

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 12, 1785.

H A G U E, February 28.

READY to the system of moderation and condescension, which they have hitherto evinced in the dispute with the emperor, their High Mightinesses have now come to a resolution, which will clearly prove to posterity what a high value they set upon peace, and a good understanding with his Imperial Majesty. At the same time they will not condescend so far as to sacrifice the sacred rights of the republic, or diminish its dignity by making excuses when there has been no fault committed. This resolution consists in the nomination of certain deputies from which they have just made, of certain deputies from their assembly, who are to go to Vienna, in order to declare in the name of the state, that their High Mightinesses never had any intention to give offence to his Imperial Majesty, in any respect whatever, and that they demand the renewal of amicable negotiations, in order to the discussion of the points in question, under the mediation of France, and such other powers as his Imperial Majesty shall judge proper. This nomination is to take place immediately, and we hope that it will be attended with suitable consequences.

March 4. The emperor's affairs with the republic, are in statu quo, and will remain so until we receive the answer which is expected with so much impatience, and which probably will not be known to us until it is made generally public, as the emperor seems to be his own counsellor since the prince de Saxe showed a repugnance to any hostile measures. We still flatter ourselves that matters will not be carried to the last extremity; and we place good confidence in the court of France.

HAMBURG, Jan. 28. A German paper, which is lately taken up with commercial observations and details, presents us with the following particulars:

From the year 1770, till 1777, there have been annually exported from Portugal 60,000 pipes of wine, from 20 to 25 dollars per pipe. The English alone have bought 14,422 pipes every year.

The same paper calculates the gold and silver imported into Spain from America since the discovery of that part of the world, at 6,000,000,000 piasters.

OSIRIO, March 2. By private letters from Vienna, we are assured, that his Imperial Majesty will be in this country before the 15th of May next, and that notwithstanding all the reports of peace, war will be inevitable.

L O N D O N, February 25.

So much is the trade of France increasing from the dependence of America, that we are informed by a correspondent from Marseilles, that it is in the most flourishing state of maritime consequence. Upwards of 1000 ships have been seen in its port at one time. We are also informed that it now lends for the Levant only, 30 and thirty sail.

Extract of a private letter from Bruffe's, February 3.

Some regulations have been introduced into the commerce at Vienna, which have been suggested by prince Kaunitz, to affirm the amicable disposition of France in favour of Austria, as well as to modify the negotiations with the Dutch. By this regulation it seems, that the states will benefit in a proportionable manner to their commercial concessions; which, extending the trade of the emperor, will be equally beneficial to them in return. Reciprocal interests have suggested the fittest and most lasting mode of settling the disputes for which purpose, certain sea ports, which the Dutch have an exclusive right, are to be granted to the emperor, and for which gratuity, on his side are to be returned to the states. The navigation of the Scheldt is one stipulation, but this is made under certain restrictions; and it is said, that powers will derive the most permanent advantages from some modification on this head is positively stipulated upon by the court of Austria, and which the states have in part accepted to.

This negotiation must have time—the interest of a commercial power requires much combination, and calculation to satisfy, and to render equitable on both sides; we do not, therefore, expect to hear of any plan for some time; but thus we know for a certainty, and from the known turn of the emperor's policy, and which he does not hesitate to lay in public, that the states must make some commercial overtures to Austria, otherwise a large empire, which cannot subsist on the small share of commerce, which it has in no competition with Holland, will, from the principles of self-interest, be compelled to fight for a due balance.

March 3. The following expressions in the prince of Saxe's letter to the states speak the real situation of the republic, as well as the opinion of the Stadtholder:

Without foreign troops or foreign allies, the republic most certainly is not in a condition to make a resistance against a prince so formidable as its enemy; but must either sink under the first attack, or be reduced to yield to the pretensions of the emperor, so serious and ruinous to the republic, as well by the diminution of its real force, as by the destruction of the principal branches of its prosperity, or at least to make concessions that may delay the evil for a time, but will not equally, if not more exposed than it is at present; on our part, having from the first moment of administration done our utmost to put the republic in such a situation that (without depending upon any other power) it might have relied upon itself alone for

its prosperity, and have acquired, by alliances reciprocally advantageous, a just right to assistance in case of an attack, shall have left no cause of censure or reproach; on the contrary, we now again offer to employ our influence, our property, and our person, in the defence of our country, and to sacrifice them all in so good a cause, if such should be the pleasure of the Almighty Disposer of human events."

March 4. The nabob of Arcot is a well-meaning man, and much of a gentleman; understanding that the lady of an English nabob was desirous of taking from India a diamond of peculiar lustre, he obligingly sent a small bag full of the choicest he had in his possession, with his compliments, requesting the lady to take her choice of any one of them; but the English nabob, taking a particular fancy to all of them, returned nothing but his compliments to the unsuspecting Indian!

March 5. A letter from Limerick has the following article: "Our trade to America is all over to this port, for the American trader which sailed from hence three months ago, loaded with linens for Boston, is returned with almost all her cargo, finding no demand for goods there; he sailed for Philadelphia, where he found all in confusion; he therefore put to sea again, and put into New-York, where he met with no better success; and accordingly thought it most prudent to return home, as there was no sale for any of his goods."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar.

"As to the Moors, we have a report here, that their differences with the Spaniards are in a fair train of accommodation. They are however indefatigable in making preparations to cruise against the Americans, both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. A Moor I spoke with a few days ago informed me, that there were eleven large vessels lying in the port of Algiers, which would not sail till about the middle or towards the end of March. Some of these are to cruise a considerable way to the westward in search of the thirteen frigates, against which flag the Barbarians have sworn eternal enmity. He likewise informed me, there were several British seamen carried into slavery, who were taken in the American vessels a few months ago. This will be a caution to the English tars not to engage with American captains."

March 8. There has been much said, and with the greatest reason, of the cruelties of Iippo Saib to the prisoners in his possession, particularly in the case of general Matthews. By the last advices we find, upon indisputable authority, that he has lately returned a thousand prisoners, soldiers and sailors; but it was certain that he has kept back upwards of two hundred men and boys, whom he had converted to mahometism, and whom far from treating with cruelty, he endeavours to render them perfectly satisfied with their situation, by giving to some as many wives according to their principles, as they please with intent to improve the breed; and he has employed them just as their talents or habits directed, keeping principally in view the acquisition of the military science, as has been always practised by European forces. This subtle chief possesses all the policy, and all the heroism, of his father, Hyder Ally; the same rooted antipathy to the English, and the same attachment to the interest of the French; and from his late successes in the Carnatic, it is to be feared, that his restless spirit will not long remain dormant, unless some better system is adopted, either to divert his hostile views, by stirring up the Mahrattas or the Nizam, the only powers equal to cope with him, or some wiser plan for the regulation of our affairs in that quarter.

The master of a vessel arrived in the river on Friday last reports, that he had information of a most obstinate combat in the Mediterranean, between two Algerine corsairs and a Spanish frigate, in which one of the corsairs took fire; the other got off; for the Spaniard was so disabled as not to be able to follow. The corsairs had got out of their course by fires of weather.

March 9. According to letters from Lisbon by yesterday's mail, a marriage between the royal families of Portugal and Spain is at length resolved on, and it will be celebrated in the month of May next. This junction between the infant Don Louis of Portugal, (youngest son of the queen Isabella) and the infanta Charlotta Louisa, of Spain, is for the purpose of preventing the extinction of the Braganza family, neither the prince of Beira, nor Don Pedro Xavier, the queen's other sons, having any issue by their aunts, to whom they are married. No dispensation from the pope has been necessary on this occasion, as the parties are not of such near kin. Portugal will, by this alliance, however, be more closely linked to the house of Bourbon, from which it has been the constant policy of this country to keep them as much as possible separate.

March 10. However menacing and terrific the armada of Spain and Naples may be, combined with other powers; yet the Algerine prince sets them at defiance. He invites them to approach him that he may have the honour of beating them. Amongst his artillery he has a piece called a basilisk, with an enormous mouth, throwing balls a prodigious length. This piece of ordnance is to defend his camp batteries. He is planning cross batteries, playing atwhart each other upon one point, where, what one bullet shakes, another beats down. In point of invention as an engineer, he is eminently skillful.

The cross batteries above mentioned are a most ingenious contrivance, and play with a dexterity and effect

truly astonishing. These, and batteries d'ensfilade, have for some time employed the Algerine troops, by way of rehearsal of the full concert of cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. which is to commence in the spring.

March 11. Sir James Temple, the newly appointed consul to the American states, is to take up his residence in New-York, as the most central situation for the management of trade.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, January 6.

"The inconveniences which are felt in these islands till a commercial regulation is settled with America, are inconceivably great and numerous. Lumber and staves are much wanting, and on that account incredibly dear. The governor-general has sent home the memorials and representations of the planters on this head, which we expect will be debated, and an answer transmitted over as early as possible."

D U B L I N, March 13.

The new stamp-duties, for iniquity and oppression, exceed any thing ever introduced into this country, and may be reckoned among the happy consequences resulting from our connexion with England. This is most certainly the chief d'œuvre of the ablest financier in Europe, by whom this country is blessed; but it is a misfortune that no man is a prophet in his own country; and it is this man's peculiar lot to be universally disliked. What a pity, that to great a head, and so honest a heart, has so small a theatre of action, and so ungrateful a people to act for!

If any thing were necessary to prove that our independence exists but in name, the most odious and oppressive system of taxes ever introduced would place this matter beyond a doubt.—At the time when the kingdom, groaning under the weight of poverty, corruption and oppression, cried out for protecting duties, and a parliamentary reform, to save it from destruction, we are to be chastised for daring to complain:—And while our haughty tax-masters, affected to give us favours with one hand, they forced on us with the other the most grievous impositions that ever were laid on us, and which must eternally keep us in poverty and slavery.

We are happy to have it in our power to declare, that numbers daily flock to the volunteers standard, whose test is liberty or death. One corps, remarkable for their spirit and philanthropy, have battolled in fourteen new members, in ten days; many of whom would not have entered, but for the insolent threats of tools in office.

It is earnestly recommended to all the volunteers of the city and county of Dublin, to prepare themselves against the anniversary of our tutelary saint; which they should be emulous to grace with a most numerous and splendid appearance. Will the court hacks dare to execute their threats? Will they dare to disarm them? Let them look to consequences, and be wise in time.

March 14. Dr. Richard Price, that veteran patriot, and eminently distinguished writer, on the subject of civil liberty, having been requested by many friends to this country, to favour the public with his opinion on the legality of congress and other measures of the advocates for a parliamentary reform in Ireland, has written a letter to Mr. Nicholson, proprietor of the Volunteers Journal, in which he gives, in the clearest, most unequivocal and decided manner, his sentiments on these subjects, his conviction of the legality of congress, and his approbation of the proceedings of the friends of liberty in Ireland. The sanction and support of so zealous and able a defender of the rights of the people, as Dr. Price, whose writings and name are a terror to the ablest of the venal parasites and champions of oppression, must give great satisfaction and fresh spirit to every friend of public liberty.

March 17. The master of a vessel arrived in this port from Bourdeaux, relates that on the 20th of February, being then off the west coast of France, he fell in with thirteen Spanish ships of war, attended by a few light frigates, who kept on the same course with him for some hours, then hauled their wind and steered W. S. W. The captain hailed them but received no answer. He supposes them bound for South-America, but wondered to see them so far to the northward of their meridian.

Saturday a wretched boy, scarce seventeen years of age, received sentence of death for various robberies; instead of this dreadful decree having a proper effect on him, he laughed heartily, and all the way to the new goal, he, and his unhappy companions in the carriage, were in a continual roar of merriment, to the amazement of every spectator.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 27.

A gentleman, that came in the Harmony from London, was informed the day he sailed that a house in London had received a letter from Gibraltar of the 14th of February, to the following purpose:

"Our letters from Barbados mention, that the American vessel lately taken, together with all her crew, is ordered to be released, and that the dey has issued orders, forbidding his cruisers to capture or molest any vessels belonging to the United States of America.

April 28. A late London paper gives the following as a translation of the authentic copy of an official paper, transmitted from his Most Christian Majesty to the emperor of Germany.

"The sincere friendship which attaches the king to the emperor, and the wishes of his ministry for the main-