

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 13, 1786.

V I E N N A, December 5.

THE attention of our politicians is no longer engaged upon the affair of the Scheldt, the great subject of discussion being now the proposed exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands, which it is generally believed will take place in a short time.

T A N G I E R S, November 11.

Yesterday were embarked for Malaga, six ostriches, two lions, one panther, a hyena, several curious sheep, and a goat of an uncommon species. They are a present from the emperor of Morocco to the king of Spain.

N A P L E S, November 16.

They write from Trani, that the sepulchre of a bishop was accidentally discovered there lately, and that from the inscriptions it bears, the body it contains appears to have lain there for four centuries, notwithstanding neither the corpse, the beard, nor the pontifical vestments exhibit any marks of alteration or decay.

Nov. 25. The two principal mouths of Vesuvius continue to throw out cinders and stones, which sometimes rise to the height of 1500 toises, and the liquid matter is sometimes seen to rise in the form of a jet d'eau, and vast noises are heard in the bottom of the mountain. The crater which was at first very deep, is filled up, and the matter is voided by a new aperture on the slope of the mountain, whence it runs in a river of fire, and the lava is gathered in the bottom of a valley, and causes no damage. Reported shocks have been felt in the neighbourhood of the mountain, and particularly on the morning of the 18th, inasmuch that the inhabitants begin to be alarmed, but the shocks have now ceased without doing any damage.

C A D I Z, November 22.

The Porto Velena is arrived here from Vera Cruz, with 288,731 piastres on board, and a quantity of cochineal, sugar, &c.

P E T E R S B U R G H, November 24.

A week since a courier was dispatched to England, the contents of whose advices were not absolutely known; but they are generally supposed to be on the subject of the solicitations of the cabinet of Versailles, pressing the conclusion of the commercial negotiation now on foot, and those of Great-Britain for a renewal of the treaty existing with her, which is near expiring.

Doubtless our court will avail herself of every advantage afforded by this double negotiation, and determine in favour of the nation whose offers are the most alluring.

C O P E N H A G E N, December 8.

It is now spoken with the utmost confidence, that the hereditary prince of Denmark, will soon embark on board the yacht presented to him by his uncle the king of England, for one of the British ports, for the purpose of espousing one of the princesses of that nation.

L O N D O N, December 4.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkshire, November 11.

"Mr. Joseph Binns, of this town, has discovered a certain method in the steering of balloons, which will alter the scientific part of the world.

"Yesterday this gentleman, accompanied by Messieurs Newmarch and Frobisher, of the same place, 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 steerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulsion; and from the same machinery, Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gaz and raise it higher and lower at pleasure. Messieurs Newmarch and Frobisher propose to accompany Mr. Binns to London, and no doubt the inventor will meet with a suitable reward for this wonderful discovery."

Not long ago a clergyman in the diocese of Evreux, in Normandy, who, when asked a question, no matter on what subject, always prefaced his answer with the logical caveat Distinguo (let us make proper distinction) was visited by his Metropolitan, who being acquainted with this whim, resolved to perplex him. Pray Monsieur l'Abbe, says the prelate, can the sacrament of baptism be administered with meat broth? Distinguo, replied the priest, if you mean broth from your lordship's kitchen, I say

no—if from the college copper, I maintain the baptism is valid.

Dec. 12. Our treaty of trade with the French is no longer impeded by the cambric stipulations—The French recede from their propositions upon this point; so that the first free importations from Bourdeaux may be expected the ensuing spring—Our hardware and woollens will keep pace with them.

The shortness of the voyage, the quickness of the return, and the abundance of the consumption, will make the trade with France more important than that with any other country. To France also, who can have no other equal market for her wine, the interest is no less striking and decisive.

The consumption of wine in Ireland, though not quite so large as it has been, yet continues of such extent, that were there no objection to the punctuality of their dealings, this country as a customer would be far better than England.

The wise trade with America, which is chiefly the strongest Portuguese wines, pass almost entirely through the medium of some English counting-houses. The ability or willingness to give credit to the other side of the Atlantic, being still the exclusive blame or praise of Britain.

Foreign advices received by last Friday's continental mails, bring intelligence that orders have been issued out from the Spanish admiralty to fit out, for immediate service, ten ships of the line; that their destination is not known to a certainty, but it is given out with confidence, and publicly enough in that country, that the minister's intention is, with the assistance of that squadron, and other forces, by a bold stroke, to put an end to all contest about the Musquito Shore; and we—why we, shall tamely submit: Shan't we, sweet Willy O!

Extract of a letter from Padua, via Paris.

"About a month ago, the house of Dona Therese Almeda, situated near a league from this town, was discovered early in the morning to be broke open, and that lady murdered in her chamber in a most shocking manner; she was stabbed in several parts of her body, her head almost severed from it, and a finger on her left hand, on which she wore a ring of considerable value, cut off. Here domestics were all immediately confined on suspicion, and the body brought to town, which together with a bloody knife found in the chamber, were exposed to public view in the chapel Nostra Signiora del Monte, and persons placed secretly to observe the countenances and actions of those who came to view them. There was a person known by the name of Don Ignatius Perez, who had resided here for some years, and made a very considerable figure, lived in an elegant manner, and both visited and was visited by every person of fashion.

"This man happened to be passing by the chapel a few hours after the corpse was exposed, and seeing an immense crowd, had the curiosity to descend from his chariot, and go in; it was observed by the prison placed for the purpose, that his colour changed on viewing the body, but on seeing the knife which lay by, his confusion increased. He retired precipitately; and two of the officers followed him, and saw him enter his own house, and poised themselves privately in sight of his door: in a short time a servant was observed to come out in a great hurry, whom one of the officers traced to a cutler's house in a neighbouring street, and saw him return with the cutler to his master's. The cutler again came out and went home in a short time, when a party of guards seized him, and another detachment instantly took possession of the mansion of Don Ignatius, and secured his person. The cutler, on being brought before the criminal judge, and threatened with the torture extraordinary, made a confession which threw the whole city into confusion and astonishment; he acknowledged that he had made that knife and several others of the same sort for Don Ignatius: that he was one of the gang consisting of near thirty, (several of whom had appeared in the most respectable characters) of which Don Ignatius was their chief. That almost every robbery and assassination which had been committed for ten years past, had been done by their gang. That Perez's house was the receptacle of the plunder; and that in searching they would find several secret rooms where the booty and bodies of those strangers whom they had enticed there, and murdered, were concealed. In consequence of this confession, nearly all those desperadoes were apprehended, and on searching Don Ignatius's house, the private rooms were discovered, where not only an immense quantity of valuable things were found, but likewise a ward-robe containing every dress and disguise possible to conceive. They were brought to trial, and

Don Ignatius with seven of the principals were condemned to be broken alive, which sentence was executed in the grand square last week. Ignatius was three hours after his limbs were broke before he expired. The rest of the gang were condemned, some to be strangled, and others to the galleys for life."

Dec. 24 They write from Marseilles, that the knights of Malta have had a serious engagement with the Algerine corsairs, in which the latter lost five xebecs, and had many men killed. The religious order of Malta is certainly useful for the Mediterranean navigation. They are continually exerting their bravery against the enemies of the Christian name, and surely their endeavours deserve the thanks of all polished nations.

In the treaty which Mr. Eden is going to conclude at Paris, the greatest difficulties will occur in the article of wine and brandy; for as to cambric, France will never so much as mention it, because the use of French cambric could not well be more general in England, though it were admitted under an easy duty, than it is at present; and more of it could not be sent to this country than is now; consequently the taking off the prohibition here cannot be a ground for requiring France to make any concession to us in return. The smuggling of wine, indeed, is more difficult than that of cambric; and upon this article it is that we may negotiate with advantage to ourselves. But Portugal may be dissatisfied at the introduction of French wine under an easy duty, because they might beat the Port wine out of the market, Portugal, however, cannot be injured by any such measure; for let the duties on French wines be what they may, those on Port wines must, by treaty, be one third lower. The Port wines brought into this kingdom amount communibus annis to 14,000 tons a year; consumption of what is called Port, but in fact sophisticated wine under that name, does not fall short of 30,000 tons; so that let the French send 20 or 30,000 tons of their wine into England, still there will be a vast far more Port than Portugal can well furnish; and the loss to the revenue by the lowering of the duties on the latter will be made up by the duties payable on the great quantities of French wines that will be then imported. But the great difficulty will be with respect to French brandy; for should the duty on that be lowered considerably, so much the duty on rum, or our own colonies, which ought and must have a preference, would be greatly injured, if not absolutely ruined, should the duties on rum be lowered in proportion; then the revenue would be very much diminished, and France would not think herself benefited, as the rum would be imposed on such terms, as to be a successful rival in sale to brandy. Here then it is that the public has a right to expect that Mr. Eden will exert all his abilities to reconcile the interests both of the West-India islands and the revenue, with those upon which the French minister may think it his duty to stand out some time. In order to bring the negotiation to a happy conclusion, it will be necessary for both sides to make concessions, and certainly the lowering the duty on French brandy and wines, may be fairly balanced by a similar reduction on the part of France of the duties payable on the importation into that country of British goods, which are now subject to duties equal almost to a prohibition; and, if our ministers act wisely and judiciously, it is possible that the French cabinet may be induced not only to admit under easy duties, such articles of British growth or manufacture as are now imported into France under very heavy duties, but also to take off the prohibition on others which are now contraband. Perhaps even rum might be made importable into the French dominions, to the great benefit of our West-India planters.

Jan. 9. By the mails of yesterday we have the following summary of the answers made by the king of Prussia to the emperor's declaration relative to the exchange of Bavaria.

The emperor—At the conferences at Brenau, there was no mention made of the exchange of the Dutchy of Bavaria.

The king of Prussia—Refers to the declaration he made in October 1778, where it is proved, that Mons. Thougot made a proposal of that nature, in the name of his sovereign, and which the king of Prussia did not accede to—adds that the war continued, and at length terminated by the peace of Teschen, according to the terms of which the pretensions of the imperial court to Bavaria, and every idea of a future exchange was destroyed.

The emperor—According to the German historian Schmidt, the treaty of Pavia was not concluded by all the house of Bavaria from that time, nor con-