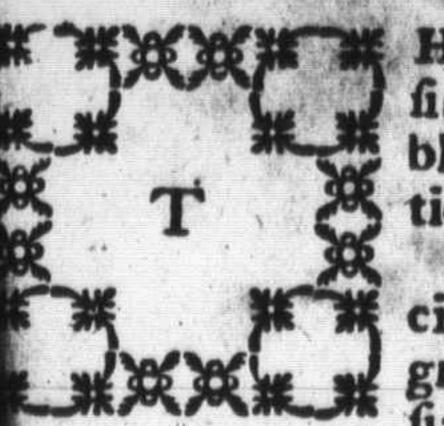
IMARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 17,

BRUSSELS, April 6.



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HE affairs of this country have not, fince the commencement of the troubles, been in a more distracted situation than at present.

The army complain of the inefficiency of congress to redress their grievances, and have written a letter, figned by 166 officers, to the states, eclaring their intention of electing general Vander-

erch their captain-general, and investing him with ictatorial power.

They propose to nominate the duke d'Ursel second command, and insist on appointing him the president f a congress to be appointed by them.

The duke d'Uriel and the count de la Marck, with Mr. Vonck, president of the late patriotic assembly, vere at Namur the latter end of the week; the duke eturned here on Sunday evening, and had a confernce of two hours with the states, where he was coolly eceived; and yesterday he set off for Ghent. He is ndeavouring to mediate between the army at Namur and the states.

The states of Flanders, alarmed at the designs of the rmy, wrote to the states of Brabant to join in citing eneral Vandermerch to appear before them, to account a conduct so contrary to his allegiance, and so arming to their authority; but the refult of their proeedings has not yet transpired: the Brabantines, hower, are equally sensible of their danger; and it is lought will readily concur in any proposition that will e a momentary suspension to theirs. Their fears shewn by the citizens continuing whole nights unarms, and strong bodies of troops continually paolling the streets.

An action lately fought in the advanced posts of the my, Baurain, terminated to the disadvantage of the triots; the enemy, superior in number, sell upon em by surprise, taking the advantage of a thick sog, killed about twenty, wounded several, and took ar fifty prisoners. They were accompanied by sevepealants, and on their return massacred several other. antry people, who were not royalists, and destroyed ir houses, &c.

everal companies of troops marched last week from nur, to reinforce the advanced posts.

March 23.

APRICAN DISCOVERIES.

The royal society have formed a plan of a most exfive nature, for promoting discoveries in those parts Africa at present least known. The first conduct of igittrate of Bruges, and Mr. Hercules Cramond, an qualified to vote at elections. glish gentleman of the faculty. They embarked a might fince for Marseilles, where they are to take oping for Tunis, and from thence endeavour to perate into the interior parts of the country. Their arches are not to be confined to any particular object atural history, botany, antiquities, and above all, merce are to engage their attention .- The scheme atronised by government, and, it is said, hopes are ertained that, from these inquiries, such discoveries be made as to compensate, in some degree, for the clining trade of Asia.

April 10. The disunion of the samily compact will be e of the advantages arising to Spain from the revolun in France. The government of Madrid has alreabegan to shew its disposition towards the French reutionalifts, by having laid a new additional duty of per cent. on all French goods imported into Spain, it is even said this regulation is to have a retrospect

that Spain was long ago weary of the family comwhich she reaped nothing but loss and disgrace,till now, Spain had no pretence to break off the

e have always been taught to believe, and that upgood authority, that our commercial treaty with nce was unpopular there in the highest degree, and e cannot be a doubt that it was extremely unfavourto France. Yet, in all the variety of husiness which French assembly have debated and discussed, we scarcely once heard mention made of this treaty. s is because the liberal part of the nation consider as the foundation of a more perfect commercial on between the two kingdoms.

a order to constrain every individual to make his patic contribution, no les than ten articles have been reed by the national affembly, in virtue of which all ions indiscriminately, the industrious as well as men property (except, however, hospitals, charitable in. utions, servants and colleges,) enjoying a revenue re 400 livres (x6!. x3s. 4d.) thall be obliged to give fourth of it to government, within two years time; army are not included in the decree.

he king of Poland has ordered a translation of the of France's speech to the national affect bly, and now distributed at Warsaw with the original on opposite page. The opinion of this prince upon king and queen of France's removal to Paris is ch talked of. " No one (faid he) wishes more sinely than I do, all success and happeness to the king France: I should imagine that he and the queen , by this removal, enjoy two pleasures at the same e, that of being acquainted with the beauties of his pital, and especially the people themselves, and that seing made known to them-and my opinion is that last will be alone sufficient to make them beloved by

This amiable prince was too ill to attend the diet on the rath.

By the accounts received from Berlin, they announce the prospect of a speedy rupture between that court and the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh.

All the men absent on furlough, from the corps of artillery, are ordered immediately to return.

Great numbers of people are employed in getting ready the ammunition and baggage waggons necessary for attending on a numerous army.

In Upper Silesia, the regiments of Delwigh, Mengden and Manslein, with a detachment of 400 hussais, are to form a cordon on the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, under the command of generals Delwigh and

All the soldiers belonging to the regiments in Silesia, who had furloughs, that were not to expire till August, have been ordered to join their respective corps by the 6th instant.

The reigning duke of Brunswick, the king's favourite general, has been at Potzdam since the twenty-fifth of March.

The king of Prussia has conferred upon his eldest son, the prince-royal, the rank of colonel in the army, and given him the regiment of Prussia.

Another circumstance has occurred which seems to indicate the certainty of a speedy rupture, and that is, that the orders issued some time since, for the building of bridges and extensive edifices at Berlin, on the king's account, have been countermanded.

But in the midst of these warlike appearances, a particular circumstance has given rise to suspicions of quite a contrary tendency. On the 11th of this month, the margrave of Brandenburgh Anspach and Bareith, was feen at Berlin; he appeared incognito, under the name of an English gentleman. The court was not appriled of his visit—he therefore did not alight there, but at M. Faudel's, his agent.—He has been feen in confer. ence with the king, and, after remaining here a week, he set off for his residence at Triesdorff, at which place, it is afferted, Monf. Barensprung, the privy-counsellor of the finances, continues the negotiation opened by the margrave, who is again expected at Berlin in the beginning of May. This prince spent great part of the winter at Florence, and it is supposed that the king of Hungary, before his departure for Vienna, communicated to him his intentions relative to the court of Ber-

By a gentleman just arrived from Paris, we are informed, that the national affembly have given out, by their friends, that they propose to dissolve themselves on Marseilles, are full of rejoicings, on account of the s scheme is committed to a Mr. Walwyn, late a chief outh is to be administered to all the subjects of France

Whether this intention will be realized or not, time must determine, but the national assembly, from their procrastinations, the buz of the public, and some late dissentions in the municipalities, find it necessary to circulate fuch a report.

General Meadows was last week appointed governorgeneral of Bengal, in the room of lord Cornwallis, whose time being expired, his lordship has requested to come home.

Mr. Oakly is appointed for Madras, and we understand Mr. Seaton for Bombay.

It is thought that a scheme of finance for reducing the amount of the unfunded debt, will this year make a part of the minister's budget.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 1. "PARIS is still under daily alarms. An universal

discontent reigns among all ranks. The abolition of the noblesse, clerzy, parliament, pensions, &c. reduce so many persons to absolute distress on the one side, and the total stagnation of commerce, and the consequent want of money, on the other, keep us in continual fear of some disastrous event. The Palais Royale is every evening filled with politicians, who freely and loudly discuss the present situation of affairs. The democratic party, assisted by the national guard, keep the aristocratics a little in awe, and they even go fo far as to shut up the coffee-houses where any of the latter are supposed to meer.

"The spies formally paid by the police were univerfally complained of as a nuisance destructive of natural liberty. We have now at least 30,000 spies in uniform, besides as many more who lurk about in private companies in order to betray private conversation. In short, there is such a general diffidence among all societies, that no prudent man dares avow his opinion."

B O S T O N, May 29. The following message is in a tone of language, which our august aliy, Lewis 16, has not made use of for

some time past:-It augurs a return of his authority: March 26. Yesterday the king, sent the following message to the

prefident of the affembly: " I am surprised, Sir, that the assembly has not taken into deliberation the proposals which have been made from me by the first ministers of the finances, for ettablishing a commission of treasury, the members of which mean to take from among the members of the affembly. I think this discussion as useful as urgent; and I demand that this object may be presented to the de-

liberation of the affembly." The following paper has been fluck up in many parts of the town.- Citizens, we are trifled with; our misery increases every day, and nothing is decided. They give us a number of good words but they leave us to starve. It is time to see the end of our missortuncs. If, in eight days we see no change in affairs,

the national affembly may have reason to fear the consequences which may follow."

NEW-YORK, June 5. We hear, that on Wednesday last a bill for establishing the permanent seat of the federal government, was read à second time in the senate of the United States -and referred to a special committee of five members: The resolution passed by the house for holding the next, session of congress at Philadelphia, it was moved, should be referred to the same committee. On taking the question, the senate was equally divided, twelve voting in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative, when the president of the senate voted in favour of the motion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fishkill, May 31. since my last a small party of us have been making an excursion to the Catkill Mountains,—This elevated scene has, at least to me, abounded with beauties which I cannot describe. At a distance to the eastward the Hudson rolling, as it were, beneath my feet, but at the same time apparently contracted to the dimensions of a brook-more to the fouthward the Highlands of the same river, exhibiting a most variegated landscape, and below and above me in every direction, blooming vallies and laurels in abundance, with other shrubs of the ever-green kind. I shall, by another opportunity, send you some calculations of heights and dittances, together with levels, which may afford some new informa-

Extract of a letter from Albany, May 27. Yesterday afternoon his excellency the governor, his honour the lieutenant governor, the honourable Ezra l'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Esquires, four of the commissioners of this state, for negotiating treaties with the Indians, arrived in this city. There gentlemen, with the honourable Abraham Ten Broeck, and general Peter Gansevoort, also commissioners, we are informed, will shortly set off for Fort Schuyler, where a treaty with certain of the Indian tribes, refiding within this state, is to be holden on the 1st of June."

Extrall of a letter from London, March 30. "In the important butiness of the slave trade, the national assembly of France have given their decision, declaring that they do not mean to interfere with any species of commerce carried on by the West-India, islands, and desiring their colonists to assemble together, and settle their own affairs, as seems most expedient to themselves.

"All the sea-ports of France, from Dunkirk to the approaching 5th of July, being the anniversary of decree which the national assembly made the 8th of the destruction of the Bastile, previous to which a civie this month, con erning the slave trade. Couriers were im mediaiely sent off to carry them the news as the decree past d. Arthe 'Change, and in every public place, the merchants met, and felicitated themselves on the event, as much as if the greatest victory had been gained over a foreign enemy. All the vessels in the several Ports hoisted their flags in sign of joy.

hear that a gentleman of the name of Howard intends to prolecute the plan of his late illustrious nametake, of immortal memory, in visiting and improving the prisons in the different parts of Europe, from which great advantages may be expected, as he is well known to be not only a philanthropist and good natural philosopher, but a physician of great skill, and possessed of an ample fortune to patronile so noble and benevolent an undertaking.

"The benevolence of the late Mr. Howard was not confined to the human species; some old saddle-horses of his, that were past their labour, were indulged to live in ease and plenty in fields near his house in the summer, and in winter he saw his old servants safely sheltered in stables, where he would frequently feed

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

The wreck of the Antelope, a packet in the service of the English East-India company, off the Pelew Iflands, in August, 1783, has been the means of discovering to us a new world, or fet of human beings, who, though of an uncultivated nature, yet differing from what is commonly termed favages—for, instead of being wild and brutal, their conduct to the English during their stay upon the island appears not only humane and generous, but as if they sympathised with the distress of the unfortunate, by rendering every affiftance in their power they felt that the crew were distressed, and perceiving it, thought it a duty incumbent on them to relieve-it was not that worldly munificence which bestows and spreads its favours with an eye to retribution -it was the pure emotions of native benevolence; and whilst their liberality gratified the sense, their virtue struck the heart.

Such is the general character of a race of people, new to this country, who, following the dictates of nature, cannot err on the score of humani y.

Their persons are stout and well proportioned, ab ve the middling stature; their complexions are of a far deeper colour than what is understood by the Indian copper, but not black. Their hair is long and flowings rather disposed to curl, which is mostly formed into one large loose curl round their heads; the men go entirely naked, and the women with a very flight covering 3" both are tarnord, or as they call it me gother, which operation takes place at an early period.

Their teeth are blackened by means of a dye, which is applied to them for five days successively, before the intended purpose is completed. Their marriages are fimply a mutual contract between the fexes, which is held inviolate; a plurality of wives is allowed, but shey have feldom more than two.