(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 2007.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1785.

LONDON, *March* 20.

THURSDAY last, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, a remarkable wedding was solemnized: A woman about forty years of age, who has been totally blind many years, heard a young man, whose apprenticeship to a shoemaker had lately expired, at work in her neighbourhood from very early in the morning until late every night: conceiving a favourable opinion of him from these proofs of an industrious disposition, she made him a present of a silver watch and a suit of clothes; and besides lent him ten pounds, the better to enable him to carry on his business. Last week he waited on his benefactress, and informed her, that having received offers of great encouragement, he was preparing to set out for Leicestershire, to settle there among his friends; adding, that he would exert his utmost endeavours, speedily to discharge the unsolicited favours she had heaped upon him. She commended his resolution, but next day issued out a writ, which being served upon him, he was taken to a lock-up-house. She then sent him in his confinement, and informed him that he must immediately pay the money, go to prison, or marry her. He agreed to the latter offer, and a license was procured, but he was detained in custody until Thursday morning, when the parties proceeded from the lock-up house to church, where the officer who had served the writ upon the bride groom, acted as father to the bride, who is possessed of about a thousand pounds.

Reports having gone abroad, that a convention was agreed upon between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, for an exchange of territory, the states of Bavaria addressed their sovereign upon the subject.

On the first of February the elector published an answer to this address, wherein he formally declared, that the only object of the convention, which was made between him and the imperial court, and which was signed and ratified on the 3d of January, is the fixing the limits between Bavaria and the districts of the river Inn, which were very uncertain, and of which convention he par. which interests the country has been made public.

The states of Bavaria, we are told, are not satisfied with this answer; and the following observations may serve to shew that their uneasiness is not void of foundation.

There can be no doubt but the supposed exchange would be greatly to the advantage of the emperor, because the Bavarian territories are not only rich and populous, but immediately contiguous to his own; whereas the Low Countries are widely separated from the seat of his power, are a dead weight upon him in time of war, and in time of peace raise very little more revenue than what is expended upon their own government.

The only object of the convention is said to be the fixing the limits between the Bavarian territories and the district of the Inn. It is very natural that the elector should, for the sake of his subjects, wish for a convention which would promise to secure them against the encroachments of a powerful neighbour; but it is not probable, because impolitic, that the emperor would consent to such a convention, unless accompanied by some other advantages. Upon the death of the electors of Bavaria, the house of Austria will have some pretensions at least, if not just claims, to several parts of its territories; but a very powerful prince, having no claims to any part of the succession of a weak neighbour, can have no interest in any measure which tends to establish the boundaries or other regulations of the certain parts of that succession; superior power always grows uncertainty for this obvious reason, that it is desired not to be content with less, and takes the chance of obtaining more than its due.

An expression in the elector's declaration is rather curious, viz. "On which convention the part which concerns the country was published the 1st of February," but every of this convention is made public, there is yet a part still concealed. Can it be supposed that that part does not interest the country? But what treaty between the emperor and the elector can be uninteresting to the subjects of the latter? If the concealed part be any thing, it must mean something relative to a succession, which, whenever it happens, will be open to disputes and the claims of several princes; if it means nothing, why is it concealed, or rather why was it inserted?

If the fact would have warranted the elector, why did he not at once remove all doubts and suspicions by simply declaring, "That no exchange of territory whatever had either been treated of or agreed upon between himself and the court of Vienna?"

It is not improper to remark, that the consent of France to this exchange, was supposed to have been obtained by the reversionary cession of Flanders, upon the death of the elector of Bavaria. This we still think highly probable; and the part the French take in defence of the Dutch will be the touchstone. If they remain quiet, or but feebly active, it may be fairly conjectured that they look forward to the possession of Austrian Flanders, and wish the Scheld to become a port in the North seas.

Unfortunately England can take no part in the contest; her hands are too heavily loaded with the national debt; but whatever reason of complaint she may have against the united provinces, it is certainly her interest, that their rights and territories should remain as they are.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) April* 30.

The ship Hibberts, Boyd, which sailed from Port-Royal on Monday morning last, struck on the Middle Ground in going out, but got off without receiving any damage. Thursday morning she proceeded on her voyage.

A gentleman from the Havanna informs, that a Spanish line of battle ship, on its passage from thence to Cadiz, was lost in the Bay of Biscay. He adds, that several other vessels were lost, owing to very tempestuous weather.

May 7. We have late advices from the Natches. Agreeable to them, the Spaniards there are cooped up within their lines; and a detachment from New Orleans attempting to take post on the Chickasaw Bluff, have actually been driven down by the American settlers. However, matters are said to be quiet there at present.

May 13. Every account from London is a new proof of the dissipation of the inhabitants of that vast city, and one single sentence may convey a striking idea of the almost universal depravity which reigns amongst them. Their corruption and avarice have arisen to a monstrous height upon the foundations of immense opulence, engendering a pestilential luxury, and a liberty springing up wild into all the forms of unbridled licentiousness.

May 14. Bath porter is become very fashionable: the brewhouse of Messieurs Warren and Clark, vying with the London breweries, have got the decided opinion of Barbados, and the Leeward and French islands, in their favour, St. Lucia, Martinique, and Guadaloupe, taking it in great quantities from our merchants at Barbados, St Vincents and Dominique; and if their future exportations to this island should be equal to the last imported, they will outvie shone and Ben Kenton, as it is confessed by those who have tasted it, to be of a good quality, of a fine colour and flavour, and as bright as amber.

Accounts from the leeward parishes mention, that the small-pox has begun to make its appearance—*in quos caput excudetur jaba?*

The late exports from America to this island of corn, has reduced the price of that commodity to seven shillings and six pence per the single bushe; and from appearances in the different parishes, the price of that article will be lessened considerably in a short space of time—And it is with pleasure we add, that commercial houses in town hourly attend the arrival of vessels from our infant settlements to the northward, with lumber, the price of which article is now on the rise

May 18. Although no accounts have been formally received, which could be entirely depended on, from the Musquito shore, respecting the progress of the dispute with the Spaniards, but such as involved us in thick clouds and darkness, yet we have now the satisfaction to assure the public, from indisputable authority, that a kind of treaty has been actually brought to perfection, between the English and Spanish commanding officers, who had a meeting for that purpose in the city of Truxillo, which stipulates that English settlers shall remain in quiet and peaceable possession of the country for the term of two years to come, and that in the mean time proper measures shall be uted, by both parties, to accelerate the conclusion of a special treaty between the courts of London and Madrid, for the final adjustment of every difference respecting the claims of either power to the territory in that quarter of the world.

NASSAU, *(Bahama) May* 21.

The brig Hawke, belonging to this port, arrived yesterday from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour, Indian corn, &c. Several other British vessels are expected from the continent, and there appears no reason to doubt of our having in future, by vessels navigated according to law, regular and ample supplies of every article wanted from America. This the more merits our attention, as it furnishes the best antidote against the direful forebodings of some minds respecting the consequences to ensue from American vessels being refused admittance here; and as it removes every plea for again dispensing with laws, to the strict observance of which, are chiefly to be ascribed, the wealth, the prosperity, and the naval power of Great-Britain.

Late advices from America give no very favourable representation of the actual state of trade there. "Want of punctuality" say they "in the performance of engagements, has ruined our credit abroad; while at home, scarcity of money, low prices of dry goods, enhanced value of produce, heavy taxes, and a general but too well founded distrust, suggest the most gloomy and discouraging prospects to every honest man, who has the misfortune to be engaged in commerce."

May 28. Yesterday two transports, having on board a number of the late inhabitants of East-Florida, with their slaves, in all more than four hundred souls, arrived here from St. Mary's.

The evacuation of East Florida, it is thought, cannot be completed before the month of August. The number of people yet to come here from thence, is said to exceed seven hundred. The transports that arrived yesterday, return immediately to St. Mary's.

It ought to be considered, when discussing the propriety of admitting to, or excluding the subjects of the congress from a trade with our colonies; that no nation on earth is so dangerous to our navigation. The United states of America have but very few seamen of their own growth. Men of every denomination naturally incline to a life of cultivation, when they can do it without being encumbered with rent, &c. Even our seamen, being twice in that employ, betake themselves to the back settlements, particularly when they take a wife on the continent, which is always in readiness, and of which they never fail, may not although they be married at home. Either the most adventurous seamen are retired to the woods, they are at once succeeded by a new swarm, and thus a never ending drain of our most valuable subjects, our seamen. The ties of language and manners [illegible] allures them, decoys them, and leads them away from their parent state.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) June* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Kittery, dated April 22, 1785.

"The Turks have been cruising off this [illegible] have taken two American vessels. One [illegible] Philadelphia, and the other to Baltimore [illegible] have not made slaves of the crews. [illegible] from one of the captives [illegible] in Cadiz, which says that it appeared [illegible] present of a certain [illegible] a trade with them, our ships [illegible] are determined to make slaves [illegible] We have advice from Algiers [illegible] gerines are fitting out three [illegible] off Cadiz, for American ships."

NEW-YORK, *June* [illegible]

The third Wonder of the World!!!

The British regulating our trade, keeping possession of our frontier posts, carrying away our money, and laughing at us—*and likely to do so for ever.*

From present appearance in the general court at Boston, we may anticipate a speedy dispatch of public business. The greatest harmony attends their serious proceedings, and that attention is exhibited to the different and numerous matters that come before them, as cannot fail securing to them the best of rewards, the plaudits of their constituents.

On Wednesday last, at a very respectable meeting of merchants and others, citizens of this city, at the Exchange, a committee was chosen for the important purpose of opening a correspondence with the different counties in this state, and the other states in the union, on the interesting subject of effecting the very salutary measure of vesting congress with power adequate to the protection of our commerce.

A suicide was last Monday committed in King-George street, at a house of ill-fame, by one John M'Cane, a mariner, by tying two handkerchiefs together and hanging himself, which he accomplished with some difficulty, as his body almost touched the floor when he was discovered in that unhappy situation. He had lately contracted matrimony with a nymph of bad character, and it was supposed that remorse occasioned him to commit the horrid catastrophe.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 16.

By the ship Alexander, we learn, that owing to the great importation of dollars into Glasgow, the bankers of that city had advertised that they would receive them at no higher value than four shillings; and that they were current at that price, and at 4/2. The value of a dollar usually was four shillings and six pence sterling.

We also learn, that the new taxes in Britain cause the greatest alarm, and meet with the greatest opposition; particularly the tax on windows, saddle horses and cottons. A petition from the manufacturers of Glasgow had been presented, which gave great offence to ministers, on account of the spirited manner it remonstrated against their measures. The taxes however must be paid; for at present, according to their own accounts, their expenditures exceed their incomes two millions of pounds sterling or upwards, per annum.

The proposed commercial regulations with Ireland, are another source of disquietude in the British dominions:—If the demands of Ireland are complied with, the merchants and manufacturers of Britain will be in an uproar; if they are not complied with, the people will be in arms, and endeavour to procure by force what they cannot obtain by treaty.

Though the British affairs are in this distracted state, and though the nations of Europe seem to neglect and contemn them, yet it is surprising to see the haughty airs they assume, particularly with respect to America. We sufficiently know their endeavours to destroy our trade. Their political publications are replete with the most ridiculous assertions respecting France and America. In a late periodical work of considerable repute, they say, "If Great-Britain would but keep aloof, and leave the United States to their own weight among the powers of the earth, without intermeddling or courting the alliance, they would soon see and feel what they have lost in the friendship and protection of Great Britain; and most earnestly implore that they might be reinstated in her favour, and again entitled to her protection." Is this the language of insolence, or idiotism? These Britains may be compared to a Bedlamite, who, though confined to his cell, and sitting on his straw bed, yet conceits he is a mighty monarch, swaying a sceptre, and giving law to surrounding tributary nations.

June 17. A New-York paper of Tuesday last has the following article:—"From Boston we learn, that a re-