

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1785.

INSPRUCK, September 22.

OR this week past the mountain of St. Martin has presented us with a most tremendous as well as destructive prospect: the forest which covers it has taken fire, and notwithstanding every effort to extinguish it, burns with the greatest violence; some thousands of persons are employed to cut off the communication of the flames, which have already consumed upwards of 30,000 cords of wood.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21. It is currently reported here, that his Prussian majesty has refused the imperial request the liberty of marching through any part of the dominions in their route to the Low Countries.

ELBING, Oct. 18. The Dutch vessels which lately fled from hence struck their own colours previous to their leaving the harbour, and hoisted those of the Prussian Eagle: A practice which will become very common if a war goes on between the republic of Holland and the emperor.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20. We are now entirely under the Prussian government, having upwards of 6000 troops garrisoned within the city, and two regiments of dragoons quartered in an adjacent hamlet, to watch the motions of the Dutch, who have a large army at Zeeb, which is within four hours march of this city. The pavement on the quay is being taken up, and the engineers work day and night in raising batteries, which are now nearly completed. Forges are erecting near the platform on which the guns (48 pounders) are placed, for the purpose of firing red hot balls into the Dutch ships, should they venture up the Scheldt to attack the

LONDON, November 2.

The Dutch are at present in a very critical situation. The firm hope was in the assistance of France; but seems to have ended in disappointment.

Extract of a letter from Dover, October 30. A gentleman landed this morning from the ship, who is set off for Bristol, where he is going on agency business of no small import. This gentleman left Paris on Wednesday, at which time it was reported a war between the emperor and the Prussians was inevitable. France negotiates for them; she assists them; at present all the other powers of Europe are neutral.

A very extraordinary rumour has been circulated, concerning an alliance between France, Prussia, and the emperor, for the purpose of annihilating the Dutch as an independent people, and dividing their dominions among these three potentates.

Notwithstanding this, and the desire which it is natural for an Englishman to possess, that a nation may be punished for their recent conduct, this country, and sufficiently humbled, it is to be supposed that the cabinet of St. James's will preserve an unconcerned neutrality, while a contest is forming by France, Prussia, and the emperor, to divide the Dutch possessions between them. Such a partition, if we can suppose it to be made, is in the first place a violation of justice, in the second place must excite the jealousy of Holland in a particular manner. For, if such combinations are permitted to be formed, they will strengthen themselves by age, and what security has Great Britain that one day or other she may not fall a sacrifice to their usurpation. Nor will the other powers view the measure in a light less obnoxious.

Mean time preparations for war are conducted on all sides with great activity and dispatch; ships are being sent, and armies marching to lay hold of the Dutch possessions. The interruption of winter, however, has retarded many of their operations, even if a war was already formally declared. The effect of the late reports has been to lower the French funds considerably; they have tumbled more than ours every day regularly since the first rumour—let us put this circumstance in the same paragraph with another, France having refused to assist Holland, which is generally reported and believed, and then what says the politician?

Some of the mercantile part of the political world see much good to this country from opening the trade. It will, say they, double the profits arising from our exportation in that quarter, by doubling the exports. But the emperor, by his last edict, has endeavoured to prevent this, as he has forbidden the importation of English hard ware into any part of his dominions.

It is generally thought the French will not interfere in the Continental war, nor will we do not: they lie by for better game, and are preparing for it.

Some of the foreign prints give out, that in case a declaration takes place between the emperor

and the Dutch, his majesty of Prussia will take an active part in favour of the latter, and that his troops will be headed by prince Henry.

Orders have been sent out to Madras to bring Sir John Burgoyne to a court martial.

Nov. 5. We have certain intelligence that the emperor has appointed to be at Brussels on the 10th of this month; which is Wednesday next.

Extract of a letter from Blois in France, October 31.

"All France are of opinion, that the peace between her and England will not last long. The most intelligent say, that war cannot but almost instantly break out in the East Indies."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, October 26.

"The imperial court is, as we understand, now busied in transmitting manifestoes to all the powers with whom they are in alliance, and dispatching circular letters to all the princes of the empire, advising them of the insult committed by order of the States General, and of his intentions consequent thereof. General de Reidsmont goes immediately to Antwerp with 6000 men."

If the long exploded doctrine, the balance of power in Europe, to preserve which chimera the nation was first saddled with the funded debt, was unhappily to prevail, and the German connexion was suffered again to prove a curse to this country, all the eloquence of Mr. Pitt will not prevent him from feeling the censure of every good Englishman; for, our correspondent observes, this insular country has in fact less to do with the balance of Germany, than with the balance of the moon, and its influence over the ocean.

It is said that more money has been remitted to England from Switzerland within these last three months, than for a long period before. Our funds are the securities in which the money has been invested. And in all probability most of it was a transfer from the bank of Amsterdum, from which many more deposits may be expected.

Nov. 13. It must give pleasure to every friend to his country, to find, that the cabinet are unanimous in their determination respecting Ireland, and that those determinations all go upon the upright and sagacious system of equitable concession, and exact equality. Such as bests a kingdom, now precisely understood to be a regal dispensance only, and not a national one.

The idea, which has long been prevalent of the disorders in Ireland, having been the creature of foreign money principally, is now not unlikely to be brought home to two or three individuals. Some intercepted letters of such a treasonable drift, have fallen into the possession of government.

Before we paragraph the Dutch so severely, and for the faults they have committed, endeavour to depress the protestant interest in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiss, says a correspondent, to advert to the conduct of the emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a single ship of war, and his subjects possessing very few trading ships, did not the emperor formally accede to the armed neutrality, and publish his manifestoes? Has not the emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived against our East-India company, and given all possible encouragement to trade to the East-Indies under the imperial flag, in which, to the disgrace of themselves, several merchants in London are considerable adventurers? Was not the imperial flag hoisted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ships come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the sanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandestinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the queen of France, generally speaking, rule the councils of that nation? and how is she related to the emperor? or have they had any serious quarrel? Is England, and is Prussia to remain inactive, and suffer the emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for such an event, the protestant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland should not be managed in such a way. England, Prussia, and Holland, united, may still bid defiance to all the machinations that may be set on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honest John Bull, open your eyes, and see the danger, before it is too late.

Yesterday lord George Gordon attended the Dutch ambassador to St. James's dressed in a great coat, with a large belt slung over his shoulder, and in that a broad sword, and a Dutch cockade in his hat; upon coming at the bottom of the stairs, he there halted until the ambassador returned, when he drew his sword and saluted the ambassador, declaring at the same time, that he would protect to

the utmost of his power, the Dutch protestants and their interest.

WHITEHAVEN, November 9.

The Irish congress met in the exhibition room, in William Street, Dublin, on Monday the 25th ult. From the papers on both sides of the question, it appears that out of one hundred and twenty who accepted the delegation, only thirty six attended. Their debates are a profound secret, no person whatever being admitted within the door, which was kept locked all the time of their meeting. They continued sitting the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. and then adjourned till the 20th of January. The following were published on Wednesday last, as their resolves.

WILLIAM SHARMAN, Esq; President, in the chair.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the people, in the largest sense of that word, have an undoubted right to state their grievances, to petition for a redress of them, and to propose remedies for the same, with that reference which is due to the legislature, and with that firmness which belongs to the people.

*Resolved unanimously*, That this right belongs to the people, with peculiar extent and energy on the subject of parliamentary reform; seeing that such defect, as that now complained of in the legislature, is incapable of remedy but through the exertion of the people, and, if not remedied, would destroy their share in the legislature, and of course the balance and freedom of the constitution.

*Resolved unanimously*, That, to combat this evil, the people have a right to confer with each other, the better to digest such mode of redress as they may wish to recommend to parliament; and that that method of conferring, which most conduces to just investigation, and is least subject to disorder, is best.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the meeting, in one place, of persons selected by the people for that purpose, in preference to the meeting in multitudes, at various and distant places is obviously most conducive to record and sound decision.

*Resolved unanimously*, That a reform in the representation of the people in parliament, is indispensably necessary.

*Resolved unanimously*, That we esteem it fortunate, that in this great pursuit there is no competition of interest between the sister nations of Great-Britain and Ireland, but, that on the contrary, a reform of parliament is equally desired in each kingdom, by the wisest and honestest men in both.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the appointment of this assembly by the people, and the steps they have taken from time to time on this subject, have been constitutional, and calculated to procure the aid and co-operation of the legislature in this salutary work.

*Resolved unanimously*, That this assembly do hereby address the counties, counties of cities, and great towns, who have not yet been represented therein, recommending it to each of them respectively to elect delegates for that purpose, before the 11th of January next, and do exhort them, as they respect their own consistency—as they wish for the success of a parliamentary reform—and as they tender the perpetual liberty and prosperity of their country—to seize this opportunity of effecting that great and necessary confirmation of the constitution.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy president, William Sharmman, Esq; for his very upright, able, and spirited conduct in the chair.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy member, John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq; for acting as secretary, and for his proper conduct and attention to this assembly.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the several resolutions entered into by this assembly, be printed in the public papers.

*Resolved unanimously*, That this assembly adjourn to the 20th day of January next, then to meet in Dublin.

W. SHARMAN, President.  
J. T. ASHENHURST, Sec.

It is the general opinion of Dublin, that the congress have adjourned, to meet no more. Th only two papers in that city which are not styled *patriotic*, have thrown an infinite deal of ridicule on the meeting, which is represented as the most shabby that ever was collected. The following are amongst many others on that subject.

"The contempt in which the late William-Street meeting is held, cannot be more strongly manifested than by the members in general of it, declining to give a list and the names to the public of the delegates who attended the 25th ult.—An idea is got a-