

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 14, 1786.

M A D R I D, March 24.

A NEPHEW of the emperor of Morocco is arrived at Carthage with a suite of one hundred Moors; he is said to be expected here, where he will spend some weeks at the expence of the court. The greatest activity is using at Carthage to fit out a numerous fleet of men of war, which will soon sail for the Straits, without the object of its destination being at all known.

L E G H O R N, May 26.

The last letters from Petersburg mention the approaching departure of a fleet from the port of Revel, composed of sixteen ships of the line, three of 90 guns, nine of 74, and four of 64, with eight frigates of from 44 to 28 guns; it is said that it will be commanded by the Greek admirals Barisoff and Suchorin, and that it is destined to the Mediterranean.

U T R E C H T, June 24.

The city of Amsterdam has again declared for the restoration of the command of the Hague to the stadholder, which was carried by a majority of seven voices. The same city has also, it is said, resolved to abolish the free corps and volunteers, and to suppress the licence of some gazettes and other periodical papers. These proposals were presented in the assembly of the States; but the city of Dordrecht declared they would not consent to the restoration of the command of the Hague to the stadholder, and that they would in that respect keep to the resolves of the states of the 5th of November 1785.

L O N D O N, June 19.

A letter from Londonderry brings advice, that the Mercury, captain M'Pherson, is arrived there from Lisbon in a remarkable short period of time: the captain brings word, that the queen had issued a fresh edict, forbidding all persons to carry Portugal coin out of that kingdom; to prevent which, every ship is to be searched before they sail out of the harbour. He says that this order was issued out on account of some chests of gold being put on board a French ship, bound for Bourdeaux, which is detained till an order is obtained from the queen for her sailing.

A merchant of this city has imparted to the minister the contents of a letter received from Algiers, which purporteth, under the date April 21, that no privateer had yet left that port, but that several were preparing to sail on the 1st of May. That Mr. Landrezet, the Portuguese envoy, was then at Algiers, but that the populace were so loud in their murmurs and complaints against the bey, for keeping them off so long from the only profitable trade they knew of, that it was more than probable that such conditions would be detailed to Portugal as might prove too hard for that crown to submit to; and that in consequence thereof Mr. Landrezet would return without being able to fulfil the object of his mission.

July 6. Letters received by Saturday's Dutch and Flinders mails, bring information that great dissensions are now prevailing between the Porte and the republic of Venice; the former has not only refused all kind of reparation for the mischief done by the pacha of Scutari, but sent to that officer a full and free pardon for all past offences—a favour he owes to the friendship of the captain-pacha, and the latter's unbounded influence in the divan.

We just hear from Algiers, that a fleet of Maltese armed vessels have cast anchor in the bay of that port, and hoisted the flag of their nation. The dey sent to know their intention. Their answer was, that they came to demand the restitution of three slaves. Upon this the dey ordered his artillery to be immediately transported to the Lantern, and in the evening some bombs were thrown among the Maltese; but the bad quality of the powder prevented its having any effect. The Maltese fleet then drew up on the side of Povent, and giving a general challenge to the ships in the harbour of Algiers, retreated with triumph.

It is a very questionable point, whether or not we ought to seek for any extension of our mercantile transactions with the Thirteen States of America. If we can find such markets for our goods in other countries, as we have now good reason to believe we shall find, we will have no occasion for any dealings with the United States in any thing regarding our export trade; and as imports—either into Britain or the West India islands, we are likely soon to be very fully and adequately supplied by our remaining American colonies—to which government have given, and very wisely continues to give every

possible encouragement. There is one fact respecting the Thirteen States, which their agents here are very anxious to misrepresent, namely, that since they became free, their payments have come very tardily, and, sometimes not at all.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, June 23.

"The intelligence received from every quarter of the kingdom is couched in a style of thanksgiving for the general appearance of plenty, which amply promises to reward the cares of the husbandmen. The inhabitants of the north, in addition to their favourable harvest prospects, have been uncommonly fortunate in their flaxseed plantations, and the seed imported from America has this year greatly exceeded the produce of what has been purchased from the Dutch. This circumstance is the more agreeable, as the Americans take manufactures, while the Dutch accept of nothing but the ready specie."

July 7. The commercial treaty between Great-Britain and France is in a fair train of being happily completed, Mr. Eden having by indefatigable application, removed several difficulties which were thought to have rendered such a measure impracticable, but which, will in all probability now turn out to the mutual advantage of both countries, and it is to be hoped, that by such a free commercial intercourse, those habitual prejudices on both sides will be removed, which are so disgraceful to the age.

It is daily more and more apparent that the affairs between the two imperial courts and the Porte become serious. In fact, it is said, that the Austrian nuncio has received orders officially to acquaint the reis effendi, that the emperor has given orders to assemble an army of 50,000 men in Slavonia, destined to take possession of the country in contest, as soon as his majesty arrives in those parts, if the Porte do not determine to agree to the proposed plan of marking out the limits, and that this will be done without any further formalities, or without any hopes of change in the determination of the emperor. Mr. Bulgakow, the Russian minister, has formally supported the above declaration, adding, "That his sovereign, in default of a categorical and satisfactory answer on the part of the divan, will be obliged to fulfil the engagements she has entered into with the emperor her ally, and to support him with all her forces." The same minister took the above opportunity to give notice, that the empress was resolved to drive the rebellious Tartars from the Cöban and the neighbouring parts, and to take possession of their countries, if the Porte make any difficulty of obliging those people from molesting the Georgians and the inhabitants of the other parts under the Russian dominions in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus.

It is said to be in contemplation, with the approbation of his grace of Canterbury, to revise the whole body of the ecclesiastical laws, and expunge those incongruities which still disfigure the reformation of this country, and are totally repugnant to the principles of our free constitution. The well-earned applause to which the truly liberal spirit of this illustrious prelate entitles him, will not be confined to his contemporaries—his name will be revered by posterity.

Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his dispatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representations also made by the merchants interested in the commerce of America.

It accounts from Holland may be credited, there is a sudden change in the politics of their high mightinesses, who seem not so violently disposed to follow the lead of the French ministry, as they were some time ago; hence the alteration of conduct towards the stadholder, and the pacific turn that things are taking at the Hague.

Britannia has sent out from her bosom three more of her royal sons, which makes six in all, for education in Germany; that is, to be Germanized completely. We do not find that any German seminary or other mode of education abroad is yet found out for the royal young ladies.

It is rumoured at Paris, that the French cabinet has proposed to the English minister a plan for the partition of India, as the ground of a permanent alliance between the two nations. This is intended to be at the expence of the Dutch; and France supposes England will accede to the proposal from a resentment of the conduct of Holland in the late war. The Dutch departed from their usual caution and prudence in renouncing the friendship of England. They interposed in a quarrel, when every intelligent European perceived that the discontented colonies must necessarily be independent; and when it must

be evident, that every advantage of the American trade must soon be acquired by the more industrious nations, without the discredit of unneighbourly interference, or the risk and charge of actual hostilities.

A general opinion prevailed throughout the kingdom of Spain, of a matrimonial connexion taking place between one of the sons of the king of Spain, and one of our female princesses, upon the terms of mutual indulgence as to religion.—The people in general entertained the subject with a degree of wishful pleasure.

Notwithstanding all the placards or proclamations to the contrary, the people at the Hague continue to be very riotous, and wear openly the Orange favours in their hats. The populace is outrageous, and seems to slight the authority of the states. The well-wishers to the stadholder are not pleased at this conduct, as they are apprehensive lest this over-zeal in the multitude, by exciting the resentment of the states of Holland, should greatly hurt the cause of his most serene highness.

N E W - Y O R K, September 1.

From a Pittsburgh paper dated the 12th ult.

We are requested to inform the public, that the Moravian Indians, who formerly resided on Muckingham, have returned from their captivity as far back as Gihawaga, where they are now encamped, and purpose to return to their former abode in the fall. The great distresses these people have underwent, was occasioned by their attachment to the cause of America; it is therefore hoped that they will receive every assistance from the inhabitants of this country.

The following speech was received in this town from the Indian chief, Cornplanter, addressed to general Butler, dated at Venango, August 5, 1786, which is couched in the following manner:

I HAVE been at New-York at the treaty, and have returned to this place; you told me that I should make peace with the back Indians, for which I shall do all in my power, it has now been seventeen days since I held a council at Buffalo Creek, with the Shawanoe, Wyandots, Munsees, Delaware, Cherokees, and Chippawas, but as they requested another council might be held when the leaves get red on the trees at the Shawanoe towns, when they would let us know their minds; if they are not peaceable, we, the six nations will endeavour to make them so. The treaty at the Shawanoe towns will be held in two weeks from this date. I have now been all round, and am quite tired; I was used very well, and have done all in my power to make peace.

While the treaty was holding a captain John Brant, an Indian, came from England, and told us that the English had made a peace with America, and if the Indians were not peaceable they must put up with the consequence.

CORNPLANTER.

By late intelligence from Kentucky we are informed, that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May last they came into the neighbourhood of Stroud's, and stole a number of horses, but being pursued by a party, under the command of captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white woman were killed, and the horses retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: that in a very short time after the Indians killed and scalped a white woman, who lived near a place called Crab-Orchards.

A N N A P O L I S, September 14.

Several gentlemen, members of the proposed commercial convention, are arrived in this city.

The following persons are chosen electors of the senate for the several counties, viz.

- St. Mary's county, George Plater and Edmund Plowden, Esquires.
- Kent county, Richard Miller and Robert Maxwell, Esquires.
- Anne-Arundel county, John Hall and Samuel Chase, Esquires.
- Calvert county, Joseph Wilkinson and Walter Smith, Esquires.
- Charles county, John Courts Jones and Zephaniah Turner, Esquires.
- Baltimore county, Captain Charles Ridgely and John Egar Howard, Esquires.
- Talbot county, Matthew Tilghman and Edward Lloyd Esquires.
- Somerset county, John Stewart and William Adams, Esquires.
- Dorchester county, James Shaw and Nicholas Hammond, Esquires.