(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2171.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1788.

LONDON, *May* 14.

THE emperor of Morocco is vigorouſly recruiting his cavalry with Chriſtian ſlaves, and augmenting his fleet of rovers; one of which, in February laſt, took a rich Sallee prize. He has ſignified his royal intention, in caſe of a war with England, to lay a freſh tax upon the Jews.

When his Imperial majeſty of Morocco declares war, he has a "*Juego de Cannas*," which is a ſpecies of tournament ſomewhat like the Ludus Trojanus of ancient Rome. He can bring about 100,000 horſe and foot into the field, but they are by no means ſkilful in the ſcience of war. His will is an abſolute law—the *ſic volo! ſic jubeo!*—and all muſt obey it, mild or rigorous, conſtitutional or arbitrary.

May 16. Whatever appearances there may be of a general war, from the active exertions making in Spain, yet it may be depended on, that if adminiſtration conceived any apprehenſions of a diſturbance in the tranquillity of its own affairs, reductions would hardly have been made of the military both in England and Ireland. If Spain oppoſes the Ruſſian fleet it muſt be from that policy which may be deemed both prudent and wiſe, to prevent a very ambitious maritime power from forming ſettlements in the Mediterranean, and becoming, in the courſe of time, a more troubleſome viſitor in that ſea than any of the neighbouring Mahometans.

Letters from the continent by the laſt mail aſſured, that the famous Paul Jones, who is at preſent at Copenhagen, has made an offer of his ſervices to the empreſs of Ruſſia, which has been accepted. He is engaged on a very advantageous footing, and it is ſuppoſed will command a diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet. Admiral Greig has not been conſulted in this matter; and if he ſhould be diſguſted with his aſſociate, then the Ruſſian fleet will atchieve no great exploits in the Levant. The French ambaſſador at the court of Denmark has taken great notice of Jones. He introduced him to all the foreign miniſters at Copenhagen; but, when he brought him to Mr. Elliot, the Britiſh envoy, Mr. Elliot refuſed to ſee him. Mr. Elliot met the French ambaſſador the next day, and ſaid, "When your excellency will honour me with a viſit in good company, I ſhall be proud to receive it; but with ſuch a companion you muſt ever expect to be denied"

May 17 By a letter from Hambro', dated the 2d of May, we learn, that the king of Sweden has given orders for immediately equipping ten ſail of the line, and a number of frigates and ſmall veſſels, the whole amounting to twenty-two ſail, which are to put to ſea from Carlſuroone by the beginning of June—they are to take on board 8000 troops, and proviſions for ſeveral months; their deſtination is yet a ſecret, but not ſuppoſed to be againſt the Turks, with whom they have been in amity a number of years.

May 20. A valuable copper mine has been diſcovered on the eſtate of colonel Richard Martin, in Eyre-Connaught, in Ireland, the vein of which is found to extend to a very great length and of a conſiderable breadth. A quantity of ore has been tranſmitted to a manufactory in Liverpool, for a trial, and an eſtimate returned, that the ore will produce a neat profit per ton of nine pounds ſterling.—What renders the above promiſing mine of ſo much conſequence to its proprietor, is its vicinity to the great lake Corib, that empties itſelf into the ſea at Galway, and which will, of courſe, render the carriage of the ore cheap and convenient.

Laſt Friday evening, a man in Whitecroſs-ſtreet, who had loſt money by lottery inſurance, drank, "to drown ſorrow," 14 glaſſes of brandy; the conſequence was, he fell into convulſions, and his life was deſpaired of. A woman, at the ſame time, elated with ſucceſs by inſurance, drank gin out of a teapot, till ſhe fell into the fire, and muſt inevitably have been burnt, had not inſtantaneous aſſiſtance prevented it. A chimney ſweeper's boy ſuffered a tooth to be extracted from his mouth to inſure a ticket; he got two guineas; but as he was coming out of the lottery office, a fellow ſnatched the money from him; a porter ſtopt the thief and recovered the caſh, but at the corner of a ſtreet, he ſlipped away from the boy, and the poor lad hanged himſelf next day. A gentleman's ſervant in Charlotte-ſtreet broke the knees of his maſter's horſe in *pidgeoning* an office; the horſe coſt thirty guineas at Tatterſals; the ſervant eloped. The pernicioufneſs of gaming was held in ſuch deteſtation by that arch impoſter Mahomet, that he prohibited it expreſsly in the Koran, as *a ſtep to every ſpecies of vice!*

May 27. The Spaniſh ſquadron which lately put to ſea from Cadiz, under the command of Don Emanuel de Cordova, nephew to the commander in chief of that name, and which was, by the laſt accounts, cruiſing off or near Cape St. Vincent's, conſiſted of the following ſhips of the line and frigates:—el. Magnificente, la Caſtillune, el. Fierno, of 70 guns each, la Dragon, la Sirena, el Puderaeſa, of 60 guns each, frigates, la Venus of 38, la Mercura 36, la San Miguel 30, la Santa Clara 26, and three gallies.

The ſhips of the line which the Spaniards have ready at Cadiz, and are ſaid to be arming at this time, are, one of 96, one of 80, eight of 70, and four of 60 guns—ſeveral of theſe are new ſince the laſt war.

A butcher in the borough, who lately purchaſed a poney brought from America, only twelve hands and an half high, has engaged, for 100 guineas, to ride the ſame 100 miles in twelve hours; which bet ſeveral gentlemen have accepted of, and he is to ſtart within a month, play or pay.

May 30 A few weeks ſince, a violent affray happened in the 18th regiment, ſtationed at Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel between major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the regiment at the time, and captain de Lancey, an American gentleman belonging to the ſame corps.

When they met at the ground, captain de Lancey made a moſt extraordinary declaration, viz. "That major Chapman might fire if he thought proper; but, for his part, he was reſolved not to diſcharge his piſtol, until the muzzle of it touched the major's breaſt." To which the major replied, "That he had expected, when he came there, to decide their differences upon the point of honour, that it was to be with a *gentleman*, and not an *aſſaſſin*;" at the ſame inſtant, he threw away his piſtols, and left the ground with his ſecond.

His majeſty was ſo much offended with the conduct of captain de Lancey, that he has commanded his name to be ſtruck out of the army liſt for ever; and he has likewiſe ordered, that the major ſhould be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer: We preſume on the principle, that a ſubaltern may be replaced in the ſervice, without any material injury to the public, but a commanding officer cannot.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) June* 14.

By a gentleman from St. Domingo we learn, that, about three weeks ago, as a ſmall Spaniſh ſloop was lying under Cape Altavella, near the Friar's Rocks, on the coaſt of Hiſpaniola, an Engliſh built brigantine, crowded with men, mounting ten carriage guns and a number of ſwivels, beat up under her ſtern a little before ſun-ſet; but, getting into ſhoal water, ſhe ſuddenly hove to, and ſent a boat with armed men to board the ſloop; the captain of which obſerving that his intended viſitors were in a ſtate of hoſtile preparations, inſtantly ſlipped his cable, made ſail, and ran into ſhoal water; upon which ſeveral ſhots were fired at him from the brig; but night coming on, the Spaniſh captain made his eſcape, his veſſel being a faſt ſailer, and himſelf well acquainted with the navigation of the coaſt. Before the ſloop was out of ſight, the boat's crew belonging to the brig boarded a ſmall Spaniſh ſchooner, and carried her off. Our informant adds, that the brig carried a blue flag at her enſign ſtaff, beſpangled with ſtars, and to all appearance was an American pirate.

Nothing could have been more impolitic than the aſſiſtance which, during the laſt war between the Muſcovites and the Turks, we afforded to the former. Every advantage which they obtained tended to diminiſh our commerce with Turkey, and increaſe their deſire of obtaining countries, which would afford them a ready communication with every quarter of the world, and enable them to increaſe their trade at the expence of that of Great-Britain.

Had gratitude, for the aſſiſtance which ſhe received from Great-Britain, actuated the ſubſequent conduct of the Czarina, it might have induced government to continue its good offices in the hope of acquiring an ally; but when it is evident that, inſtead of gaining a friend, we ſhould be ſtrengthening the hands of an enemy, good policy bids us leave an ungrateful woman to experience her own weakneſs.

The edict in favour of the proteſtants meets with a great deal of oppoſition in France, from the magiſtrates and ſome of the dignified clergy. One biſhop in particular (of Rochelle) has evinced a degree of intolerant bigotry proportioned to the ignorance of the 12th or 13th century, in a charge which he has given to the clergy of his dioceſe not to marry the proteſtants. He has, however, been ſummoned to court, to give an account of his conduct.

June 21. Advices by the packet fully confirm the intelligence ſome time ago received by the Henniker, Harriſon, from Gibraltar, of the diſaffection of the emperor of Morocco to the Britiſh intereſts; the barbarian having gone to every extremity with that garriſon, ſhort of actual hoſtilities, which he will be cautious how he attempts, while he recollects that two or three Engliſh frigates could deſtroy his whole deſpicable navy of row-boats.

MONTEGO-BAY, *(Jamaica) July* 5.

As counterfeit half-joes are now in circulation about Kingſton, we think it our duty to put the public upon their guard in this reſpect, againſt impoſition: They are dated 1772, are of a large diameter and much thicker than the real coin, weigh about 8 penny weights 18 grains; and the word REX is by far too much elevated above the ſurface. They are chiefly compoſed of copper, finely gilt, may be intrinſically worth ten or twelve ſhillings, but are ſo indifferently executed as to be liable to detection upon the moſt curſory ſurvey

BOSTON, *July* 31.

According to an accurate account, the amount of the exports from this port, the laſt year, was £.345,146 15 4. eſtimated at the value the articles bore at the time of exportation. The articles of pot and pearl aſhes amounted to above 30,000l. and New-England rum to above 43,000l.

ALBANY, *July* 28.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young man (a private in general Harmar's corps) of regular diſcernment, and a ſhare of literature which might do honour to many poſſeſſed of commiſſions; dated Fort Harmar, May 8th.

"On the 27th day of February laſt a ſubaltern, ſerjeant, and corporal, with ſixteen privates, among whom was myſelf, were ordered out on command into the Indian country, being ſent for by the king of the Delawares—It is ſeventy miles from this place to their encampment, and we were three days and an half in performing the march. We were to return the next day, but king Pipes requeſted the officer to leave a young man with him two days longer, when he deſigned to viſit Fort Harmar, with a party of his nation, for trade. The officer appointed myſelf and another to draw lots, neither of us chuſing to remain in the hands of the ſavages—The lot fell upon me, and I tarried, and was in their hands four days before they with me reached this poſt—they uſed me very tenderly and with much kindneſs A few days ſubſequent to this I was again ordered out to accompany a party of Wyandots and Delawares; was with them twenty days, and treated very decently, though I had no uſe for my tongue. Soon after, myſelf and one other went with another party of Delawares and Wyandots, eighty miles up the Muſkingum.—Theſe fellows had a great plenty of liquors, and kept moſt of the time drunk, which made them very quarrelſome, and abuſive to us; but the ſquaws hid their arms, and protected us; we were with them eleven days; and on their return they requeſted that I might be ſent out with them again; but, on my repreſentation of their treatment, the commanding officer of the garriſon refuſed to give them any more men for ſuch purpoſes. There are now here a number of Delawares trading very peaceable."

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 8.

IN CONVENTION, at POUGHKEEPSIE, *State of* NEW-YORK, *July* 26, 1788.

(CIRCULAR)

SIR,

WE, the members of the convention of this ſtate, have deliberately and maturely conſidered the conſtitution propoſed for the United States. Several articles in it appear ſo exceptionable to a majority of us, that nothing but the fulleſt confidence of obtaining a reviſion of them by a general convention, and an invincible reluctance to ſeparating from our ſiſter ſtates, could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to ratify it, without ſtipulating for previous amendments. We all unite in opinion, that ſuch a reviſion will be neceſſary to recommend it to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of our conſtituents.

We obſerve that amendments have been propoſed and are anxiouſly deſired by ſeveral of the ſtates, as well as by this—and we think it of great importance that effectual meaſures be immediately taken for calling a convention, to meet at a period not far remote; for, we are convinced that the apprehenſions and diſcontents which thoſe articles occaſion cannot be removed or allayed, unleſs an act to provide for it, be among the firſt that ſhall be paſſed by the new congreſs.