

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1960.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 5, 1784.

LEGHORN, April 21.

WE are informed by several letters, that the armament of the bey of Tunis, consisting of 16 ships, as well galleys as chebecs, put to sea a few days ago in search of the Venetians. A report prevails, that those Barbarian corsairs have already taken four Venetian ships returning from the Levant; and four others of the same nation, not knowing of the declaration of war, have been seized and carried into the ports of the African regency. The king of Naples, the pope, and in general all the catholic states in the south of Europe, have declared themselves in favour of the Venetians. The time is doubtless approaching, when these ferocious pirates, who now infest our seas, will undergo the punishment justly due to their languinary politics.

PARIS, April 29. We have accounts from Dijon, that on the 25th, Mr. Morveau and the abbe Chassier went up in a gondola fixed to an air balloon, and in twenty minutes were out of sight; they were again seen in about an hour after they went up, but since that have not been either seen, nor had any account of them arrived on the 29th, at the departure of the post. All Dijon are uneasy at the fate of these aerial travellers.

MAY 4. According to the last letters from Germany, they are apprehensive of seeing the flames of war break out in some part of that extensive empire. The same letters add, that they are to proceed, next summer, to the election of a ninth elector. The candidates who are most likely to be invested with that eminent dignity are, their serene highnesses the duke of Wurtemberg and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. The public papers have announced, near two years ago, that the august head of the empire and the king of Prussia intend to support the first of these princes, when this grand affair comes on.

MAY 6. It is reported, that on the day that the son of the king of Denmark began to share the government with the king his father, an arrest was issued by the council of state, which establishes the memory of Brand and Struensee.

MAY 7. It is said, that our court has proposed to the states general to borrow, in Holland, eighty millions, at four per cent. under the guarantee of their high mightnesses. This loan is intended to pay off the debts occasioned by the last war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12. Notwithstanding what the foreign papers have pretended to foretell would be the consequences of the late arrangement with Russia among the people of this capital, yet the tranquillity of this city is not the least disturbed: the inhabitants are busy in rebuilding the houses destroyed by the fires in 1782, and various embellishments are ordered by government. The grand vizier is at his own expence constructing a fountain, which will be both useful and ornamental to this capital. Several plans are under consideration of the divan for economy. The grand signior is enriching the public library with translations of many good foreign books, particularly those which treat of policy and trade; this library is already very rich in Arabian, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts: the sultan is endowed with a superior understanding, which has given him a turn for very different studies than what most of his predecessors pursued, and is fully convinced, that a people to be happy should be intelligent. The printing house, which has been shut up since the death of Ibrahim Effendi, is opened by order of the present sultan.

COPENHAGEN, April 27. Three hundred ships of different nations arrived in the Sound the 23d and 24th, from the North Sea.

FRANKFORT, April 30. The abbe Barthelon has lately made some experiments on the productions of the vegetable world with electric machines, and declares, in a memoir presented to the academy of sciences at Paris a few days ago, that feeds electrified grow quicker in a duplicate proportion than those which have not received the stroke. He further insists that the smells, tastes, and even colours of plants are in a very remarkable degree improved by electricity.

L O N D O N, May 2.

Extra of a letter from Simsbury, in Shetland, April 20.

"We had here a most singular appearance on the 16th current. About 12 o'clock we observed a double circle round the sun; the two circles coincided above the sun, and were very luminous, so as to dazzle the eyes; the greater circle was also very luminous in the lower part, so as almost to equal the brightness of the sun itself. In the S. E. and S. W. quarters, parts of rainbows became visible; had each of them been complete, they would have terminated in the N. E. and N. W. quarters. In the north part of the hemisphere, above 60 degrees above the horizon, and directly opposite to the sun, there appeared a luminous point, which soon extended, and became three circles intersecting each other; one of these was quite complete, and terminated in the body of the sun, passing through the circles formerly mentioned, which surrounded the sun, and was there very luminous; the other two were only parts of circles, about 90 degrees of one and 60 of the other appearing; had they been complete, they would have touched the horizon, one in the east and the other in the west; these were of a bright white, and about the breadth of a rainbow. These appearances continued for about an hour, the day serene and calm, sky very clear, the thermometer about 55 degrees in the shade."

MAY 16. General Sir Guy Carleton is going out, with his suit, to the viceroyship of British America, of which Quebec is declared the seat of government; the countries of Nova-Scotia and Canada, are to be divided into several provinces; the hon. Henry Edward Fox, and Thomas Mulgrave, are already named to command over two of them, one of which to reside at St. John's, and the other at Halifax. William Smith, Esq; late chief justice of New-York, is named secretary to the viceroy, and will accompany his excellency Sir Guy to Quebec.

A treaty has been some time negotiating between the sovereigns of Great Britain and Spain, for the cession of Gibraltar, in exchange for the immensely valuable island of Porto Rico, together with the provinces of East and West-Florida; and, it is added, that the losses of the loyalists are to be repaired by ample provisions for them in these large and profitable surrenders from the Spanish monarchy.

It was currently reported yesterday, at the court end of the town, that the French and Dutch had joined in an expedition, which was kept a profound secret, but which it is conjectured, is destined for our settlements in India. It was at the same time rumoured, that four East-Indiamen, homeward bound, had fallen into the enemy's hands.

The following blunder, in the true Irish style, we can assure our readers, is faithfully copied from the Dublin Evening Post of the 8th current —

Dublin, May 8. By to-morrow's packet, which arrived this afternoon, it appears that Mr. Fox has a majority of 136.

MAY 17. A letter from Lisbon says, that two American gentlemen are arrived there, in order to settle with that court a treaty of amity and commerce, in which is to be one article, that for corn and flour, the Americans shall not be obliged to barter for the produce of that country, but shall be paid for their cargoes in cash, and that no corn vessel shall be stopped for having Portuguese money on board; and as soon as this treaty is agreed to, the Americans will supply them with as much corn and flour as they can want. The same letter says, that several Portuguese families are going to reside at Philadelphia during the summer season.

On Friday last a committee of the gentlemen interested in the West-Indies waited on the marquis de Bouille, and, after a proper compliment being paid, to which a handsome answer was returned, presented to him a sword, the order of St. Spirit, and epaulettes, all made of polished steel, in the most elegant taste, and highest style of workmanship.

At Glanford, in Norfolk, an apprentice to a shoemaker was lately cut for the stone. He had 30 stones taken away, weighing two ounces and a half. He was confined only six days, and is now to far recovered as to follow his business.

MAY 19. The duke of Portland's family, and the house of Cavendish, may be considered as those who have been the greatest sufferers by elections. The former is said to have spent £200,000, the latter are, on the present general election, above £70,000 out of pocket.

On the 25th ult. the troops of the three powers that have occupied the city of Geneva, under the pretext of guaranteeing its constitution, departed from the territories of the republic, in consequence of an application from the new government, stating that their presence was no longer necessary. The king of France wrote a letter on the occasion to the synods and council.

Extra of a letter from Paris by yesterday's mail.

"The company in this city is at present exceedingly brilliant, the king of Sweden being now arrived, which has drawn all the nobility and gentry back to the metropolis, though the fine weather had carried many of them to their chateaux in the country. The duke de Chartres returned this day from London, and went directly to the Swedish ambassador's hotel, where the sovereign of that nation is now lodged, having politely refused to be accommodated at one of the king's apartments. The emperor of Germany will soon be here; he will also reside at the hotel of the count de Mercy Argenteau, the imperial minister. The court will be in gala on Sunday, and the royal visitors will be present: there will be another sumptuous one when the emperor arrives. Her Most Christian Majesty is again pregnant."

The French have far outdone our ministers in offering such terms of trade with their islands in the West-Indies to America, as will ensure them every commercial benefit which can be expected from an intercourse with those states.

Extra of a letter from Dundee, May 10.

"The trade of this place is so much revived since the peace as can hardly be conceived. The American, Dutch, and Irish vessels, frequent this port a good deal. The quantity of shipping employed from hence this year is already much greater than ever was conceived. A new woollen cloth manufactory is just now established, which promises great advantage."

Extra of a letter from Frankfurt, April 23.

"Politicians, whose fertile genius and warm imaginations delight in putting the universe in combustion, pretend that a storm is gathering at a distance, the explosion of which will, before long, spread desolation in more than one country of Europe. The equilibrium, so difficult to be preserved among the great powers, is, it is said, ready to be broken. The political world is

in a moment of convulsion, that requires rapid and combined efforts on the part of the potentates in maintaining the balance between their neighbours; whence it is foreseen, that the present tranquillity will not be of any long duration. Without adopting altogether such melancholy ideas, we may venture to say, that they do not appear quite destitute of foundation; we know that several princes of Germany are recruiting with much activity; and we moreover learn, by a channel we may depend on, that the king of Prussia has ordered all the fortifications of the places in Silesia to be repaired immediately. To this we may also add, that there are immense orders for grain in Poland, given by the merchants of Dantzic and Elbing. If all this is not the result of a combination of some grand project, we must own, at least, that here is matter sufficient for the political speculation of idlers, who, from their fireside, decide the fate of empires.

It was very publicly reported this morning in town, that the definitive treaty between England and Holland was signed at Paris, on Saturday evening last, by Mr. Haie, the British plenipotentiary for the time being, and the two Dutch ministers on the part of the United Provinces.

According to letters from Bengal, the Danes have lately established a new settlement on the eastern bank of the Malveira branch of the river Ganges, under a grant from the great mogul, to whom the king of Denmark sent an ambassador for this purpose, and who is still resident at the city of Delhi. The new fort is called Frederickbourg, and a number of settlers are gone to people it from Alsineur, chiefly out of the duchy of Holstein, where the inhabitants are more numerous than in Denmark. They have garrisoned it by thirty European soldiers from the settlement of Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel. This new territory being so high up the river, near 200 miles from Calcutta, renders it in some part inconvenient; but the difficulties are surmounted by the great appearance of profit, from its being in the heart of the country where the traffic with the natives is much more considerable than on the sea coast.

MAY 20. It is certainly a truth that Mr. Fox, who all of a sudden became unpopular, is all of a sudden become a favourite again with the people. It is a maxim in the politics of this country to make a god of the leader of the country party. There is not a more persevering man upon earth than this same Charles James Fox.

According to letters from Copenhagen, the queen dowager repairs to the castle of Dixelmes in the duchy of Holstein, with which the king has lately presented her; with the liberty of selling it, or making a gift according to her own pleasure. The late ordinance has dissolved the boards of commerce, admiralty, and finance, which will be a great saving to the Danish nation. And the council of five are for the future to have the sole direction of affairs. The prince royal, though only seventeen, is now the prime and officiating minister of Denmark.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Antwerp, to his friend in London.

"Of all the princes in Europe, none seem more readily to promote the happiness of their subjects than the emperor. In all his schemes and projects he is cautious and deliberate, but resolute and persevering: he seems determined to restore Antwerp to its ancient splendour, when it was the emporium of the European continent, though lately celebrated only for its convents and nunneries, its pictures, tapestry, and thread lace shops, &c. About 200 years since, the Dutch taking advantage of the weakness in the Austrian government, sunk several large ships, laden with stores, in the mouth of the Scheldt, the river which comes up to this city; and in 1585 they built Fort Lillo, as if to support their intention of carrying all the trade of Antwerp to Amite dam; opposite to Lillo the emperor is raising Fort Joseph. The Dutch will in all probability pay for their former treachery and cruelty to the inhabitants of Antwerp, who were their confederates in the cause of liberty. Several eminent traders and merchants arrive in this city daily to settle in it."

Extra of a letter from Corrado Martens, to Messrs. Baitur, Forlin, and Co. of London, dated Venice, April 21.

"I congratulate you on the agreeable news received on Monday last from Zante, that the ship Great Dutchess of Tuscany is recovered from those villains who had got possession of her, by the good management of Mr. Sargent, the English consul at Zante. Those pirates had carried the vessel into a creek, on the opposite side of the town of Zante, and dispatched one of their comrades to engage sailors; but the consul hearing of it, and having some suspicion, three stout Zantiots, dressed like sailors, accompanied by some light soldiers, were sent round, got on board, and mastered the other two villains before they could set fire to the ship; for which purpose, it is said, one was in to give the sign, by stamping with his foot, who was luckily shot in the thigh and fell, and then the rest were secured. The captain's wife and two children, as also a few passengers on board, were found safe and well. The villains were all immediately shot, and their heads cut off and stuck on three poles."

The above ship was valued at 70,000 pounds, and the cargo had not been much damaged by the renegades on board, when she was retaken, which is a fortunate circumstance for the underwriters at Lloyd's, the risk being thought so desperate, that 70 per cent. pre-

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