

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 10, 1785.

B A G D A D, June 17.

IRMADUNA, the famous pirate who has long infested the Persian Gulph, has surprised the island of Kar...

VIENNA, Aug. 10. The repairs of the damage occasioned by the late overwing of the Vienne, and other small rivers in our neighbourhood, will certainly cost a great deal of money, time and labour.

L O N D O N, August 16.

They write from Gibraltar of the 27th ult. that they are preparing at Mogadore, Tetuan, and other ports of the emperor of Morocco, a large naval force, supposed to be destined against the Spaniards, with whom the emperor has refused to renew the truce, which expired near a year since; and it is believed this matter has been a chief inducement with the court of Madrid to patch up a peace with the dey of Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in York-shire, August 10. Mr. Joseph Binns, of this town, whose natural genius for sciences, assisted by years of intense study and application, has discovered a certain method in the steerage of balloons, which will astonish the scientific part of the world.

Yesterday the 9th instant, this gentleman, accompanied by Messrs. Newmarch and Frohisher, of the same place, eminent for their mathematical knowledge and calculation, ascended from the Beacon Hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleasure of some thousands of spectators, assembled on this occasion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction, against the wind.

This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the force from the immediate and remote powers of electric attraction; and from the same machinery, Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gaz, and raise it higher and lower at pleasure.

Aug. 17. Every thing is in confusion at Utrecht; the burghers seem resolute, and the magistracy determined: this may be attended with terrible consequences to the constitution, if the neighbouring states do not interpose as mediators. The inhabitants demand the abolition of some taxes, on which condition they offer to join the aristocratic party. If their request be not complied with, they holdly declare they will call in the Stadtholder to their assistance. This is a very serious aspect.

A correspondent in Paris assures us, that a Spaniard has walked across the river Seine three times below the bridge of Neuilly; he was equipped with boots, and they only sunk about one foot into the water. He crossed each time in ten minutes. Our correspondent laughs at the incredulity of the English, who will believe nothing that they do not witness. A relation was given by a French character; and no doubt, he is still giving credence the same epithet; but this experiment has been made in the presence of thousands.

The Duc de Chartres, a peer of the blood royal in France, has brought over his son, a youth of eighteen years of age, to complete his studies at the university of Oxford. There is no truer criterion of popery being on the decline than the many instances lately of the heirs of great men in the popish churches being sent to Protestant seminaries for education.

A very extraordinary affair happened on Saturday last in the city. A blacklayer had received five shillings in halfpence as his wages, and going into a public house, in Trinity-lane, to have a glass of gin, laid the bag of halfpence on the bar, but on going away, in fled it, and suspected a woman who had just gone away, after having likewise had a glass of gin. Some of the people of the house went with him to her lodgings hard by, and charged her with having taken away the halfpence, which she denied positively; and added, that she wished it she might break her neck if she had stolen them. She was then standing on the top of the stairs, and had scarcely uttered these words before she fell down from the top to the bottom, and broke her neck. The peer man's money was afterwards found in her

room; overjoyed, perhaps, at the recovery of his money, he drank to intoxication on Sunday, and on Monday fell from a scaffold into the street, and was killed. Extraordinary as the above catastrophe may seem, we have it from indisputable authority.

Aug. 20. One of the principal reasons which broke off the commercial arrangements, that had for some time been settling at Paris, between Great Britain and France, was respecting the produce of the French West-India islands being admitted into the British dominions on a small duty. This our minister saw directly injured the propriety of, as it must have materially injured the British West-India islands; it being a fact, from the low price of their lands, &c. that the French would be enabled to undersell us in the articles of rum, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and drugs. America has made a demand of the same nature, which under proper restrictions (intended to prevent the smuggling any articles not produced by the growth and manufacture of North America) has been offered to be complied with.

A merchant in the city has received a letter from Amsterdam, which says, that their trade to Spain is for the present almost at a stand, on account of the number of Barbary armed vessels cruising in the Mediterranean. They have received advice that the last two ships which sailed from thence are both taken and carried into Algiers. The crews were not sent up to the country, but employed immediately to work on some new fortifications erecting at the mouth of the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 21. We just now learn of a remarkable convulsion in the state of Venice. The doge has been seized in his palace; several members of the lower senators imprisoned, and a riot the intiguation of the spiritual council. Such a shock has not visited that republic for four score years, and it is difficult to say how it will end.

Aug. 23. A partial change in the cabinet is now essential, and will soon take place; they cannot go on without it. In the mean time no plan is formed as yet with regard to their further proceeding in the Irish business. The marquis has been consulted, and very liberal offers made to different peers to join administration in this arduous task.

The ministry having given up the Irish propositions which passed the British parliament, but unexpectedly met with too much opposition in Ireland, some other scheme must be thought of for regulating the commercial intercourse between the two countries. In all probability this will be done by appointing commissioners, early in the next session of parliament, to form a code of laws that may answer the purpose, and give more general satisfaction than the late propositions, which, however, were never impartially canvassed, but met with a deal of sour play and self-interested opposition.

Thursday three capital houses in the city were obliged to stop payment, on account of the remittances from America not arriving according to promise, for goods sent to that country. This, however, is not the whole of the misfortune; several other houses are unfortunately engaged in the same line of commerce, and if their remittances do not arrive in proper time, they must experience the same fate. The exchange wore a gloomy appearance on this occasion, and each merchant returned to his counting-house, eager to discover how far his name was involved.

Aug. 23. A letter from an English gentleman at Bombay, dated March 5, 1785, "We received intelligence that 3000 troops arrived the middle of January last, at the island of Mauritius, from Old France; and it is not to be doubted but the restless spirit of Tippu Sab will soon find them employment."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated August 23. The cabinet couriers that are plying away, without intermission, between London and Versailles, have certainly no other object in view but the treaty of commerce, which is now, for the second time, on the tapis between France and England. The report of an immediate war originated with the jobbers on your side of the water; at least nothing on the continent seems to threaten your part of Europe with that worst of all scourges. As war or peace is the thermometer of English stocks, it is less singular that such rumours should prevail more and oftener than elsewhere. Our able politicians here, are convinced that the French are busy in disseminating discord among the Irish, and that the pill may go down the better, it is added they have found out the secret of gilding it; but they are unanimous in their opinion that the commercial adjustment proposed to Ireland, is not such as can make the advantages reciprocal; all (say they) is on one side, and nothing on the other; and the French, ever ready to contribute their mite to the prejudice of England, let slip no opportunity of spurring on the Irish to a revolt.

The confederation which is forming at Berlin, against the emperor, gives him the utmost uneasiness, and it is assured that his health is in a very precarious state; his eyes, which were some time ago so lively and so expressive, are now hollow and without vivacity.

N E W - Y O R K, October 21. M. De Bellecombe, who was lately recalled from the government of St. Domingo, is, we hear, to succeed the late M. De Eully in the chief command of the French possessions in the East-Indies.

The French are very industrious in erecting new fortifications, and repairing old ones, in all their West-India islands, and the English ambassador's absenting

himself from the court of Versailles, makes things put on an equivocal appearance.

We are informed, by a letter from one of the principal houses in Cadiz, dated in August, that in consequence of the truce between Spain and the regency of Algiers, a number of Algerine corsairs were expedited on a cruise; that the Portuguese had sent out several ships of war in pursuit of them, and it is believed the corsairs have returned up the straits without doing much damage. It is likewise reported that the truce is become null, and that the Spanish court are adopting speedy measures for the protection of her trade.

Oct. 24. By letters received on Friday last from London, we are informed, that the king and council of Great-Britain have exhibited an instance of commercial amity towards America, which will be productive of much encouragement to the ship building, and advantage to the navigation of this country. By this order, the produce of the United States continues to be exempted from the foreign duties that are paid by all the other powers that send their products to England, provided it shall be imported in ships built and owned in America, and navigated by three fourths American seamen, and in British ships navigated according to law vessels not built in America, although owned by Americans and under American colours, are to pay foreign duty. The built to be ascertained by inspection, and the property and crew by the captain's affidavit. The advantages which will naturally result from this regulation are evident; the exemption from foreign duty, granted to imports in our own ships into the ports of Great-Britain, will be the means of promoting a more extensive navigation from America; and by excluding foreign built ships, sailing under American colours, from being our carriers, we shall be prompted to extend the scale of our marine, under the certainty of profitable employment and exclusive advantage.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated July 21, 1785.

"We have enjoyed a most uninterrupted quiet from the Indians this summer, the inhabitants are moving out of their forts, and setting on their plantations through the country, so that we hope shortly that our settlements will be in a flourishing state. The Chickasaws profess inviolable friendship, provided we do not intrude on their hunting ground, which they have deserved very minutely. We hear commissioners are appointed by congress, to treat with the southern tribes, and establish permanent boundaries; the present disposition of the Indians bids fair for that business to be carried on with success, it not marred by the cunning scheme of the Georgia company, of purchasing the great bent of Tenatee, and as it is said, Mr. Martin one of the commissioners is of that company."

Extract of a letter, dated Sullivan county, state of Franklin, August 20, 1785.

"Last month I suppose you heard that the principal chief of the Chickasaws was as high up as the Great island; he seems to be a very intelligent and noble spirited man; he has a surprising knowledge of the cause of the late revolution, and the nature of the American government, and talks very feelingly of our growing power, and the danger his people are in of having this country wrested from them.

He is urgent in soliciting a trade down the Tenatee, and says he will protect it from the plundering parties of the Cherokees: a small essay will be made, if it succeeds well, it will be an inducement for the merchants on James river to embark largely, as it is certain, that the Tenatee is the nearest and best communication between the eastern navigation and the Mississippi. One matter I am doubtful will interrupt our pleasing prospect of trade, a private company of gentlemen seem to be driving at a project to purchase the great bent of Tenatee, that is to say, what may fall out to be south of the claim of North-Carolina; the Chickasaws and Creek Indians are said to be much averse to this proposal, but we are told the Georgian assembly countenance it, and the principal men in both North-Carolina and Virginia are members of the company.

"How unfortunate it is for America, that neither her treasury can be supplied, nor the bulk of her citizens benefited, by the fruits of the labour, and danger of her patriot souls."

A letter from a lady on the method of fixing the volatility of mercury or quicksilver.

"I have promised, Monsr. le Baron, to make you acquainted with such occurrences as might result from the chymical experiments with which I fill up my leisure hours, if they should at any time deserve your attention. I lose not a moment to inform you, that I have at this instant made a discovery, which, in my humble opinion, is equally interesting to the public at large, and the lovers of arts and sciences in particular, that which had baffled every former attempt, the fixation of, or imparting solidity to quicksilver, has been effected by the hands of a weak woman. Yes, sir, I have irrevocably fixed mercury.—I have rendered it as infusible of fusion, as any other metallic substance. After its being fixed, I expose it to the fiercest fire, nor does it resume (as was asserted by several connoisseurs, before my experiment) any share of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually destroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being so completely fixed, that the oftener it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses,