

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 22, 1785.

P A R I S, J u n e 16.

SOME calculators pretend, that the prodigality of foreigners disperse in Paris every week the sum of twelve hundred thousand livres, which at the end of every year amounts to sixty two thousand four hundred livres, consecrated only to the interior expences of lodgings, board, carriages, and pleasures of luxury.

L O N D O N, J u l y 1.

The disposition for peace with the Dutch has certainly arisen from a prospect of war in another quarter. War with the Turks is now contemplated at Vienna to be inevitable; and when the last advices came away, couriers were continually passing between that court and Peterburgh; while orders have been sent to complete the repairs of all the fortifications upon the frontiers of Hungary.

July 3. So very fluctuating is the position of property in this Kingdom at present, that an eminent auctioneer declared publicly, a few days since, that within one twelvemonth he had sold estates and other property to the amount of one million and an half, a sum almost incredible.

July 5. Letters from Spain say, that on the 15th of last month a terrible tempest arose in the straits of Gibraltar, which reached as far as the bay of Malaga; twenty seven merchant ships were lost, with the greatest part of their crews; some days after two hundred and seventeen carcasses were found, which the sea had thrown on shore; three ships were lost in the bay of Malaga, one of which was a Spanish vessel lately built.

Lord Balfour, it is said, has published an address to the king and people of Great Britain against the commercial regulations, and we are well assured it has had a most material effect in strengthening the opposition already formed to prevent its passing into a law.

Letters from Persia mention, that the insurrections in that empire, particularly in the parts towards the borders of the Caspian sea, are renewed, and that a formidable body of troops are on their march to reduce the rebels to obedience.

A little shopkeeper in the parish of Deptford, near Warminster, whose returns do not often exceed forty shillings per week, pays a duty for a licence to deal in hats, for another in needles, for another in tea, for another to ride a horse, and for another to keep a cart, and lastly, his little hut is now added to the shop tax!

July 6. It is very probable that the Dutch are more obliged to the Turks for their peace with the emperor, than to any mediation of France; the late alteration in the Ottoman court foreboding an approaching storm, and the change of their pacific ministers for warlike soldiers, who now entirely govern the empire, pointing out a change of measures which is likely soon to take place.

July 7. The Christian powers continued against the day of Algiers seem to relax in their measures as the weather grows warm, and give up their enterprise for the present; so that he is like to have another year to continue his depredations with impunity, and to prepare more vigorously for an obstinate, desperate defence; a defence which will turn all their attacks upon him into the ignominious hope, for the poor men upon that bay, of a service.

July 13. We are assured that a discovery has lately been made of matrimonial infidelity in the family of a person of high rank; and that the dispositions of a great number of witnesses respecting the licentious conduct of the lady, will speedily be filed in the ecclesiastical court containing a narrative of circumstances hitherto unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern gallantry.

Extract of a letter from Cadix June 26.

The squadron for the Mediterranean to go against the port of Algiers, sailed yesterday; and as the wind was fair, they will probably have a quick passage to Algiers, from whence they go to Mahon. The Portuguese and other auxiliaries are to join them there. Our advices from Malaga mention, that the bey of Tunis has also formally declared war against the catholic crown, so that there is likely to be another effort necessary to go against that power. The Barbary corsairs are more numerous than ever. According to the best accounts, the Algerines have 47 sail of frigates, and other vessels; the Tunisians as many; the Tripolitans 23; and even the little state of Barga 7 or 8 men of war, all of which are to act in conjunction against the powers with whom those Barbarians are at war. The Portuguese trade to the Canary and Cape Verde islands is almost put an end to by these marauders, of whom we have accounts of 11 ships of force being in those latitudes.

The corn of every kind looks so healthy, so clean, and is in such abundance, that the plenty of this year promises to be unusually great.

July 15. When we consider the vast importance of our manufactures to this country, it must appear surpris-

ing, that the law for punishing people who entice artificers out of the kingdom are so entirely neglected at this time, when it is well known, that great numbers of agents have been a long time employed in many of the great manufacturing towns, in engaging workmen in various branches to settle in America. The punishment for this offence is two years imprisonment and a penalty of 500l. half of which sum goes to the informer. In the emperor's dominions the law in this respect is more severe, every person guilty of seducing his subjects, of whatever denomination, to quit the country, being liable to be punished with death.

July 16. The last dispatches received at the secretary of state's office from Africa, left the coast in April last, at which time all was well and quiet. The French, English, and Dutch, had mutually entered into possession of their settlements taken during the war, but which had been restored by the articles of peace, and there seemed to be a general disposition to become good neighbours. The channels of trade were beginning to open, but the French were likely to engross the most profitable and beneficial parts, from the river Senegal being ceded to them in full right. On the Gold Coast some English adventurers were going to establish a new factory, and build a new fort.

July 18. A few days since an estate in the north of Scotland was sold for £.2200, which, in the year 1715, let for only 14 guineas per annum—many of the estates in that kingdom are equally increased in value.

The mails from Holland advise, that the project of a league to be formed between the several princes of Germany, to maintain the balance of power in the empire, is no longer a mystery; and, as the king of Prussia is to be head of it, or the centre of the union, these princes, it is said, are going to send ministers to Berlin, to read conferences, and regulate the conditions and objects of that confederation. M. Beulwitz, minister of state of the electorate of Hanover, is already arrived at Berlin, and with the count de Finckenstein, went to Potsdam, to open the negotiations. It is natural that the emperor should not see with an eye of indifference, those movements, which seem to indicate some diffidence respecting him, or a quality of head of the Germanic body to exercise, it is said, how far he is from design of aggrandizing himself at the expense of other members of that body, and how far he has at least these objects for the maintaining of which the confederation is to be formed, his imperial majesty offers, not only to put himself at the head of the united princes and states; but, in order to destroy the suspicions and distrust which the rumours respecting an intended exchange of Bavaria have given room to, he has caused the strongest assurances possible, to be given to several of the members of the empire, that those reports are totally destitute of foundation. This was the commission the count de Trautmanstorf, minister from the emperor of the electoral court of Mentz, and the circle of the Upper Rhine, was charged with at different courts in that part of Germany; he there declared, "that the rumours of exchange and sequestration, said to be projected, had the more sensibly affected his majesty, as he wished nothing more than to preserve the constitution of the Germanic body in all its integrity, and to see the states of the empire maintained in the quiet possession of the countries that now belong to them; paternal views, into which his imperial majesty was disposed to enter with the said states, by close conferences, to guarantee mutually their respective possessions."

July 19. The last of this day, as the Americans did formerly, judge from fact, they have seen an uniform lurking spirit of despotism pervade every act of administration. They have seen it prevail over the wisest and most constitutional councils. They have seen it attempt a virtual restoration of their legislative dependence, and they will repel the effort.

A celebrated French mechanic, Mr. Arnoux, has lately invented a plough, a model of which, having been presented to the academy of arts and sciences, has met with the highest approbation. It is calculated to save the expence of oxen; as in making use of it three, or no occasion for the assistance of horses or oxen, two men being sufficient to work it in a far more expeditious manner, than by the method adopted hitherto.

There does not remain a doubt but the Turks and Russians are on both sides preparing for war. The Russians are extending their empire far into the east, as to alarm the inland parts, though another war is likely to shake the Turkish empire to its basis; as the two imperial courts of Russia and Vienna have certainly firmly bound themselves to each other, to eject the Turk from his European provinces; a measure that will throw a prodigious additional power into the hands of Russia and the emperor, no ways favourable to the other powers, who cannot, however, join the Turk, so as to prevent it, according to the present system of religion among them.

That there will soon be a war between the Russians and Turks is very probable, and that it will prove more bloody than any former war, is no less to be expected from the dispositions of the contending parties. Meanwhile, the confused state of the Turkish government portends the downfall of that once mighty empire; nor is this an event which the philosopher, or the lover of humanity will regret. What is their present government but a continuation of man's habit to destroy one another; a series of crimes perpetrated at the will of

a capricious despot, and perfectly unconnected with any thing that has the semblance of justice, order, or regularity? By the last account, a rebellion of a very alarming nature prevails at this time in Turkey, in the course of which some hundreds of innocent men and women met with the cruel treatment of robbers and pillagers, while others will decorate the gates of the seraglio with their heads. Unhappy must that country be, in which the bow string is the only method of reasoning.

July 30. This morning advice was received, that 50 sail of ships from the West-Indies and America were late arrived in the Channel.

S P R I N G F I E L D, A u g u s t 30.

On Tuesday last was taken up and committed to gaol in this town, for passing counterfeit dollars, one Stephen Burroughs, alias Apollos Davis, alias Bowdoin, who has preached for several months in one of the towns of this county. There were found upon him two certificates from several gentlemen of the clergy, declaring him duly qualified for the pulpit—one calling him Davis, the other Burroughs; he has exhibited as a preacher for the most of his time under the name of Davis. He had, before he was apprehended, purchased of an apothecary here some articles necessary to carry on that useful branch of business, counterfeiting the coin, such as vitriol, arsenic, &c. and is in all probability, the person who engaged to preach, not long since, for a worthy clergyman in Connecticut, but departed out of season, taking with him a watch, and suit of cloaths, and leaving in payment, "thou shalt seek me; but shalt not find me." The dollars offered by this villain were tolerably well executed—dated 1771 and 1781—a little swelled in the middle, probably that they might not fail in weight—a little attention will, however, distinguish them from the genuine and true.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, S e p t e m b e r 8.

The count de la Peyrouse, who is appointed to command an expedition in the South Sea, in search of discoveries, is the officer who during the course of the late war, was sent against the English settlements at Hudson's Bay, and discharged his duty in a manner that did the greatest honour to his feelings as a man, and procured him the esteem even of the enemies against whom he was employed. The plan of the new expedition is drawn up by the king of France himself, who has traced out the route which the count is to pursue; the count is to correspond directly with his majesty, and not with his ministers. By his orders he is not to sail in the same latitudes through which the English circumnavigators have already passed; and though he is to keep within the tropics, his majesty is taught to hope, that the count may make discoveries in the immense Pacific Ocean, which have hitherto escaped the pursuits of the enterprising and patient navigators employed there by England. By the king's special directions, the count is not to lose any time in striving to discover the so long wished for north west passage, as captain Cook has demonstrated that it exists at all, it is too dangerous, and consequently can be of no use to trade and navigation.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 18.

"Friday last his excellency John Adams, and his suite, dined with the American society at the New-England and coffee house. The company was numerous and genteel; dinner was served us with the greatest order and exactness; and the wines excellent. The company departed about eight o'clock, well satisfied with the entertainment and their new viiitor."

On Monday last, at five in the afternoon, a balloon (about 20 feet diameter) was let off from a place called Hessian Cattle, in the southern Liberties, it gradually ascended for about the space of half an hour, and seemed to be descending before it was lost sight of. It took an easterly direction, the wind being W. S. W.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, in England.

"The following is lately received from a very competent pilot, and the knowledge of it may be of much service to the seafaring part of the community. Between the Land's End and Rundle Stone, lie four sunken rocks, three of which are in the fair way, and the other nearly in the same direction with the rocks, which renders that frequent passage exceedingly dangerous, and notwithstanding the number of vessels that pass and repass that way, it is reasonable to suppose not many captains in the coasting trade are apprehensive of the hidden danger. At low water, on one of the above-mentioned rocks, is six feet; on a second, but four; the third, on particular spring tides the sea weed has been seen above; the 4th of March, captain Puddicombe, of the Newton-Bulliel, from Liverpool to Plymouth, struck on one of these rocks; but the weather proving fair, and the wind favourable, by the immediate assistance of a pilot, with a number of hands to work the pumps, the vessel was kept above water and brought into a port in Mount's Bay.

Sept. 9. Congress resumed, the 25th ult. That the early, unsolicited, and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution, by the ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government, have been well received by the citizens of these states, and merit the approbation of congress; and that in consideration of those services, and the benefits produced thereby, Mr. Paine is entitled to a liberal gratification from the United States.