

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 4, 1785.

C A D I Z, April 8.

FRIGATE and two other vessels, are arrived from the Havannah, having on board 80,702 crowns, a vast number of mules, a quantity of sugar, tobacco, dyewoods, &c.

ANTWERP, April 30. It is thought here to be certain that there will be a campaign this year in the Netherlands; at least preparations are making here with such diligence that they work even on Sundays after service, all the regiments are ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

MADRID, April 26. The king considering that the majority of the nobles of this court is under his protection and immediate disposal, as being a foundation established by his august father, for the instruction of the principal nobility of his dominions, both in Europe and the Indies, has resolved, that the pupils on that foundation, who shall choose the profession of arms, shall be admitted as cadets into what corps they choose; that they shall be looked upon as present, on the bare certificate of the director of that royal house. While they remain in the seminary they shall be considered as if they had been in actual service; and they will be promoted according to the character given them by the said director. His Majesty likewise orders that they attend the seminary constantly, in order to perfect themselves in tactics, giving them a dispensation from joining their regiments until their studies be finished.

May 19. The utmost endeavours are exerted to insure success to the projected expedition against Algiers. Government have sent orders to the ports for all the ships to be ready to sail by the 20th of May, and numerous merchant vessels are taken up as transports; several companies of grenadiers will sail under the escort of a small squadron to Minorca, where there are already many troops. In the course of the next month, the rest of the troops destined to besiege Algiers by land will sail; that army will be composed of 50,000 men. The court, in order to facilitate the raising of that part of the people to make themselves masters of some posts and the fortresses, and there to form entrenched camps for the army to put them under cover, in case any accident should happen to the fleet which is to bombard the place.

BREMEN, April 25. The emperor has declared Caragoa a free port, and it is in consequence to enjoy the same privileges and advantages as are at present granted to the other free ports on the confines of Austria and Hungary.

VIENNA, April 29. Since the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Paris, the conditions upon which the emperor is willing to continue at peace with the Dutch are publicly said to be the following, viz. First, an indemnification for the damages done by inundating part of the country; secondly, a sum of 12,000,000 of florins in annual annuities; thirdly, the cession of the bishoprics beyond the Rhine to the house of Austria; fourthly, the unlimited right of navigating the Scheldt and the Sambre; fifthly, from thence to the sea, for Austrian vessels only, and these paying a small duty. Upon these conditions it is expected that a definitive treaty will soon be concluded.

Independence of Transylvania having formed a corps of army for their defence against the late troubles which have taken place in that province, their number amounted to 5000 horse, which was to have been increased; but the court has thought proper to put a stop to the volunteer armaments, and to give the nobility of that country that every thing being now quiet, they should quit their arms and return home.

PETERSBURGH, April 2. Orders have been sent for the men of war and frigates lying out at Cronstadt to be ready to sail next month. The above fleet which consisted of 15 sail of the line and 6 frigates, will be ordered for a long cruise, but their destination is not known. Another squadron of 8 sail of the line and 5 frigates will cruise in the Baltic during the summer. The journey of the empress to Katchin will not take place.

As soon as our sovereign was informed that the Czar had broke off all commerce with this empire, orders and full powers were sent to the governor of Siberia to endeavour to accommodate the differences in an amicable manner, to inquire into the cause of them, and remedy it.

PARIS, May 6. We are happy to be able to acquaint the public, that the concord and good harmony between the prince stadtholder and our new general, increases daily. The comte de Malesherbes has explained himself on that subject in such an open and unreserved manner, as does the greatest honour to his heart: Free from all party spirit and impartial in his judgment, that general has freely and openly owned that he did not think to have found the stadtholder so profoundly skilled in the theory of the military art, particularly as he never had the opportunity of experience to instruct him, and that the plans laid down for the defence of these provinces by his serene highness alone, were astonishingly great; and his honourable eulogium from an old and experienced general, ought to shun the mouth of slander, which has been so long unjustly open against our stadtholder.

May 17. Several men and women are committed to prison for speaking about the streets a pamphlet, entitled, "Dialogues of the other world." This book contains a conversation supposed to have passed between Lewis XX. and his ministers.

May 20. Dr. Franklin, who is on the point of returning to his own country, is, it is said, to be president of the congress, and to digest a new code of laws for regulating the internal police of the republic, and prevent the disorders which arise in the cities for want of discipline.

May 21. Great encouragement is given at all the Spanish towns on the Mediterranean, to English and French armurers and traders. Fifty six vessels have lately landed a great number of foreigners at Malaga.

May 31. Political news is scarce; the exchange of Bavaria is what chiefly amuses our politicians at present, and it is said the emperor has offered the duke de Deux Ponts the title of king of Burgundy, with the Netherlands, if he will give into his measures; and it is thought many powers would not object to the exchange, particularly the United Provinces, although they have a right to oppose any such convention, as by the barrier treaty the Austrian Netherlands may not be disposed of without their consent. Yet it is thought they would have no objection to remove so powerful a potentate as the emperor from their frontiers. On the other hand France, Prussia, and the Italian princes, will no doubt oppose any exchange of territory from taking place between the emperor and the emperor, for the latter being once possessed of Bavaria could enter the heart of those countries almost at pleasure.

MAGUE, May 25. The night before last, a courier arrived at the hotel of Monsieur de Veran, ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty; and it is asserted, that he was charged with orders to his excellency, to urge the states general to come to some speedy and final resolutions for terminating all differences between the emperor and the republic.

The negotiations at Paris are interrupted. The French ambassador has presented a secret memorial to the states general. War appears to be now as certain as peace was supposed to be a few days since. In a short time the veil which has concealed the real state of affairs will be drawn aside. At present all is darkness and confusion.

L O N D O N, May 14.

Gibraltar may now be truly said to be impregnable, for wherever the Spanish batteries pointed out a vulnerable part, general Elliot has strengthened it with new works, which makes the rock more formidable than ever.

On Wednesday morning last the master of the mint, by an order from the exchequer, delivered into the bank the sum of seventy thousand pounds, in new guineas and half guineas.

We hear that his grace the duke of Richmond, with that steady unobscured patriotism, which marks the whole of his character, intends applying the salary and emoluments of his office as master-general of the ordnance, towards building a new academy, in the room of that at Woolwich, which from its low and marshy situation, has been for some years back much complained of, as injurious to the health of the students.

The following assertions are made by the persons concerned in the iron trade at Birmingham.

That, there is a large exportation of nails and heavy iron wares from this neighbourhood to America.

That, the duty upon the importation of bar iron is so much less in Ireland than in Britain; that nails can be made in Ireland between seven and nine per cent. cheaper than in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, notwithstanding the variation in the price of coal.

That by means of workmen from this neighbourhood, Sir Ambrose Crawley established a very extensive manufactory of heavy iron wares near Newcastle upon Tyne, and lately Mr. Garbett also established another in Scotland. And many manufacturers of iron may with less difficulty remove some hundreds of their workmen to Ireland, and thereby rapidly acquire opulent fortunes.

That, if the propositions for commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland preclude the making such alterations in the revenue laws, as will place Britain upon an equality with Ireland in point of duties upon her iron, and if those alterations are not made in this session of parliament, Britain will probably lose, and Ireland will probably gain the important manufacture of nails, and other heavy articles for the American market.

May 16. The Hudson's Bay fleet, consisting of three ships, are now taking in their lading in the river, and will soon sail for their respective places of destination.

The Danish ship which brought the account of Sir E. Hughes' arrival at the Cape of Good-Hope, failed from thence to recruit the crews of the two ships, Sultan of 24 guns, and Eurydice frigate of 26 guns.

According to letters from Holland, the Dutch have recalled their consul from the island of Malta, where he had resided near twenty years, nor will they send any other person in that capacity thither. The matter and knights of Malta having lately concluded a treaty of amity and alliance with the republic of Venice, is the principal reason assigned for the states general having recalled their consul from Malta.

By a private letter from Paris we are informed that the duke de Choiseul, the late famous premier of France, died on Monday the 25th instant, in the forenoon, in the 67th year of his age.

May 19. Insurance from the West Indies and America is now done at three guineas; and ships from London to Petersburg, are done at one guinea per cent.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. Blunt, coal-merchant of this city, from his correspondent at Sunderland, relative to the balloon in which Mr. Sadler and another gentleman ascended lately from Moujry:

On Thursday the 31st of May, about half past three o'clock, P.M. captain Sherwin, of the Peggy, took up a very large balloon, with a boat or basket made fast to its east end of Shepey island, bearing west south west, nearly distant four or five leagues; the black tail beacon bearing about north by west, distant one mile, or thereabouts; and the buoy or the moor bearing east by north, distant two or three miles, or thereabouts, but not any prison in it, nor any direction about it, except upon the ballast-bags, on which was marked "SADLER, OXFORD." There was no writing, or letters in it, nor any thing but a right hand glove, a pair of scissors, a grappling iron and label, with a sheet or two of writing paper. When the captain first saw it, it was about two o'clock, at a great distance in the air, lowering very fast; at half past two judged it might be a balloon; at three it got upon the surface of the water, making its course to the north west, occasioned by a breeze from the south east, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. When he got to it, there was no water in the boat, nor any thing broke, but the bottom of the balloon was quite open. He made all the haste he could to it, for fear that any person should be in it; but found nothing but as above.

Last Wednesday a woman in Narrow Marsh, Nottingham, went in a pet to fetch her husband from the almshouse; he returned with his wife, but high words arising, he took up a stone in the street, which he grasped in his right hand, and aiming a violent stroke at the poor woman's head, he evaded the blow, but unfortunately he hit his own child which she had in her arms so violently, that the skull is fractured, and the poor babe now lies in a convulsed state, without the least hope of recovery.

June 1-3. The court of France has undergone a great change in point of opinion, since the accession of the present king: it was formerly thought impious to inoculate for the small-pox, because it was deemed little short of tempting Heaven; but the late king having died of the small-pox, his present majesty resolved not to live in dread of this distemper, which he was liable to catch from the courtiers who had attended upon his dying grand father, and whole attendance upon himself could not be avoided; he caused himself therefore to be inoculated; and the event being as favourable as he could wish, the practice is now so much in vogue, that the heir to the crown (the dauphin) is revealed so adored by all France, is to be inoculated within the course of the present month. For which purpose his royal highness is shortly to be carried to St. Cloud, where the preparatory steps are to be taken by the faculty.

Yesterday morning a messenger was sent from Mr. Pitt to Mr. Adams, the American plenipotentiary, with notice to suspend for the present their intended interview.

They write from the Hague, that the states general have sent full and final instructions to baron de Lynen, their plenipotentiary in London, to treat with the British ministry concerning the restoration of the settlement of Negapatam in India, for which they now offer an equivalent, which is one of their settlements on the coast of Africa, and in that part called the Gold Coast.

Extra of a letter from Utrecht, May 3.

The late very numerous assurances of our differences with the emperor being upon the point of being settled, have been succeeded by reports of war: These originated from accounts from the Hague, that on Wednesday last on the parade, orders were given to the officers of the garrison to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first notice; this transition from pacific ideas to those of war are attributed to the contents of a memorial which the French ambassador has lately delivered to the states general, the subject of which is however kept a profound secret.

The tranquillity of the continent is not yet settled. Every mail has for some time past brought contradictory accounts. It is, however, true, that the navigation of the Scheldt has been agreed upon; that is, that the emperor shall have liberty for ships carrying his own flag (not the vessels of any other power) and of a certain number of tons, or burthen, to go up and down that river. But he has farther demanded six millions of florins (about half a million sterling) to be paid him for his expenses; and that two deputies be sent to him, at Vienna, on purpose to apologise for the insult offered to his flag. And he added, "that if these terms were not complied with by the first of June, he would take the field." The first of June is now past, and nothing has been done. The accounts brought by yesterday's mail mention, that the emperor's troops are in motion, between Antwerp and Breda, and that the Dutch troops were also in motion, in the same neighbourhood. But there are accounts, by the same mail, which assert, that Monsieur Vergennes has sent a strong memorial to their high mightinesses, requiring them to put an end to the negotiation. The issue will be according to the views of France—if France intends to have peace.

July 5, 1785. offered to the next offering that an act may be offered to suppress tobacco at Pile's and

July 3, 1785. the subscriber's plan-Prince-George's coun-iles and a half from last month, two very and nine years old, rt tail, a chefnut bay, is high, a dark bay, breed, and very lively. and secure them fo have a guinea reward s ob' honie, and two th reasonable charger.

P. SAVARY. July 13, 1785. or country produce, and fifty acres of land, nces of Patuxent, Elk- te's mill, about twenty- about eighteen from ew dwelling house thir- kitchen, and a to erable e on hundred acres of n.

JOHN CHALMERS. June 23, 1785. it is the opinion of this gaint British debtors be ent, under the act, ce- act for the liquidaion until proper satisfaction British debtor has not efficient to discharge the ne act, entitled, An act ropriate, all British pro- ove resolution be pub- the information of all S w

JOHNSON, jun. clk. -house, July 4, 1785; a term of years, e subscriber, now in pos- Holyday, E/q; with ex- about three hundred od and situation heavy- ment to one of the be- United States; there sowed this fall. Puff- ay of January next. No- id not give approved se- rents and performance of if requir'd. For te- de, in Annapolis, or to

DAVID KERR. apolis, June 24, 1785. soldiers of the Ma- whose accounts with- led, are hereby inform- their claims in this- ay of next October; and- ly referre that period- attending at the comm- with the army, near- cers. The subscriber there- concerned to make their- entioned period, and- mitted

WHITE, commissioer. notice, that the accou- after January 1782, is- and that as soon as it- e will be given where- J. W.

ROBERT WILSON. de over a tract of land- Chopta-k river, in Dor- Steels, for which I- he never discharged, ar- I therefore do give the- and to petition the gene- is, confirming my title- w 8

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