

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1786.

tion of Mrs. Ruth Hall, dark bay HORSE, years old, thirteen hands, black, trots, and gallops, and is on pivoing property

LIAM URQUHART.

ns against Edward Hall, deceased, are requested loved, and those indebted

HALL, } executors. DUVALL, }

nty, December 2, 1785, from hunting within my or gun. JOHN SHANKS.

LAIMS, November 14,

en, that the committee assembly room, in the of this session, from the 3 o'clock in the after, all just claims that may ic.

A. GOLDR, clk.

November 17, 1785, ven, that the inhabitants towmack river, intend general assembly now corporation of the said

October 25, 1785,

ven, that the inhabitants end to petition the next commissioners for laying e in said county. O X

TOWN LOTTERY.

E M E le house and lot, together applicable to the season, as Grahame, as follows,

Table with 2 columns: Current money, and values ranging from 390 to 320 12 6.

here are only one and an must appear flattering to come an adventurer; the in lots to the value of the ch may be shewn previous tain Ireland, Mr. Gray Williamon, are appointed may be had at three do before the time of drawing ed. The drawing to com are disposed of and in the Tickets may also be had of rne in Annapolis, and at

on-town, May 25, 1785.

scribe, the 28th of March ed WILL PRIMUS, tall and slender, has a long e, he is very artful, and a about the neighbourhood free weeks, but it is proba farther, perha, s to Baltia instances there. Whoever cure him so that I get him ounds, if taken out of this

JAMES McCULLOCH.

Weedon, about the 20th ear the lower end of Kent T, about fourteen feet ked appears to be an old boat ellow. The owner may operty, and paying charges.

s, November 1, 1785.

to James Ringgold for e are requested to call and by payment or bond, by next, as the business from a under the firm of James e hopes compliance will quest, which will prevent nds.

E, Charles-Street.

VIENNA, October 6.

THE Germanic courts which have acceded, or promise to accede to the German confederation, are those of Brunswick, Athalt, Weimar, Gotha, Cassel, Mentz, and Saxony; by this list it should seem that M. Bohmer, the Prussian minister, has had amazing success.

The greatest part of the regiments which were in march for the Low Countries, have received orders to return back again, and to direct their route towards Bohemia, to reinforce the army there.

H A G U E, October 19.

The residence of the stadtholderian family in Friesland, and the resolution of the prince seeming to be, not to return to the Hague until justice shall be done him (which may possibly keep him away all the winter) makes a dangerous sensation here. The people of the Hague are not very tender when they are hungry; and what will be the case this winter, when the privation of 100,000 florins, given annually by the stadtholderian family, shall put the poor off the hinges, and perhaps make them rise in favour of the prince, whom some persons strive in vain to render odious to them? These considerations do actually cause some uneasiness to the regency, but ineffectually, whilst proper measures are not pursued to bring about an agreement.

By accounts from Vienna, the articles of peace seem to meet the emperor's approbation. He has presented M. de Vergennes with a snuff box set with brilliants, valued at 30,000 florins, and a bill of exchange to the same amount. The count de Mercei has received a present of equal value, and the prince de Camnitz 100,000 florins.

B E R L I N, October 14.

The king, our sovereign, lies dangerously ill of his old hereditary disorder, which has, however, attacked him this time with uncommon fury, so as to alarm his physicians; he, himself, however, retains the utmost serenity and firmness. Neither the prince or his royal uncle are yet returned from the review at Magdeburgh Marche, which we hear is over, and was uncommonly magnificent. The number of nobility, &c. is reported to have been numerous past all former comparison.

L O N D O N, October 5.

The following extraordinary particulars may be depended on for fact. They were lately communicated to the royal academy at Berlin, by M. Gerhard, one of the privy council to the king of Prussia. This nobleman had employed some miners to work on a bed of slate, on his estate at Padenburgh, in the county of Mansfield: in this operation they discovered an oval cavity, in which they found a living toad of an uncommon size. Inquiry was made, whether there was not a chink or fissure, which terminated in this cavity; but not any was found. However, after the most careful researches, a chink was observed, which commenced at the surface of the earth, and went as far in depth as twelve fathoms; but it ended, and was entirely closed, thirteen inches above the cavity which contained the toad. It is probable that this chink formerly terminated in the cavity, and as the chink was in a well, it may have conveyed into the cavity, by the water, the egg or spawn of the toad, and may afterwards have been closed up in part. Even upon this supposition, the toad must have lived a considerable time in this stony prison.

The present prince of Georgia seems to be treading in the footsteps of the great Scanderbeg, and will probably prove as great a foe to the Turkish empire. He is fond of letters, understands the French and Italian languages, and is a perfect master of the European discipline. His troops are in better order than those of any other oriental power; and should a war break out between the emperor and the Turks, there is no doubt they will take advantage of it.

It is said that the comte de Segur, the minister plenipotentiary of France at Petersburg, has succeeded in the great object of his mission, and has concluded a treaty of commerce between the two nations, of a very favourable nature to both.

The Portuguese are very justly alarmed at the commercial treaty now seriously agitating between the French court and our government: foreseeing that the increased consumption of French wines must be highly prejudicial to Portugal; and in this situation it has been proposed by the court of Lisbon to redress every grievance our merchants have for years laboured under (complaining without any prospect of relief) on certain conditions of removing the duties on port wines.

As the states have had sufficient time to deliberate on the letters sent to them by the king of Prussia, respecting the rights and privileges of the stadtholder, and those letters, though strongly pressed by count de Thulemeyer, the Prussian ambassador, remain still unanswered; his majesty has sent orders for a large body of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This looks as if the monarch expected his proposals would be rejected, and, if he should be right in that conjuncture, that he was determined to enforce a compliance.

An extraordinary circumstance worthy the attention of the faculty in general.

At Rye, in Suffex, lives a young woman named Margery Gasseigne, twenty-two years of age, who has,

according to her own account, and the doctors who have attended her, been with child for near these four years past; the last year of which expires this month, and has experienced the pains of labour every nine months regularly, during that time, and is, at present, a most surprising phenomenon, and shews how far nature can, under the most distressing circumstances, and dreadful situation that ever befel a poor creature, be supported by the human frame: her size is beyond description, and the movements of the embryo (if a child) are surprising, inasmuch that she is forced to take opium in great doses to lull it, in order that she may have some little ease herself, which she would not otherwise experience. The foregoing is taken from a letter written by her direction to a friend in London, she not being able to write herself, having kept her bed for these eight months past, and her room for upwards of two years. She has been attended by Mr. Mackrell, at Rye, who knows the truth of the above.

Something is certainly hatching by the family compact at present, and the general opinion is, that the house of Bourbon turns its eyes to America, where very little force is requisite to subdue the whole of the colonies. In that case, an offer is to be made of a considerable share to Great-Britain, on condition of the cession of Gibraltar, which still has great consequence in the eyes of Spain.

Still it must be a general complaint, that Europe does not join and put at once a period to all the power of the Barbarians. They are a disgrace to human nature, and a disgrace to those kingdoms who permit them to be the common plunderers of mankind.

The Portuguese are more afraid of the Algerines, than rats of weasels; all is bustle in the Tagus; fitting out guard ships for the Mediterranean trade, and all confusion on the change of Lisbon; lest some of their South-American ships should fall into the hands of the Barbarians.

Notwithstanding the ratification of the peace between the emperor and the Dutch, and the pacific language held out by all the potentates on the continent, there are still some doubts of their respective views, which doubts have caused a confederation and counter-confederation that forebodes something dangerous to the peace of society, but which are at present too refined for the public eye to see through; the king too of Prussia has however been lately particularly active in politics, and he does not amuse himself with trifles, therefore all his movements are critically watched by other powers, and some of his actions have been pretty freely commented on by his powerful neighbour the emperor. However, it is the general opinion, that while the noble Frederick lives, he will preserve such an even balance in Germany as will ensure peace for the remainder of his life, but from the course of nature, he cannot be expected to live a great many years longer. Preparations are making from different quarters to take advantage of the revolution such an event would produce.

Whatever severe moralists may offer against an additional play-house in London, will only go to prove their misanthropy, and the wish they entertain to deprive thinking persons of a rational amusement which they themselves are incapable of reishing. A person of refined feelings will leave a play-house as much edified, as if he had assisted at a sermon. Common people cannot be perverted at seeing a play now a days; our theatrical productions contain neither obscenity nor immorality: to what class of the community then can the frequenting of theatres be prejudicial.

The venerable Frederick, of Prussia, is at length drawing very near his final dissolution, being now confined with a most excruciating fit of the gout in his stomach, for which his state physicians say, it is next to an impossibility he should recover.

The French are acting in a manner very different from the treaty of peace, it is absolutely true. They are fortifying Gambia Island, and the entrance of Sierraleone; and have surveyed the Bananas, which they say they intend to fortify the next season, together with a settlement at Albrador; and that no doubt may be entertained of its being done with the knowledge of the French government, they actually had a French frigate of 44 guns, commanded by the marquis Lajal, which superintended the works as they were carried on, and though Portendick was given up to this country by the definitive treaties, they moored a frigate of 30 guns on the spot during the gum season, to prevent any ships trading there.

The French government who grant an annual supply of 30,000 livres to the Corsicans, have for the present, and the ensuing year, enhanced that sum to 60,000, to enable them to make some defence against the Algerines.

In the pending negotiation with France, we have undoubted authority for saying, that Mr. Crawford has been instructed to offer the admission to our markets, of their cambricks, in addition to their wines, but they struggle still for more. They say, the treaty would not be reciprocal on these conditions. They apprehend, that their wine would never become sufficiently general in England, as it is not suitable to our climate. As to cambricks, they know that our own manufacture of the article is extinguished, and that their fabric gets into the country by contraband means, which is more beneficial to them than a fair trade. They demand the admission of their brandy, which from its strength is suitable to our palates, and also of their fashions,

gloves, fans, &c. This we have refused, and here the negotiation rests.

The Dutch are sending out vast reinforcements to their settlements in the East-Indies; the Dutch East-Indiaman which lately passed through the Downs, was full of soldiers, numbers of whom were upon deck; and there is no doubt as many were confined below; which last are obtained by silver buying, as they term it in Holland, or in other terms, kidnapping; these, however, are not Dutch men, but natives of other countries, whom the officers that are employed in raising recruits for the Dutch oriental company at Amsterdam, inveigle into their music houses, and after running up a long score, (for the Dutch victuallers know the art of chalking) without money to pay, they are hurried on board the ship, and confined in the hold till the ship gets to sea, at which period they are released to help in working the vessel. Two regiments have already been sent to the Cape of Good Hope; and two to Batavia, since the peace; those now going out are designed for the garrison at Trincomale, on the island of Ceylon, to which place they are also sending building materials for the repairs and augmentation of that place, so as if possible to make it impregnable against any future attempts of an enemy.

When the wisdom and humanity of two of the emperor's late edicts come fully under contemplation, it is impossible to refuse that prudent prince the tribute of universal admiration, who so judiciously unsets his subjects from various restraints which error and tyranny had imposed. It is evident that he purposed to remove several idle distinctions and forms, which have caused such horrid effects among men in all ages, and by freeing the mind from unessential prejudices, give latitude to a just way of thinking, so as to unite all his subjects in a liberal way of acting; leaving the judgment and conscience of the people at full liberty. The impolicy, (not to advert to the cruelty) of intolerance in any nation, has been experienced by those who have fallen into the mistake, and France, to this day, suffers under the mischievous consequences of the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the year 1685. when a multitude of her most ingenious and industrious inhabitants, deprived of the protection of that edict, were persecuted and driven from their habitations, and carried to the places of their exile various branches of manufacture, which were justly forfeited by an ungrateful and perfidious breach of that solemn agreement.

A prosecution has been commenced in Ireland against Mr. Hoity, a native of this kingdom, and a student of the Middle Temple, for a spirited speech delivered by him against the commercial system at the meeting of the county of Galway. The liberty of the press was first attacked, the liberty of speech followed, and probably the liberty of thinking will be the next object of ministerial coercion!

There never was known so many different Indian nations to be confederated, as have now entered into an union against the United States of America. Deputies from all the tribes inhabiting the banks of the Ohio, and Mississippi, the Creek, Moighes, and the other nations on the back of Georgia and Florida, have lately assembled at a grand council fire, and there is every reason to suppose they will commence hostilities early in the spring. Joseph, the Mohawk king, has been the principal mover of this confederacy.

Last week sixteen young clergymen, lately ordained to the ministry by letters demissary from the bishop of London, embarked for America, where they are going to settle.

The trade of this country was never in so flourishing a state as at present; money flows in from every quarter, and the exchange with all Europe was never known to be so much in favour of Great Britain as it has been for some time past.

A large American vessel, homeward bound, laden with ferges, fattenets, muslins, taffeties, prunellas, sustians, moreens, and other articles, was the latter end of last month chased by two Algerine vessels, and sunk by a sudden gale. It is not known whether the crew were drowned or taken up by the Algerines. Two vessels from Capraya had been taken by them, as was learnt by the master of the vessel, who brought the account of the fate of the American ship. These marine plunderers have been considerably reinforced in the Mediterranean; the John Baptist, Cambiofa, richly laden on account of the republic of Genoa, fell a sacrifice to them.

A curious circumstance has lately taken place in a convent of nuns, in the province of Saintogne; no less than eleven of them being discovered to be with child at one time. They accused a confessor, named Friar Austin, and a young religious, who often visited the convent with him. On being apprehended, the young friar turned out to be the son of an eminent counsellor in Saintogne, who, by the medium of gold, had prevailed on the reverend father to let him accompany him on his visitations. They are both confined; the father is certain of paying with his life his unfaint-like exploits, and it is much feared, notwithstanding the interest of the young man's family, that he will share the same fate. One would imagine that the tailor of Brighton had brokè in upon the nuns.

Yesterday the Portuguese ambassador was a long time in conference with the two secretaries of state, and when the king came to town, they were all clothed with his majesty. It seems that since the commercial arrangement between France and this country has been