

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1786.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.

HE rapid decrease of trade in this state, which is attributed to the late sumptuary laws, has occasioned such a dearth of provisions, that a great number of workmen, finding it impossible to gain an honest livelihood, have left the kingdom.

BERLIN, March 31.

It appears that the troubles which lately agitated the city of Dantzick, are reviving, the inhabitants having taken underhand means to give fresh cause of displeasure to his Prussian majesty.

LONDON, March 17.

In the parish church of Kedelstone, within three miles of the town of Derby, in Derbyshire, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Curson, from whom the family of the present lord Scarfdale is descended, which monument represents Mrs. Curson, with two infants sucking at her breast, she holding both.

April 19. It is asserted on good authority, that yesterday morning a discovery was made of a design, which may be attended with the most dangerous consequences: several foreigners of distinction had found means to get into our dock-yards, arsenals, &c. &c. with the view of making full discoveries of our actual naval situation, through every department, in which business, they were no doubt, assisted by some of our own countrymen, whose situations enabled them to afford the necessary informations.

April 25. It is said, that whatever turn the impeachment of Mr. Hastings takes, a golden medal will be struck to perpetuate the memory of his accuser; that is, though Mr. Hastings be found innocent, his accuser will have the same honour paid him as if he had been found guilty: so, a man undoubtedly is entitled to the same applause for persecuting an innocent, as for persecuting a guilty man!

April 29. Letters from Spain, via Paris, assure, that many bankruptcies have taken place in that kingdom, in consequence of the loss of the St. Peter of Alcantara—letters received in Paris on the 15th, add, that many other failures are inevitable—hitherto that of Pournier and Co. is the most considerable; it amounts to no less than 1,500,000 piastres. This accident must necessarily affect the circulation of the notes of St. Charles bank, which are honoured only in the capitals of Europe.

A letter from Paris, dated April 24, says, "The letters from Cadiz, received by the last courier, announce the bankruptcy of several merchants of that port, among whom are two French houses, viz. that of Messrs. Formier, Ribeaupierre, Medard and Co. who have failed for about six millions of livres tournois; and that of Messrs. Laferte and Co. for about

three millions of livres. The bankers of our capital are not much interested in that disaster; but it is feared that our manufacturing cities will not come off so well."

May 4. A letter from the Hague, dated April 16, says, "Count de Maillebois is just now on the eve of departing for Paris; he took leave of the states general yesterday, and sets off from hence, as we expect, to-morrow. The count returns home with a variety of presents, exclusive of an annual pension for life."

Copy of a letter from the right honourable lord George Gordon, to the right honourable the marquis of Carmarthen, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, &c.

"My lord, "Mr. Tufts, an American gentleman now in London, is possessed of undeniable intelligence that J. Adams Esq; (who is received by the king as ambassador from the United States of America) has his salary paid him quarterly by count D'Adheimer, the French ambassador. I thought it my duty to acquaint your lordship with Mr. Tufts's communication to me for the immediate information of his majesty's council and government, that you may beware of Mr. Adams.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant, "G. GORDON."

The marquis of Carmarthen's answer, addressed to the right honourable lord George Gordon, Welbeck-street, and superscribed "Carmarthen."

"Monday night, May 1, 1786. "Lord Carmarthen presents his compliments to lord George Gordon, and returns his lordship thanks for the note received from him yesterday."

The Turks, if we may credit the recent accounts from Constantinople, seem to be temping their own fate. If to the confusion which now reigns through that unhappy empire, a revolution in the seraglio be added, which the riotous behaviour of the janizaries seems to indicate to be fast approaching, and the puppet they cloath in the imperial robe be forced into a war with Russia, their ruin is inevitable. When an army after dethroning the sovereign takes the field, adieu to all subordination and discipline; their nominal leaders are their slaves, and must implicitly obey their caprices. Mutinous in the camp, cowardly in the fight, they will rush upon their enemies, and fly from them with equal precipitation; nothing therefore but ill success can be expected from them, and they give the empress as well as the emperor the fairest opportunity that could be wished, of further dismembering that empire. Nor will the ambitious bashaws and beys be idle; they have in general long shewn an ardent desire to make themselves independent of the Porte, and they will doubtless not neglect the present occasion to attempt erecting separate governments. Whether this event, should it take place, will suspend the other projects of those potentates time only can discover. It is more than probable that it will: but this suspension will only be temporary, and the small states in their neighbourhood must be equally on their guard against them.

There are six ships now building at private dock-yards in the river for the East-India company's service, to measure 1200 tons each, which are 200 tons more than any of the present ships; they are intended wholly for the tea trade from China.

All the ships employed by the East-India company in the China trade, from the end of the year 1787, and as much sooner as practicable, are, according to a vote and resolution of the directors, to be one thousand tons and upwards; as small ships do not answer well on that long voyage.

BOSTON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from the marquis de la Fayette, to a friend in Boston.

"While I last had the happiness to be in Boston, it was recommended to me by a great number of my friends, that on my return to France I should endeavour to obtain an exemption, or at least a diminution of duties on American whale-oil. That nothing on my part was left untried to effect the purpose, I think it is needless to mention; but the opportunity was the more unfavourable, as the French ministry had just adopted the plan, and were sanguine in their hope to revive the national fishery. Upon which I took measures to be more acquainted with the company for lighting Paris and other great cities, and induced them to send proposals for an invoice of whale-oil, of about eight hundred thousand French livres worth. This being done, it was represented to the ministry that their wishes

to oblige America might be reconciled to their own plans of national fishery; it an exemption of duties was granted for that part which the French company had engaged to purchase. It was partly at first, and then totally obtained, on condition the exportations back to America should be made in French produce. No price was fixed in the proposals, because it had been observed by some American merchants, whom we consulted, that the uncertainty of that fishery might cause the New-England undertakers to be cramped in their efforts to fulfil the engagement under a certain price. But it was the opinion of the American ministers and myself—1st. That at the market price these could not fail to be a great profit to the American trade, arising from that exemption of the large duties laid on foreign oil, and even of those duties which every entering vessel is to pay. 2dly. That by the terms of the proposals, the American merchants, so far as that sum extended, were freely introduced in the French harbours and not in the least restrained. 3dly. That although there was no great mercantile fortune made by the plan, yet the speculation was safe enough to insure the subsistence for that year, of many families of fishermen whom the British duties had cut off from their employment. The plan was settled at Mr. Jefferson's house; and Mr. Adams, who, as well as his father, had been much pleased with a scheme which might benefit his country, was so kind as to take the proposals out with him; and the necessary passports have also been forwarded to him. What success the plan has met with, I do not yet know, but beg you to remember that it was undertaken on a conviction that an exemption or diminution of duties could not be obtained on a general scale for that time. I have the honour to enclose a French extract of a letter from the comptroller-general, whereby you will find that some late measures have been taken for the ensuing year, respecting the American fish-oil of every kind, and which are different from those of Great Britain. They are communicated to congress, through the proper channel, by Mr. Jefferson; but in order it may be known in New England as soon as possible, it was my friend's opinion, I thought, while he is making an official communication, to send to some person in Boston an extract of the private letter I had received."

NEW-YORK, June 22.

It is said, that a company of gentlemen in France have offered great encouragement to the Nantucket whale-fishermen on condition of their going and establishing that lucrative branch of business under their eye and patronage at Durkirk!—It is likewise said, that the British parliament have in agitation to empower, by act, the governor of our weary friends in Nova-Scotia, to grant British registers to all the vessels of those Leviathanians who will establish that fishery within the British American dominions!—So, upon the whole, we may conclude, that unless we encourage them by our own acts, we shall not only be deprived of a considerable revenue from thence issuing, but likewise of an advantageous nursery of seamen.

We learn from Shelburne (New-Brunswick) that some farmers, having imprudently set fire to a quantity of brush upon their lands, the fire spr ad with great rapidity, and was not extinguished the 25th ultimo, burning fences, potatoe fields, and houses as it went. Two houses belonging to Messieurs Whiting and Moses, one belonging to major Hooke, with the regimental hospital, a house of James M'Ewen, Esq; and one of Edward Brinly, Esq; were all consumed. Round to town, and upon the banks of the Roseway, four houses were likewise burnt, one of which was the property of Mr. Shakespear.

The merchants of the French West-India islands, having since the peace, trusted some captains or vessels under American colours with considerable credits, by which they were enabled to load with goods suitable for the markets of this continent; and several of them having not complied with their engagements, and others given false directions, where application was to be made for payment; it is said, that to prevent a fraud so injurious to the interest of the commerce of the two nations, and to the mutual confidence that merchants are some times forced to put in one another, orders have been issued to the governors of those islands, to admit for the future, no American colours in their ports (though loaded with permitted articles) unless, besides their usual papers in the most regular order, they are also provided with passports from the consuls or vice-consuls, of that nation residing in the states of the union to which they shall belong, by which means those who