

REWARD.

July 18, 1785. The 14th instant, SAM, alias SAMUEL, passed under the name of Joel Perkins, by the name of Sam in Baltimore, under the name of Sam is about 23 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, is pitted with small pox, has a remarkable cut with an old pair of trousers, at the elbows, an old hat, and an old hat; he is the eastern shore, and Baltimore, where he was after making several has been latterly seen made his escape for apprehended, and is or that place, and it pass by many other several, since gone, that he has a maker in me to inform him of his carrying him a parcel of the above negro, and the above reward, by REGINE THORN.

REWARD. County, July 27, 1785. from the subscriber, an elegant grey gelding, and about fourteen a star in his forehead; tail; this horse is very rough, has lately marks of which slightly out one of his fore hooves taken away. Whoever said horse so that I give above reward, and expenses, paid by FRASER BOWIE.

County, July 12, 1785. four years credit, well improved plantation new lives, within mission of Bladenburg, two of Baltimore-towns, and several good grist and and fifteen acres of station is remarkably well streams running through meadow ground; in and under good fences, ing; great part of the The improvements are of thirty-two feet by the whole, a kitchen a brick chimney, a negro by sixteen with a stone out-houses and stables; all these buildings are two other dwelling former; one is twenty brick chimney, three rooms and several out-houses small. Few plantations kinds both in quality hundred and fifty chemul year ten thousand quality can be made; are young and thriving together or divided into safer or purchasers, and able before the twenty then on that day be premises. Bond with required, bearing interest next, when possible. RICHARD HIGGINS.

June 22, 1785. emists, to the high-16th of August next, nization, containing of land, whereon the sed and lying in Monty miles from Bladenburg town, and the same in said county; the fine tobacco, and y of wood to support the are, a good dwelling quarters, two good tobacco and peach orchards. On money to be paid in eight months, and the and a half from the day approved security. SAMUEL HARWOOD.

CE, Charles-Street

(XLth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2014)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 1 8, 1 7 8 5.

## H A G U E, June 5.

LAST night the states general received an express from their ambassadors at Paris, on the subject whereof an assembly of the deputies of their high mightinesses assembled this morning. This express contained an answer to the last dispatches, wherein a demand was made to the emperor, whether his armies would be at liberty to commit any acts of hostility during the stay of the republic's ambassador at Vienna. The answer is to be perfectly satisfactory.

The states of Holland and West Frisland have complied with the petition of a great number of respectable merchants and traders of Dordrecht, Amsterdam, Sinsdam, Rotterdam, and Schiedam, the object of which is, that certain moderate duties may be imposed on all vessels entering the ports of that province in proportion to the navigation in which they are employed, and that the produce may be applied towards the completion and maintenance of the maritime academy, which the city, zealous for the prosperity of the country, instituted four years ago. Ships from the East-Indies and the Cape of Good Hope are each to pay six florins; those from the West Indies, the Coast of Guinea, America, and the Mediterranean, 6 florins, and other vessels in proportion.

It is generally reported here, that the pacific negotiations are in a favourable train for being brought to a speedy conclusion, and that the news of the approaching compromise of differences will shortly be published by authentic channels. The peace is promising, since it has been found that the movements of the imperial armies in the Netherlands are not considerable enough to justify the supposition, that the emperor is longer entertaining hostile designs.

## L O N D O N, June 7.

News from Constantinople of the latter end of April, mention the probability of a rupture between Russia and the Porte. The new arrangement of officers, and the well known dispositions, added to the apparent warlike preparations of the Porte, give rise to this supposition.

Mr. Adams, the American minister, will be presented to the queen to-morrow; and afterwards having announced himself in that character to the foreign ambassadors, receive the visits of such as are of equal rank with himself.

According to letters from Lisbon, the American treaty with the court of Portugal is now concluded, and the Americans are going to establish a factory in that city, with the content of her most faithful majesty.

The arrival of an ambassador from America will be a cause of lending out another to that country. Great inconveniences have arisen for want of a minister there of equal quality, as well to the commercial as the political interests of both nations. To remedy these, it is the desire of Edingburgh is to go to America in that quality.

Dr. Oliver advised Mr. Blake (the young officer who was in Lockwood's balloon) to try the power of a magnet, when up in the atmosphere, as he was of opinion it would lose a considerable part of its force. Mr. Blake accordingly made the experiment, and declares, that the magnet lost full one half of its attractive power.

## Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25.

Colonel Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has had a private audience of the king, in which he has presented his credentials to his majesty. He was conducted to that audience, as also to those of the queen and the royal family, with the usual ceremonies.

The principal object of Mr. Adams's mission to the British court, it is to restore the intercourse between the United States, and the British islands, in the West-Indies. His ability to gain this point is much doubted in by congress. And it is an incontrovertible fact, that both the United States and the British islands, equally desire it, and stand in great need of it. The question now is, where to send all their provisions and other necessaries, and where to get these articles. An intercourse, under certain regulations, is, in the interest of both. Some time ago the West-India merchants solicited our ministers to grant this intercourse; but met with a refusal. Whether the aids of Mr. Adams will have better fortune, time will shew.

Yesterday John Adams, Esq; the American plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain, with his lady and daughter, were presented to their majesties, at the drawing room.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Adams waited on Mr. Pitt, and had a very long audience.

Yesterday arrived a mail from New York, brought by the Antelope packet, captain Kempson, in twenty nine days.

The Spaniards are more and more dissatisfied with the independency of America, notwithstanding any political appearance to the contrary. The states of Carolina and Georgia have begun already to encroach on Florida, as a specimen of what they are to expect in such near neighbours in a few years; and the island of Cuba is too tempting not to create great uneasiness on its account.

Through the sending the Dutch ministers to the Hague is a great obstacle to signing the preliminaries, and that the principal difficulty springs from the jealousy of the province of Holland not being per-

changed into a general resolution, owing to the diversity of sentiments on several important points. Four provinces have refused to consent to the departure of their ambassadors for Vienna, looking upon it as a step derogatory to the honour of the republic.

The tax upon law is good. Physics and divinity stand over to next session. All priests, whose livings exceed such a sum, ought to be taxed; for no persons lead a more lazy life. And as to physics, it is become a mere luxury; for if no more of it were to be swallowed than the infirmities of nature require, the faculty would not keep their carriages!

In the night between the 3d and 4th of May, a courier arrived at Vienna, with dispatches from the imperial ambassador at Versailles; containing an account of an amicable overture which had been made to him concerning the negotiations carrying on at the Porte, of which his most christian majesty had received particular advices from the count de Choiseul Gouffier, the French ambassador at Constantinople. In consequence of this, a courier was dispatched to Petersburg on the 6th. In the mean time the Porte is daily raising new difficulties, and throwing in every possible embarrassment, to retard, if not entirely break off the negotiation, and the private letters from Constantinople give room for the most serious apprehensions. The emperor on his side is not idle: taking umbrage at the Turks assembling an army on the banks of the Neiper, the pretence for which is to cover their frontiers on the side of Kuma, he has, besides the three ordinary camps, given orders for a fourth, to be formed at Pest in Hungary, consisting of 80,000 men. In order to recruit part of his cavalry he has likewise given a commission for purchasing 3000 horses in Holslein, 1600 of which are already arrived in Bohemia; their price is 35 six-dollars for every cavalry horse, and 75 for every dragoon horse.

By general Hildbrand's return to Canada as governor, a saving accrues to the public of £.1500 per annum, which he receives as salary for a sinecure office in the West-India islands, when not invited with one superior to it.

A great number of half pay officers have lately set out for Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, to take possession of the lands to which they are entitled for their past services in America. The allowance is five hundred acres for a subaltern, two thousand for a captain, and in proportion to the higher and lower orders, with twelve months provision, gratis, for themselves and their families.

## Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25.

Yesterday Monsieur Arban and Valet ascended with a balloon, constructed by order of the comte de Artois, from Javel, and passing over the river near the wood of Boulogne, they navigated the aerial vehicle to Bagatelle, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity of M. le duc de Angoulême, and M. le duc de Berry. When they had been in the air about three hours, the wind became very powerful; but a calm ensuing, they renewed their manoeuvres, whereby they successively transported themselves at pleasure from Bagatelle to Longchamp, and from Longchamp to Versailles. The discovery of the art of descending, without the evaporation of gas, or the discharge of ballast, is certainly a great improvement in the art of aërostation, for which the public are indebted to the skill of these ingenious and bold voyagers. Though the balloon had been inflated for six weeks, it appeared not to have lost any of the inflammable air at the time of its ascent.

A few days since two men, who were a disgrace to human nature, eat twenty-one pounds and a quarter of mutton chops and beef steaks, with two three-penny loaves, and vegetables in proportion, for a wager, at the Lover Fox, near Baptist miss, hill; one of them, who had devoured above eleven pounds, and was consequently the winner, declared he could with pleasure eat three pounds more.

We hear from Edinburgh, that a great tumult began on the celebration of the king's birthday, on the 4th of June. The people convened in the evening became exceedingly riotous, maltreating and abusing some of their fellow citizens. Several were apprehended, but the leaders are not yet discovered. A proclamation and reward is published by the lord provost and the magistrates, who do all in their power; but we are sorry to find it had no effect on the 6th instant, when the post left Edinburgh.

It is said that Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, was so embarrassed at his first audience as not to pronounce the compliment preferred by etiquette. The great person before whom he stood very good-naturedly passed by the omission, and told him, that though it could not be a pleasing circumstance to receive an embassy from those who were once his subjects, yet as the right was injured to them by treaty, he, Mr. Adams, might depend upon being treated with every mark of regard and protection.

Let us be satisfied, that the court of Madrid is actually employed in digesting a plan for opening a trade between the western coasts of South-America and foreign nations, by constituting therein three free ports: it is said, that the plan has already gone so far, that these ports are actually named, being Baldivia, in Chili—Bonaventure Bay, in New-Grenada—and Cinale, in New-Mexico.

In consequence of the shop tax having received the royal assent yesterday, the shops in general from Chancery-lane to the Strand were not opened this morn-

ing; in Fleet-street some few were opened; Ludgate-hill and Cheap-side were not quite so sombre; in New-gate-street about one third of the shops were shut; and in Tottenham court road and Oxford-street the mob broke the windows of several houses, on account of their owners refusing to shut up their shops.

June 15. The mob in the evening was extremely riotous in many parts of Westminster, and a strong guard was placed round Mr. Pitt's house, in Downing-street. A number of effigies of Mr. Pitt was burnt in several places of the town, but we did not hear of any mischief done.

## Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, June 7.

An American ship the Virginia Packet, Steane, from Maryland, is seized here for a contraband trade; and as is customary all the crew are sent to prison. The American minister will probably be favoured with the release of the people, but the ship and cargo are forfeited.

## Extract of a letter from Ostend, June 8.

The two frigates fitted here are ordered for Gibraltar directly; and from thence to a cruise in the Mediterranean, to protect the imperial flag. The Alexander, which is to be the commodore, mounts 34 guns, including eight carronades, and is commanded by Pierre Gustavus Delleck; all the other officers are English, Scotch or Irish, as are the crews generally. They are to be joined at Gibraltar by two other ships.

By accounts from Yorkshire we learn, that larger orders are received at different ports for the woollen manufacture of that country, than have been known for years past; on this account it is supposed all sorts of fine wool will be much higher than they have been, and the stock in the makers hands is so small, that it is conjectured the whole will be consumed before new wool can be obtained. Had not a large quantity of Spanish wool been brought into this kingdom within these few months past, the foreign orders could not have been executed.

Last week, a herring was caught in Aberdeen bay, which measured 21 inches in length, 11 over the shoulders, and weighed 4 lb.

The fleet of observation, which is destined for the Mediterranean, is composed of frigates, sloops, and cutters, and is intended to reconnoitre the different ports in that part of the world, for the purpose of giving the prince a view of the harbours and ports in the Mediterranean.

Wednesday a balloon was launched from Boulogne in France, which took up Monsieur Piatre du Roziere, and another gentleman; when they were at an amazing height, the balloon took fire, burnt the cords by which the car was suspended, and the above gentlemen were dashed to pieces in a manner too shocking to mention.

The states general have ordered three camps to be immediately formed: one in Utrecht, one near Doitthe, and the other in Zealand.

They write from Riga, that the breaking up of the frost, the beginning of last month, has carried away upwards of 2000 masts, and a great quantity of other timber: the hemp magazines have also been much damaged on that occasion.

June 18. It was stated in the house of lords on Thursday last, by a gentleman who gave evidence at the bar on the iron trade, that the iron manufacture in this country, occupied a capital of not less than fourteen millions, valuing the stock on hand at ten millions, and the various apparatus by which that stock is worked, or rendered marketable, at four millions. Our correspondent, therefore, is astonished that the manufactures of Great-Britain should appear to some people of so little consequence, when the iron alone may be estimated at a sum which would more than buy all the landed property in the country.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, June 10.

### TOBACCO TRADE.

Mr. Beaufoy presented a petition from the importers of tobacco in London, and stated the present precarious situation of that important branch of commerce. It was still in proportion of above thirty to six in our favour, notwithstanding the independence of the United States of America. But though this was the case, the decrease of the revenue arising from that article was prodigious. He stated that the imports this country still made from America, amounted to 1,500,000. out of which 700,000. was in the article of tobacco. France consumed 25,000 hogheads annually, and could import only 1200. Holland consumed 18,000 hogheads, and her import was only 5000. Whilst this country imported 30,000 hogheads annually, and the revenue arising from it should be 750,000. but not one-half of that sum was collected, owing to the numerous frauds which were committed, one of which he begged leave to mention: it was customary, he said, when a ship arrived in the river, the custom house officer went on board, and over the companion leading to the cabin he chalked these words—

Have you any tobacco for me?  
And then retired. The captain went directly and rubbed out the chalk, and wrote,

Yes. What is your price?  
The custom-house officer next came, rubbed out that answer, and wrote,

Five guineas per hoghead.  
The captain rubbed out that, and wrote in its place, Agreed.