

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 24, 1796.

COPENHAGEN, September 6.

Received intelligence from Morocco, that the present sovereign had renewed the duty of 100 pistres, to be paid by each ship that enters the port of Magadore. Notwithstanding this new tax, the usual per cents for exported goods are to be paid as before.

Sept. 13. We see by the latest intelligence from Norway, that the French prizes captured by the English in the harbours of that province, and which were to be immediately restored had not yet arrived.

It is believed that several of the ships of war now lying in this road, will be detached to Norway, where they are to remain stationed during the winter.

HAMBURG, September 10.

According to letters from Basle, they expect there the Prussian colonel Peller and the baron de Walther, who are charged to enlist for the Prussian service, all the Swiss regiments discharged by France and Holland, to settle with the canton the capitulation, and to send the troops immediately to Wetel and other parts of Westphalia.

These gentlemen are charged to enlist as many more men as possible, for completing other corps of Prussian troops. It is believed that the capitulations will be settled without difficulty, and the levies very easily completed, as the population of Switzerland has considerably increased since those regiments have been discharged; besides many foreigners have emigrated, and no new recruits have been levied several years since.

BERLIN, September 17.

We hear that at the present moment the negotiations between this court and that of St. Petersburg, are carried on with more than usual activity. The Russian ambassador de Kourichoff had a private audience at Potsdam; he received and dispatched of late several couriers. It is impossible to determine how far these negotiations have a reference to the assembling of a considerable corps of Prussian troops on the frontiers of Galicia.

ANSPACH, September 7.

One of the chief motives which decided the burghers of Nuremberg to swear a league to the king of Prussia, was undoubtedly the promise made by the directing minister, baron Hardenberg, that as soon as they were subjects of Prussia, his majesty the king would not suffer any of the contending parties to march troops into their city and territory. This offer was the more enticing, because the advanced guard of general Moreau's left wing was, at the time of the surrender of that city, still approaching and no more than ten leagues distant.

Baron Hardenberg, who arrived here yesterday, is now taking the preparatory steps for the organization of the newly acquired territory. His highness the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, is also here since yesterday. He will have the command in chief of all the Prussian troops in the two marquisates, which will be reinforced with five regiments, on their march from Brandenburg.

LONDON, September 25.

Venice is incomparably the richest place in Italy. This noble city, and the islands about it, are so populous, have so many manufactures, and carry on so great a trade, that the revenue drawn from them by the state amounts annually to three millions of ducats. The entire revenue of the republic is computed at eight millions of ducats; and the annual expence does not commonly exceed half that amount; so that in peace they are constantly laying up large sums. Before the fatal war of Candia, they had in their treasury fifty millions of ducats in ready money, exclusive of a famous gold chain, to which they annually added some links, which forty porters could hardly carry, and which, on certain festivals, was extended across the square of St. Mark, for the gratification of the public.

Experiments are now making in the north of Ireland, with success, for mixing hemp and flax together in the manufacture of coarse lincens, which process will considerably lower the price of them.

Duel—A duel was fought in a field within three miles of Hamburg on the 29th ult. between lord Valentia, and Henry Gawler, Esq. They left England with their seconds and surgeons for the purpose. They fired together; Mr Gawler's fire took place. The ball entered a little above his lordship's sternum, and lodged near the neck; it was extricated on the field, and when the mail came away, he was considered to be out of danger. Lord Valentia's ball passed through Mr. Gawler's hat.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) September 6.

A person who arrived this morning from St. Pauls, shewed us letters that on Thursday evening last, the

French commandant of St. Martin's, and another French officer arrived there in a canoe from that island, being obliged to fly in consequence of the free people of colour having risen upon the French, and taken possession of a post called May Gut, where they had hoisted English colours, and that they were proceeding from thence to Great Bay, another post in the possession of the French.—It is supposed they must have been aided by the people of Anguilla.

Two French privateers have been frequently seen about this island, and it is said the island of St. Vincent is infested by no less than six.

A dreadful mortality it is said rages amongst the British seamen both at Jamaica and St. Domingo.

A report has taken place, which we hope will prove unfounded, that there has been a hurricane at Barbadoes.

Sept. 15. By a gentleman who arrived here this day from St. Bartholomews, we have a confirmation of the transactions passing at St. Martin's, as mentioned in our last Journals; with this addition that the French commandant had dispatched a vessel express to Guadaloupe for assistance. Several privateers and a great number of other vessels, chiefly under Danish colours, are daily passing between Guadaloupe and St. Bartholomews, as well as St. Thomas's, where there were lying a few days ago, two French frigates and a 50 gun ship.

It is reported that a heavy French frigate with artillery stores, artillery men and troops on board, from France, has got into Guadaloupe. The intelligence, we understand, comes via St. Thomas's.

Oct. 4. Admirals Pule and Christian, we learn, will shortly sail for England in his majesty's frigate Beaulieu. It is said they mean to stop here in their way home.

BERMUDA, October 15.

His majesty's ship Asia, captain Murray, arrived off these islands on Sunday last, from England, after a passage of seven weeks. She sent a boat on shore with letters, &c. informing that the hon. William Campbell, Esq. was passenger on board, who is to succeed his excellency James Craufurd, Esq. (our present governor,) to the government of these islands. At night a heavy gale came on with wind at east, which has continued ever since, so that she cannot get up yet. The Asia, after landing the passengers and watering, is to proceed for Halifax, to join admiral Murray's squadron.

The Asia on her passage from England, fell in with a French frigate near the Western Islands, but in chasing her, carried away her main-top-mast, which gave the frigate a chance of making her escape before a new one could be got up.

Yesterday arrived at the West End, the brig Retriever, capt. Seymour, from London, with provisions, &c. for the troops in these islands. She made the land on Sunday, but the gale also drove her again. In her came passenger captain Stokes, who is supposed to have got on board the Asia in the pilot-boat, which has not returned; the boat, with four negroes, it is hoped, is also safe.

H A L L I F A X, October 22.

Wednesday arrived here capt. Warren, in a schooner from St. John's Newfoundland, in 21 days passage. Capt. Warren informs that on his way here he touched at the Bay of Bulls; that he found that whole settlement burnt and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants who had fled to the woods, had returned, and were endeavouring to put up small huts to shelter them from the winter. Amongst the vessels destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, was a valuable brig from London, which had touched there, and had not discharged any part of her cargo. She belonged to the house of Hill & Co.

No accounts had been received at St. John's of the fleet having been at any other principal harbour of the island, or of their having done so much damage, as from their force might have been expected.—They have destroyed a number of bankers, and we do not find that they have preserved any of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. At St. John's they have been under no apprehension of an attack from them, though every measure had been taken by Sir James Wallace to give them a warm reception, should they have the folly to attempt it. Upwards of 5000 men have been embodied there for the defence of the place. Captain Warren also informs, that intelligence had been received at St. John's, that the Quebec fleet had got safely through the Straits at Belleisle. A flag of truce, with a number of persons who had been taken by the French, had arrived at St. John's. Capt. Warren further informs, that 14 days ago he spoke a Challop from Ferland, and learnt, that another vessel had arrived at an adjacent harbour, with a number of matters of vessels and others, who had been prisoners on board the admiral's ship. By this vessel they were informed, that seven sail of the fleet had gone into St. Lawrence harbour, in the bay of Placentia, and that they were expecting the return of two of their ships, which had been detached to the northward, and im-

mediately after their rejoining the fleet, it was supposed they would quit the coast. They had been into St. Pierre's and had burnt the church and government house, which had been left standing.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

We hear that captain Thompson, from Shelburne, has arrived this day, and brings intelligence, that St. John's is not destroyed, as has been reported—but that the French Squadron has taken seven sail of the Quebec fleet and destroyed the rest, except one—they have also taken and burnt an American vessel laden with flour. We give this as a creditable report.

St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A letter from which the following is an extract was yesterday received by a gentleman in this city from his correspondent at St. John's, dated October 10, 1796.

"I am sorry to inform you that captain Porte has been captured by a Squadron of French men of war, under the command of admiral Richery, which lately made their escape from Cadiz, consisting of seven sail of the line and three frigates. They appeared off this harbour early in the morning of the 11th ult. and had they then made an attempt on this place I have no doubt they would have carried it, which I am happy to say, should they now attack it, they would fail therein, as I think we are now in a pretty good state of defence.—The writer proceeds to state, that on the appearance of the fleet an immediate embargo was laid on all vessels and boats—that a total stagnation of business had in consequence ensued, but which was immediately expected to be revived.—That the French fleet had been off and landed troops at Bull's Bay (as before stated, in our former accounts) had also gone down the Labradore coast, burning and destroying several ports, and considerable property—and by taking that route, had intercepted the Quebec fleet of eleven sail off the Straits of Belleisle, seven of which they had captured. That as the fleet had not been seen or heard of since, no further attempts were expected.

Captain Thompson, by whom the above intelligence was received, has stated verbally, that about 100 sail of square rigged vessels, and 200 sail of fishing sloops were lying embargued at St. John's—that the British naval force consisted of the Romney of 50 guns, admiral Sir J. Wallace—the Venus and Mercury frigates of 32 guns each, and the Shark and Fury sloops of war—that a considerable number of the prisoners from the Quebec fleet had been liberated and sent into different parts in small vessels taken on the coast, who spoke highly of the humane treatment received from admiral Richery, and the other officers. The French fleet was stated to be abundantly supplied with provisions; but the seamen so miserably clad, that they took the sails of the different vessels they destroyed, and immediately cut them up into articles of wearing apparel.

St. JOHN'S, November 16.

On Sunday last arrived in this city, captain Luke Codwige, of the brig Glasgow, belonging to this port; captain Codwige, with the six following matters of vessels, B. Huggins, G. Byrne, J. Snell, J. Boyd, of Philadelphia, Z. Hunt, of Providence, (R. I.) and J. Mayhew, of Boston, abandoned their vessels in consequence of the cruel treatment they received from the French, and made their escape from Leogane on the night of the 28th September last, on board the ship Unton, Samuel Davis, master, in which they arrived at Rhode-Island.

Capt. Boyd died soon after they left Leogane. Captain Davis had his cargo taken from him, and regained his vessel by giving security to return her, if she should be condemned. They gave him eighty dollars to lay in provisions, &c. but took it from him afterwards for port charges; and also obliged him to make good a bad debt they had contracted in the sale of his cargo.

Captain Davis is entitled to great applause, for carrying off from a tedious and irksome confinement so many of his countrymen, at the utmost danger of his life, as the French suspecting he would attempt it, threatened to hang him. Capt. Davis effected his laudable purpose in the night.

Captain Codwige has headed us his protest, which we will publish to-morrow. It is a narrative of insult, injustice and wanton barbarity.

Captain King of this port, who was carried into Leogane, made a protest before a French notary, who, as soon as he received payment for it, took it away again.

PITTSBURG, November 12.

From Niagara we learn, that the packet arrived there from Kingston, in that province, the 24th October, with dispatches containing information that the French with seven sail of the line, and 3000 troops, had taken possession of the island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Our informant left Montreal