

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 26, 1786.

M A D R I D, Oaiber 1.

THE king, our sovereign, desirous to testify to the emperor of Morocco, how sensibly he felt the tokens of friendship, by which that monarch has distinguished himself towards the king and his subjects, ever since the former sent Mahomet Ben Osman as his ambassador to this court, a friendly step which has induced his catholic majesty to forget the resentment to which the siege of Melisse, in 1774, had given rise, and to appoint lieutenant colonel Don Francisco de Salinas Maribo, his envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Morocco, with presents worthy of the giver, and of the monarch they were intended for. In consequence whereof, his excellency embarked at Cadiz on the 27th of April, on board his majesty's frigate St. Lucia, carrying with him, amongst other presents, twelve Algerine slaves, who had been set at liberty, and three days after landed at Mogador.

During the month of May, which his excellency spent at the above place, he was, by order of his Moorish majesty, treated with the utmost regard and politeness. Our ambassador was to wait there till the arrival of Sidy Abdaisa, Abdraxamici, the emperor's father-in-law. On the 4th of June, lieutenant-colonel de Salinas, with the former, made a pompous entry into the city of Morocco, and was visited in the evening by the pacha of Duguela, the prime minister, who assured his excellency, in the emperor's name, that the Spaniards were the nation he most of all respected and esteemed, that his majesty looked upon as already granted, whatever the envoy should demand. This was confirmed to him by the monarch himself, at the first audience, on the 6th of June, not in the places usually appropriated to such purposes, but in an apartment near the envoy's palace, where the emperor walked, though then afflicted with a deflection on his eyes, in order to distinguish the reception of the Spanish envoy, with more than ordinary solemnity. At a second audience, which took place four days after the first, his Moorish majesty was pleased to grant to the Spaniards a considerable deduction in the duties laid on the exportation of pulse, almonds, large and small cattle; to repeal all duties laid on poultry, eggs, oranges, lemons, dates, figs, all kinds of greens and fruits; and also to repeal in their favour all such port, and other duties, paid by the other nations trading in the above commodities, at Tetuan, Tangiers, and Larraone. These privileges are to be enjoyed by the Spaniards only.

The monarch gave free leave to engineer Don Vincento Tougno to take the plan and charts of the coast, from Tetuan to Cape-Spartai; giving him two of his guards to accompany him in his expedition. His majesty ordered further, that the Moors in the neighbourhood of Melisse and Alhedemas, should give up the artillery, by means of which the restless and turbulent chiefs of those countries had committed so many depredations, contrary to his express command, and against his will, adding, if they should again dare to fire at our people, his majesty would never take in bad part our treating them in the same manner. Finally, the monarch was pleased to permit our missionaries to settle at Tetuan. To crown his benevolence, his Moorish majesty, at the pressing solicitations of Don Francisco Salinas, ordered an American ship, lately taken by one of his majesty's frigates, to be delivered up with its cargo to our envoy, together with her crew and passengers, who were then in bondage, the monarch hinting at the same time, that he was very desirous to enter into a treaty of peace with the United States of America, by the mediation of his most catholic majesty.

The emperor mean while gave to our envoy six Spaniards, natives of the Canary Islands, who had escaped from shipwreck off Cape Noni, and six deserters from the Spanish settlement. These were, on the return of the envoy, put into the hands of count O'Reilly, but pardoned by his majesty, at the pressing request of Don Salinas. The Americans and their ship, the latter indeed in a very bad condition, were given up to the American consul at Cadiz. As a farther gift to his most catholic majesty, one lion, hyena, and four ostriches, together with goats and sheep from Tadlet, were sent from Mogador to Cadiz, assuring our envoy at the same time, that in case the Spaniards should ever be in want of corn or other grain, he would give them leave to export any quantity from his dominions.

L O N D O N, Oaiber 7.

We are happy to find, that the paragraph which has appeared in several daily and evening papers,

representing three American houses having lately stopped payment, appears to be void of foundation.

The ships lately arrived from China, bring accounts, that an edict had passed there, as much to the honour of the reigning emperor as it is injurious to this nation, in restraining a very valuable branch of trade, by which the French, Danes, and Swedes; but especially the English, have some years past been greatly benefited, and immense sums of the riches of the east brought into this country. The viceroy, and other mandarines of that province, ambitious to exceed each other in the number and magnificence of their presents to the emperor upon the anniversary of his accession to the throne, and on some other great festivals, as soon as they are informed of the arrival of any ships with articles of clock work and jewelry, ordered whatever they thought proper to be sent them into the city for their inspection: this the merchants are obliged to comply with, though they were seldom paid above a tenth of their value, which had brought ruin and bankruptcy upon some of them, who are at this time prisoners in Tartary; and others, by the same means, were so reduced, as to be incapable of paying the emperor's duties, or the merchants of distant provinces their debts. At length the grievance became to intolerable, that the merchants of Pekin, to whom those of Canton were largely indebted, were prevailed on to make use of their interest with one of the emperor's favourites, through whose interposition that redress was at last obtained, which the merchants of Canton had long solicited in vain. For no sooner was the emperor informed of their distressed situation, than a mandarine of inflexible integrity (said to be one of the imperial blood) was sent down to Canton to inquire into the nature and causes of the merchants complaints. Upon this mandarine's arrival at Canton, it soon evidently appeared from an examination of the merchants and their book-keepers, and from the inspection of their books, that the value of the presents annually sent to the emperor, exclusive of those otherwise disposed of, amounted to an enormous sum, for which the merchants were paid a very inconsiderable and inadequate compensation. These facts being fully proved, the merchants then represented the extortions of the Europeans, who annually brought these expensive articles to Canton, as very great, and the obligations they had been under to purchase the same, as absolutely ruinous to them. In consequence of the report made by this mandarine, on his return to court, an order, strongly enforced, was sent from Pekin, that no mandarine, of any rank whatever, should presume in future to send any presents to the emperor, except that mandarine alone, who presided over the customs and commerce of Canton; and from him presents would be received only once a year to a limited amount, not exceeding a tenth of that before expended in those presents. This, it seems, is but one instance in a thousand of the Chinese monarch's regard for the welfare of his subjects in every part of his empire, by relieving them from their oppressions, and punishing their oppressors, as has been the case with the viceroy of Canton, who, it is said, was cited to the tribunal of Pekin, and disgraced.

On the 26. A correspondent who has made a tour of the lakes in Cumberland, informs us, there is growing in the vicinity of Cocker-mouth, a large yew-tree, whose branches, though exceeding bushy, and in a circular form, cover 556 square yards of ground; from the trunk or stem, proceed 14 or 15 branches, every one of which is the size of a corpulent man's body: The farmers, from motives of prudence, have cut away the small branches, to prevent cattle from being poisoned by eating the young sprouts; had these branches been suffered to grow, it probably might have covered upwards of a thousand yards. The country people there have an imaginary idea, that these kind of trees are 500 years in growing to perfection, remain 500 years in that state, and that they are 500 years in decaying; as this tree has not been discerned either to increase or diminish in size, by the oldest man there, it may, from the above supposition, be from six to nine hundred years old.—A few years ago, the present proprietor had 700l. bid for it by a cabinet-maker, who proposed furnishing from this tree, the whole timber necessary for a nobleman's country seat. One of his ancestors had 120l. bid for it by a timber merchant, when wood was not a quarter of its present value. In the year 1769, the late duke of Portland, struck with the vastness of its appearance, sent two surveyors to take a drawing of it.

On the 28. The Spaniards have a ship of 100 guns nearly ctf the stocks at Ferrol, built on the model

of our Royal Sovereign of 110 guns; but the master of an English trader, who has seen both ships; gives greatly the preference to the latter, which is seven feet longer than any ship in either the Spanish or French navy, and is superior in point of grandeur and elegance of architecture.

Such very peculiar respect did the king of Spain pay to the memory of an officer who was killed in the late war, that even his widow, who survived him only nine weeks, was buried with distinguished honours at his majesty's expence.—She was placed on a spond covered with gold tissue, under a canopy, on each side of which were six noble girandoles of Mexican silver four feet high, with large tapers burning; and a golden crucifix was carried before her to the place of interment, where her husband lay.

Every nation, says a correspondent, ought to encourage the consumption of their home manufactures rather than that of any foreign, especially when they are in such circumstances as not to be obliged to shew any regard for their neighbours: Then why not, in consequence of the French arret against our commodities, immediately prohibit the importation of French brandy, at least lay a very heavy duty upon it?

A friend to the manufactures of Great-Britain exclaims, can any thing exceed the folly which is displayed through some late parliamentary transactions!—We fall from absurdity to absurdity in endless progression. Why prohibit the exportation of hard-ware? Why not let our Sheffield and Birmingham manufactures be viewed as usual, by admiring spectators from all parts of the world?—Have not the praises bestowed on our artizans in that branch excited their emulation? Is not an extensive demand for their workmanship not only necessary for their support, but contributory also to the national wealth? What have we to dread now more than hitherto from foreign powers?—Can they rival us in this trade? surely no.—Years must pass before they could so far benefit by our labours; and yet we seem as if we feared that by bare inspection they could at once become inspired with our knowledge and our arts. But what have we acquired by such silly proceedings? We have injured and irritated a set of worthy men useful and industrious in the community; insulted and oppressed, they now actually offer their services where their merit may be better rewarded.—Neighbouring kingdoms despise the impotent malice of the present administration, and ridicule our weakness. They retaliate with spirit—They say, "withhold from us and we will withhold from you."—Thus, commerce and manufactures are checked and restrained on all sides, and Englishmen become the sufferers!—And are these the precious politics of a Pitt?—Is this your second Daniel?—Is it thus the nation is to be raised from its state of dependency and dejection? From such schemes and such advisers, Libera nos O Domine.

The Portuguese do certainly not oppose the commercial treaty in agitation between France and England; and if they did, probably neither of the parties would regard it.

Portugal indeed has not the smallest pretence to murmur at any new engagements, the commerce of Britain, by treaty, may enter into, inasmuch as such aggression as insues from dissocial consultation of her own interests; nay, in the case of Ireland, from constructive breach of treaty, is equivocally imputable to Portugal.

Nov. 7. The accession of the elector of Hanover to the German confederacy, is perhaps as an unfortunate event in the system of continental politics, as ever happened for the interests of Great-Britain. That measure having totally alienated the court of Petersburg from that of London, and induced the emperors of Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with France, which the court of Versailles had long in vain solicited.

An artist having made two different figures, one of a horse, and the other of a woman, both exactly resembling nature, filled them with a sufficient quantity of inflammable air, and let them off last Sunday se'nnight, from the public gardens of signior Razieti, in the presence of an immense croud of spectators, who all joined in admiring the effect produced by that new kind of spectacle. The adventure ended ludicrously; for the horse happening to come down at a little distance from a man working in the field, and the animal bouncing along the plain, the man mistook it for a real horse, and observing it took to a dangerous road, followed it for above half a mile, and then growing bold, took Pegasus by the hind hoof and stopped his career. The peasant was now all wonder, and seeing it bore

ANCES and Courts

that the committee of justice will sit from 9 o'clock in the afternoon.

PINKNEY, clk.

January 11, 1786. on the estate of Ed. Arundel county, de- them in to the sub- and those indebted to

atrix, OW, administrator.

at the plantation of utland, near Annapo- a stray, a small dark about thirteen hands on her nose, and a star appears to be four on the near buttock, owner may have her paying charges.

November 1, 1785.

James Ringgold for requested to call and payment or bond, by as the business from under the firm of James hopes compliance will which will prevent

12

AIMS, November 14,

that the committee assembly room, in the this session, from the 3 o'clock in the after- ll just claims that may

A. GOLDER, clk.

at the plantation of Hall, near the Govern- taken up as a stray, a IARE, about twelve ee years old, has no per- and has never been d gailops. The owner g property and paying

December 22, 1785.

of the Western Shore following, are hereby and places following for rns of the said college, options and according to

ard-town, on Wednes- in Charles county, at 5th of February; the re- rs in Prince George's and borough, on Wednesday aining or ad clafs of sub- those of Harford coun- on Friday the 24th of of Anne-Arundel coun- napolis, on Tuesday the eelings at the respective

M. SMITH, } agents.

RD SPRIGG, }

nty, January 7, 1786.

from the plantation of cckett, deceased, about October last, a bright bay a black mane and tail, his forehead, mealy nose, and a half hands high, e years old, branded on ck. Whoever will bring r, living near Rawlings' of four dollars, paid by ANNE STOCKETT.

OLD,

lying in Tulley's Neck, containing 1100 acres, present in three tenements, or in tenements, or in one piece of land, well wooded bottom of a mile and a half the land, capable of madow, in a good neigh- church and mills, and e six, and from Chester- whole, or any tenement e sold for specie, or any ken in payment, upon l security, until the first ly to William Ringgold, scribe, ff JAMES RINGGOLD.

Charles-Street.