every man of common sense and honesty is well convinced of the necessity of the re-

form, and Mr. Pitt will gain immortal honour, if he should happily accomplish it.

The stale refuted plea of "innovation," alleged against a reform of parliament, is, of all absurdities, the most puerile and nugatory! Small retrospect over parliamentary history proves that much of the reform sought for by the public, actually existed in past periods; so that not innovation, but restoration is the word, when these again animate the constitution! But, supposing it not so, is superannuated dullness to tell us, with any prospect of belief, that error, accommodated by habit, and fortified by prescription, is more preferable than the innovations of truth?

Had that bugbear of blockheads, innovation, unhappily scared the world at all times from its propriety, where would have been our best benefits and blessings? the revolution? the reformation? the philosophy of Newton? the medicine of Harvey? Let us hear no more nonsense under the plea of resisting innovation! unless we could take up with a retrograde motion in all things—a constitution undefined! unequal laws! imaginary science, science falsely so called! empirical therapeuticks! and the Roman catholic religion!

The life of Ely has been in more jeopardy this year, than for many winters last past; if the wet weather had continued for a short time longer, it was the apprehension that the great dyke must have given way.

Had that misfortune happened, for miles the adjoining country would have been laid under water; of which country every acre is worth three or four pounds per ann. Twenty coom of wheat on an acre being no unusual produce, even without the aid of any artificial manure.

The city of Maastricht, which the Dutch have offered to give up to the emperor in lieu of his other claims, is situated on the Maese river, eight leagues below Liege, and 26 from Namur. It is a walled town, and was once very flourishing. Its staple traffic is at present in linens, which are the finest and whitest of all the Low-Countries. There are a number of bleaching-grounds round the city, which in the spring is covered with their cloth, hung out for the wind and sun to whiten. Maastricht is one of the best situations for inland traffic of any in the Netherlands; lying so central for the trade into France and Germany. There are numbers of people who consider the report of the giving up this as rather equivocal, and are fully of opinion the Dutch will hereafter have great cause to repent it.

**M**A R C H 10. One of the king's messengers, who is arrived with dispatches from the earl of Torrington at Brussels, brings intelligence, that it is the universal report in that city, that the accommodation between the Dutch and the emperor is very far from being likely to be finished. The prince of Ligny, who continues in the Low-Countries as commander in chief of the Austrian forces, continues indefatigable in augmenting the garrisons in all the towns, and putting even the villages on the frontiers in the same state of defence, by planting such epaulment round them, and breaking up the roads, as would prevent any sudden incursions. The Dutch, according to the same accounts, continue indefatigable in putting their military establishment upon a most respectable footing; but it was expected they would be reduced to the necessity of applying to the court of Versailles for leave to march troops through France, without which it would almost be impossible for the auxiliaries, particularly those from the Swiss cantons, to enter Holland with safety; and even in that case, they must be carried from some of the French ports by sea to the Maese.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) March 5.

A gentleman just arrived from the Moskito shore, assures us, that the strictest military discipline prevails there amongst the inhabitants, who with the greatest alacrity were perfecting themselves in all the necessaries for an obstinate defence should the Dutch temerity prompt them to a hostile attempt on that place.

**M**A R C H 9. Saturday sailed for Charleston, South-Carolina, the ship Emperor, captain Rennie. On board this vessel went passengers, Miss Maria Storer, late of the American company of comedians.

**M**A R C H 12. It is said government have come to a determination to keep a considerable number of frigates on the coast of Africa, in order to protect the trade, and prevent American vessels slaving at the British settlements.

**M**A R C H 16. By a brig from Hispaniola, an account has been received of the Spaniards having attacked the Sambas Indians, but were repelled with considerable loss; though one of the Indian chiefs unfor-