

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 17, 1786.

N A P L E S, March 12.

THE court has taken a step which can hardly fail of giving a finishing stroke to their differences with that of Rome. The pope hath sent a courier to Naples, to wait, as is said, for the result of the last drawing of the lotto in this capital, and to bring accounts of it to his holiness. His Neapolitan majesty caused this courier to be taken up at Gaeta the day before yesterday, and no one knows to what to attribute this extraordinary act of authority.

P A R I S, March 27.

There are at present forty-two persons in the prisons of Dunkirk, accused of having made false insurances for considerable sums of money, by filling casks with water and bales with wood, and after insuring them for considerable sums causing the ships to be wrecked, and coming upon the insurers for the false value of the goods insured: their artifice had succeeded six times, but the seventh they were found out by an English captain, by the manner in which the ship was navigated, from which he plainly saw the captain of her meant to run her ashore.

G E N O A, April 19.

Four extraordinary couriers, dispatched by the principal mercantile houses at Saragossa, Barcelona, Valencia, and Murcia, have brought accounts to our merchants of the entire failure of the crop of mulberry leaves in Spain, in consequence of the late severe season. This must bring on a scarcity of silk; and the merchants of the above places have given orders to their correspondents here to buy up all the silk they can to send them, that they may be able to carry on their manufactures.

L I S B O N, April 30.

A revolt at Goa is spoken of with some degree of confidence, said to have been occasioned by their troops; the governor has put under arrest several officers, among others the marshal de Wiga, who gained much honour in engagements with the Indians in the years 1782 and 1783. We wait with the greatest impatience for intelligence from that quarter, which may be depended on; the court, it is said, has received none.

V I E N N A, May 10.

The emperor dined last week at prince Kaunitz's, where a large party of the nobility were invited; when the conversation at table turning on the great change made by the emperor in the system of penal laws, which, instead of punishing delinquents with death, brands them in the cheeks and sets them to drawing barges, or such servile employments,—a lady asked, if such punishments would also be inflicted on the nobility, if guilty of like enormities; which the emperor replied, "Heaven forbid that people of rank, who ought to set the best examples should be capable of such depravity: but if a nobleman be ever found so lost to the proper sense of his character and dignity, I would first degrade him from his rank, and then the courts of justice should treat him neither better nor worse than any other rascal, who was not nobly descended."

A hackney coachman, a few days ago, not being able to make way in an instant for the young prince de Plenitz, his highness gave him so severe a beating, that the man lay for some time insensible. When the officer of the police made a report of this fray to the emperor, his majesty sent and arrested the prince in his palace, and obliged him to pay the man seventy ducats (about forty pounds). In this manner does our monarch dispense justice with an equal hand.

The emperor is going to make public an edict respecting illegitimate children, who are to be admitted to a share of the parent's fortune, in common with children born in wedlock, unless there be previous settlements to exclude the illegitimate. Nor will the relations of a man be allowed to take possession of his hereditary estate after his decease, if he leaves an illegitimate child.

L O N D O N, May 11.

An express packet was yesterday received at the admiralty-office from Gibraltar, brought over in the Ferret, captain Salter. She sailed on the 29th of last month, at which time the Trusty, Orpheus, and King Fisher men of war were at Gibraltar, the two latter daily expecting to be ordered home to England. There was also a very strong report in the garrison, that the governor, Sir George Elliot, would take his passage with captain Campbell, in the Orpheus, as it was said he had laid aside his intention of coming through Spain. There is not, however, to be any mischief similar to what commemorated

the glorious conquests of Sir William Howe in America, on his coming away. The general takes his leave in a plain way.

Yesterday the duke of Orleans left London, for Paris. It is said that his grace will not again be permitted to visit this city: As first prince of the blood-royal of France, he can no longer expect to dispose of his person as when duke of Chartres. His highness's conduct in England has been so very commendable, that it is a matter of regret, particularly to those with whom he had dealings, that the etiquette of the French court will not permit his visits as usual to this country.

A correspondent says, as he was passing through Old Palace-Yard on Tuesday, he was surprised at hearing the following orders given by a person to a woman at the bar in an ale-house: "Three pennyworth of crink for earl Stanhope, a pint of porter for lord Effingham, two pennyworth of bread and cheese for lord Chedworth, and a double glass of brandy for the archbishop of Canterbury." Curiosity led him to inquire whether those personages usually took refreshments of the kind, whilst doing their duty in parliament, when the landlady very obligingly told him, that the servants of the peers frequented her house, and it was customary to call them by their masters' titles; but that ever since lord Mansfield and the chancellor (at least their servants) fought, politics had not been suffered in any of their debates.

May 25. On Monday the minister finally settled the terms of the ensuing lottery. Messieurs Hankey, bankers, have agreed to take the whole number of tickets, except 1000, of which a reserve is made by the treasury. The whole number is 50,000, and Messieurs Hankey have agreed to give the enormous sum of £13 15 6 a ticket for the whole. The lottery is to begin drawing on the 17th of February.

The importation of cambricks is mentioned as one of the articles of agreement with the French. But the article which will reflect immortal honour on the negotiation is, that which has been publicly talked of at Paris; to wit, security for the merchant ships of both kingdoms, in case of a war. This provision will also operate as an antidote to war, which is often promoted by men interested in the plunder of merchant fleets.

By the new regulations in the several offices of the customs, the land waiters are to have £.500 per annum, in lieu of their former salary of £.80 and the fees of office, which are to be abolished—and they are dissatisfied!!! It is certainly very hard to have one's salary reduced in this manner.

May 29. An additional duty on square timber imported into this country is now in contemplation, and a bill will be brought into parliament for that purpose. The step is unavoidably necessary, as the deal duty would operate too much in favour of the American trade; besides, there will be a considerable deficiency in the supposed account the deal tax will produce, as the Norwegians have poured in such large quantities of deals into every part of the kingdom.

The court of France is indefatigable in cultivating the friendship of the American states. A secret treaty, respecting, as it is said, the port of Rhode-Island, was a few days since negotiated by M. Dumos, on whom the king has settled a pension of 1500 livres, with a reversion to that minister's daughter, for the ardent zeal he has shewn for the interests of France, united with those of America.

Neither Handel's Jubilee, the Vauxhall Fete Champetre, nor any other entertainment in this country, afforded so beautiful a sight as Thursday's meeting in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. It presented a view of six thousand three hundred and ninety boys and girls assembled under the dome, all educated, clothed and supported by the voluntary contributions of the public. So glorious a picture of the young offspring of distress, relieved from want, and becoming useful members of society by the donations of their fellow subjects, no country but England can boast. Here was something to gratify the heart that can feel; here was something for foreigners to gaze at with admiration. And to do justice to the inhabitants of both London and Westminster, the eagerness expressed to see the assemblage, and the numerous company of genteel persons who filled the cathedral, did honour to London. There was not less than two thousand spectators.

May 31. They write from Cherbourg, that several vessels are fitting out there, but for what trade is not known; but it is generally believed they are for the use of some smugglers, who are in the town waiting for them; the letter says, there are near 200 of them, consisting of French, Scotch, Irish and

English. That they hire these vessels at a certain price per ton, and the French, who are the officers, give security for the value of them, in case they are taken.

A letter from Petersburg received by a merchant in the city says, "It is now certain that a war with the Ottoman empire is unavoidable; for we have just learned that our ambassador has privately left Constantinople, and is arrived at Vienna; where he will stop some time to assist our ambassador there, in negotiating a treaty between the empress and the emperor, by which he will engage to assist the empress with a certain number of troops in case she shall enter into a war with the Turks; every preparation is making for it, and we have the most powerful fleet of men of war ready for sea that ever we had before."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 4.

"One of the secretaries to his highness the prince of Albania had taken up, in the name of his master, goods to the value of between four and five thousand florins, of several merchants of this city, whom the prince had never seen or known. That secretary having absconded, the merchants whom he had cheated, grousing themselves on their rights as citizens, one of them thought proper to arrest the prince himself, in quality of a stranger. Notice was given to his highness that he would be arrested. He foresaw all the inconveniencies attached to confinement, but fearing to commit his name and reputation by his departure, he thought it would be better for him to sacrifice his liberty to his honour, and to remain exposed to his arrest.

"The prince was arrested at the French theatre, the 7th of April, at nine o'clock at night. He was conducted to a private apartment. He sent for M. Ploz Van Amiel, a lawyer of great reputation, who settled the affair, and the prince recovered his liberty, by abandoning to the usurer merchant and his followers, a chain and a Christ of gold.

"No sooner had the prince got out of this hobble, than he was again apprized that the other creditors of his secretary had thoughts of troubling him again. "Let them arrest me?" replied the prince courageously, "I will stay; I will see what will be the acknowledgment and the reward with which the republic of Holland will pay my services, after her resolution of the 28th of December 1784, and that of the 11th of January 1786, signed Knevenon and Fagal."

"He was told that the master of the house in which he lodged was a traitor; that though he called himself a Roman catholic, he would for money permit to be arrested in his house not only the four Patriarchs of the Greek orthodox church, but even God himself. Let them arrest me, answered the prince again; let me be conducted to the town house; if I am delivered up by my host, I shall be safer there than in the house of a rogue!"

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 29.

"The foreigner who styled himself prince of Albania, and who being arrested for debt, had, in a very curious memorial, claimed the assistance of the states general, as a recompence for supposed services, is no more. Having been transferred from the civil to the criminal goal upon suspicion, he found means to anticipate the hand of justice, though the greatest care had been taken previous to his confinement to search his pockets, &c. that he might carry no concealed means of destruction. He has effected his rash purpose, by tearing the artery in his left arm with the tongue of a small belt buckle. His body is now exposed to view in the hospital here. The reason of his being transferred amongst the malefactors was a strong suspicion that he was the identical Zanol which, who by the frauds practised upon Cnomel and Jordan, had like to have occasioned an open rupture between this republic and that of Venice. The desperate end of the culprit seems to justify the surmise, or at least to indicate, that the consciousness of his being guilty of some other crime, cognizable by the laws, the rigour of which he had no hopes to escape, made him resolve upon so atrocious a deed."

We are informed, by letters from Marseilles of the following instance of savage barbarity in a suicide. A Mr. Barthe, brother to the late French poet of that name, and collector of the taxes in the above city, finding that his accounts were in the utmost confusion, took the desperate resolution of making away with himself. To fulfil the full purpose, he first shot himself through the head, but the balls not having dispatched him quick enough, he next cut his throat, and missing the windpipe, finished the