(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2287.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1790.

MASEYCK, *August* 8.

THE troops of the circle marched from Maseyck on Tuesday last in the morning. Their whole force was near eight thousand men, and forty-five pieces of cannon.

The first column arrived at Bilson about five in the evening, and took post in sight of the first battery belonging to the Liegois.—Too confident in their own strength, they advanced with some pieces of cannon; but when they got within gun-shot, the Liegois began a very heavy fire, and drove them entirely off, taking three pieces of their cannon.

BRUSSELS, *August* 11.

The following letter has been received by the supreme Belgic congress from commandant Schipplacken, from Battice, the 8th instant——

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that, having left Liege yesterday at eleven in the forenoon, with a body of 1500 men, we took the town of Herve about half past seven in the evening, where we found our three pieces of cannon, chests, tents, baggage, &c.

"I used all the means in my power to prevent pillage and disorder, but it proved abortive, owing to the long resistance made by the Austrians, and that of several thousand peasants and citizens, who fired at us from the windows, and behind hedges.

"Our loss in killed is not very considerable; but in wounded, a great many. We have had the misfortune to lose the brave lieutenant-colonel Restaing, who was killed by a musket shot about three quarters of a league from the town, fired from the house of a peasant, to which we set fire. What contributed most to the catastrophe of the day was, the inhabitants having left their houses, the soldiers forced them to discover those who fired on them, and who, on being found, became objects of their fury. I am, &c."

PARIS, *August* 29.

The horizon, as we have always feared, is still more and more obscured. Lord Gower, the English ambassador, dispatched, the day before yesterday, Mr. Shant, one of the cabinet messengers, with official dispatches for London. Yesterday morning he sent Mr. Broughton, another extraordinary messenger, and on the evening the departure of a third was expected. His lordship spent all Friday night in preparing dispatches with his secretaries. We shall soon know by the result of these dispatches whether England has meant all along to quarrel with us; for there is certainly nothing in the decree relative to Spain, which can furnish her with any reasonable pretence for a quarrel now. We further add, that no Englishman, who thinks, can forbear applauding it; for every independent nation has, without doubt, the right to watch over its own welfare and defence.

DUBLIN, *August* 18.

Recruiting parties are as assiduous and alert as ever, notwithstanding the display of the olive branch which the English and Spanish declarations have made.

Monday evening the brig Commerce, of Salem, in North-America, arrived at Sheep Bay, near Sligo, with an assorted cargo, consisting of otter, bear, racoon, deer, and many other skins, dressed in the hair, besides a large quantity of the choicest Canadian furs in packages and boxes of three hundred weight each. This vessel is bound to Liverpool on a voyage of speculation; but there can be no doubt of meeting a good market, as the articles of lading are in great demand, and must turn out very profitable to the adventurers, who are said to be so connected with the Indian tribes as to be able to export a large quantity of the same species, excellent in their respective kinds, in the summer of every year.

LONDON, *August* 24.

The magistrates of Stockholm have sent an order to the governors of the provinces to issue notice, in the king's name, that any of the farmers may have Russian prisoners to work for them, and that his majesty will allow about three-pence sterling per head daily for such as are taken from him for such purpose.

In Paris the gentlemen wear their neckcloths embroidered at the ends in the colours of the national cockade, even the degraded noblesse comply with the custom, and consider it as a sort of *halter!*

In a statement of the actual and probable losses sustained by the capture of the merchant ships off Nootka Sound, it appears that the whole of the former amounts to 158,433 Spanish dollars, and the probable loss 500,000l.

Letters from the continent advise, that the wheat, barley, and rice harvests, in the southern provinces of Spain and Portugal have proved abundant, and were well got in about the 24th of July. The olives, dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, and other autumnal fruits, were in good order, and promise a plentiful crop. The silk harvest, as it is called, in the worm provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, and the district of La Mancha, was rather short, owing to the heavy rains that prevailed, with a strong S. W. wind, during the working months, whereby a number of worms perished. The provisions of all kinds were in general plentiful, and consequently cheap, oats excepted, for which there was a very smart demand at most of the ports on the Mediterranean.

A letter from Paris says, that 800,000l. worth of salt-petre is ordered to be made immediately, which is to be delivered rough in the royal arsenal. They have in Paris seventeen salt-petre works, which are governed by a company incorporated in the reign of Charles IX. and regulated by several statutes.

The king of Hungary has strictly prohibited the ladies from appearing in the catholic chapels, with either hats, feathers or garlands of flowers, as a head-dress. The queen has, on the other hand, forbid the ladies from using paint when they appear at court.

An envoy from the Belgic states arrived in town on Thursday: His business, it is reported, is to offer to the government of this country, the full possession of these states, to be vested in one of the junior branches of the royal family, with power similar to that of the Stadtholder of Holland, and to be exercised agreeably to the forms of their ancient constitution. The duke of York, it is evident, is the person alluded to in this proposition, which passed with the unanimous concurrence of the Belgic states.

The reception, and the consequences of this offer, are at present beyond the reach of speculation—On the one hand, there is no continental attainment which would be so advantageous to this country, nor one which would be ceded with more danger to France; or suffered to yield—even to the less-dreaded power of Austria.

The opposite consideration is, that our Prussian ally has promised, in the late convention, to use his influence that these provinces shall be restored to the Austrian dominion. If this treaty be violated or evaded, Leopold, it may be presumed, will return to his alliance with Russia, and in this case, the war must be renewed with accumulated horror.

Aug. 28. By letters lately arrived in France from China, no intelligence is said to have been received of M. de la Peyrouse, and it now begins to be generally imagined that he has either been cast away, or that his vessel is sunk. The years 1788 and 1789 are remarked to have been more fatal to the French navy than any of the most calamitous of the late war; and that, in this short space of time, they have lost, by accidents, sickness and shipwrecks, above 150 officers.

A report has been lately spread, that the Corsicans have offered to surrender themselves to the English, and that Paoli is at the bottom of this plot.

The dutchy of Milan appears among the foremost to emancipate herself from the imperial and papal thrones, from whence its remonstrances have been scouted. The inhabitants seem now determined to find that redress in themselves which Austria and Rome deny; they have established a militia, a council and court of justice, according to their new ideas of liberty and law; and the general opinion is, that, unless their complaints are immediately attended to by his holiness, and by the house of Austria, and the causes thereof removed, Milan will kindle a flame in the dominions of Italy which may soon spread itself throughout every province therein.

An American gentleman, who has resided at Madrid for some months past, by his frequent interviews with the Spanish minister, has given rise to an opinion that an alliance is forming between his most catholic majesty and the United States.—There are letters in town that positively assert this as a fact.

Count Woronzow, the Russian minister at this court, is among the most enlightened characters his country has ever produced. He lives much retired at his Richmond villa, and employs his leisure hours in the education of his children, and it is the general opinion of all who know him, that they could not find a better preceptor.

Aug. 31. The last letters from Spain contradict the accounts of the emperor of Morocco's assassination—though his cruelties and caprices every day subject him to such an accident. He is, however, represented as a warm friend (if such a man can be called a friend) to the English, whose cause he espouses upon every occasion.

Sept. 2. In the years 1742 and 1743, we were negotiating with Spain in a manner somewhat similar to that which engages the attention of the public at present, and the debates in and out of Parliament ran very high on the subject;—the exaministerialists and the public, insisting that we should have struck a blow at once, to revenge the insult offered—and that the blow should have been against the island of Cuba, which would, without bloodshed, have soon made us masters of the Havanna. Sir Robert Walpole endeavoured to preserve peace at all events, but war at length was the consequence.

Another expedition, like that of lord Anson's, will probably be projected, should a war take place, as it is on the western shores of Spanish America, the Spanish territories are most vulnerable, and liable to be attacked with success, and also it is the richest part of their dominions. Anson's fleet was very badly equipped, and had to pass the straits of Magellan, in the winter, of the southern side of the line, by which several misfortunes happened; and notwithstanding all those calamities, much injury was done to the Spanish trade, and their coasts in the western hemisphere kept in continual alarm.—Such mistakes will, no doubt, be avoided in all future equipments for such a voyage.

The Liegois patriots made an attack on the Troupes Executrices on the 8th instant, but were beat off with the loss of 210 killed, and a great number wounded; however the people of the whole country of Liege are firmly united, and remain in high spirits.

The patriots at Hamburg have not been behind hand in celebrating the French revolution. On the 14th ult. a grand entertainment was given by a society of gentlemen to the principal ladies, who all appeared with the national colour ribands, and the day concluded with a ball. The celebrated Klopstock, the author of the Messiah, composed two odes for the occasion, but we understand that the magistracy of that city rather discountenance their publication.

Lord Mansfield remains as he has been for some time past, universally infirm in body, but with a mind as active as in any part of his life. The French revolution is a favourite subject of his conversation, of which he never fails to express, in terms of uncommon strength and animation, his pity and his astonishment.

From the different voyages made to the South Seas, and other parts, in consequence of the encouragement given by his majesty, no less than twelve hundred new species of plants have been added to those formerly known; and every other department of natural history has received large additions. Besides this, other beneficial effects have been deduced from these voyages, such as the great improvements in nautical astronomy, which was in its infancy when the late voyages were undertaken. But a few years ago, not one sea commander in a thousand was acquainted with the lunar observations, whereas, at present it is common for the petty officers in the royal navy, as well as the masters and mates of merchantmen, to take the distance of the moon from the sun or from a star (the most delicate of all observations) with sufficient accuracy to answer every nautical purpose.

Amongst other curiosities left by the celebrated Sir Ashton Lever, is the famous Goose, whom he had taught to speak whole sentences, and to wait at table in the capacity of serving-man. This goose is now transfered with a good deal more of Sir Ashton's property to the repository of Mr. Parkinson. It is really worth while to see this animal engaged in attending on the guests. His common attitude at these times is standing, with a clean napkin thrown diagonally over his back. In his right foot he will take up a glass of wine, and drink it off; besides performing a hundred other tricks equally new and entertaining.

After all that has been said in favour of lord Dundonald's coal-tar, the demand therefor in the navy does not answer expectation. In the seaman's phrase, it is too *lean* a coat to be of much service; and experience has shewn, that, although laid on in the best manner, the bottom planks of a ship become entirely bare, even in so moderate a run as from the English Channel to Barbadoes. The tar of Carolina is infinitely preferred in the Irish ports; and in this island also, we of late give it a preference, for its stoutness and durability. The importations of this article from Norway are daily on the decline; and it now comes higher than the American tar.

There are a number of people who have somehow got it into their heads, that one object of our preparations, and consequently not the least, is the restoration of the Gallic monarch. Reports of this kind are hardly worth a serious refutation. A perfect neutrality with regard to France is the avowed system of the present administration.

Sept. 4. We informed our readers lately, that Mr. Sealator had been sent off to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, with the ultimatum of our court.—If nothing retards his return, he should be back again next Tuesday or Wednesday. The recent decision of the national assembly, and other political occurrences, have induced our ministry to terminate the present suspense without further delay. These deliberations, which occupied six private meetings of the cabinet, were brought to a final conclusion on Thursday, when Mr. Whitten (one of the newly appointed messengers) was immediately dispatched to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, with final instructions for him to take his leave of the court of Spain within twenty-four hours after the receipt of his dispatches, if he does not immediately receive unequivocal satisfaction, or has not already received such information.

The tradesmen, &c. belonging to the marquis del Campo, continue to be paid weekly; and yesterday it was strongly reported that his excellency is hourly in expectation of being recalled.