(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2181.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1788.

BENGAL, *(East-Indies.)*

TIPPOO has declared war against the king of Travencore, our ally; and if we must assist him, Tippoo, we expect, will bring the French on his part.

A private letter from Madras to this place mentions, "That general Sir Archibald Campbell, not having received any satisfactory answer respecting the armaments of Tippoo, has issued orders for the troops to be encamped after the monsoon, and that 10,000 men shall be in readiness as a detachment to watch the motions of Tippoo's army.

"A new foundery for printing types has been lately established here, at which they cast letters in the Persian and Gentoo, as well as European characters."

PETERSBURGH, *July* 11.

It was on the 7th that count d'Apraxin arrived from the army with the first news of the victory over the captain pacha. The empress, as a mark of her joy, invited him to dine at the table with her, and presented him with a gold snuff-box, of the value of 1500 roubles, with 500 ducats in money. Two days before her majesty had sent the order of St. George, of the 2d class, to the prince Nassau, and that of St. Anne, to rear admiral Paul Jones, as a mark of her recompence for their valour in the first action on the 18th of June.

War having been declared against Sweden who has commenced hostilities by the siege of Nyslot, the grand duke of Russia is on the point of departing for the army in Finland, of which his royal highness is to have the chief command in person; his horses went away three days ago. The squadron under vice-admiral Greig sailed on the 7th from the road of Cronstadt, and anchored off Crasna Gorka, with 6000 troops on board. The ships which are to cruise in the Baltic have joined him, and the whole fleet consists of 17 ships of the line, 13 or 14 frigates, besides a number of armed ships, making in the whole 60 sail.

VIENNA, *July* 17.

The paca of Scutari having bravely sustained a siege of five months against the Turks, and defeated them in the end, he received from the imperial court a number of presents, consisting of such articles as he and his garrison stood most in need of. Two officers, and an agent who carried the present, were entertained by him for six weeks with the utmost hospitality. They were high in the praise of his generosity, honour, and politeness; and having taken their leave with much apparent cordiality on both sides, were foully murdered on the borders of the lake of Scutari by the soldiers of the pacha, who were sent under the pretence of protecting them.

The juncture was favourable, and by this act of cruelty he procured from the grand vizier that pardon which in the month of February he was in a condition boldly to refuse.

July 23. We have received fresh letters from Cherson, bearing date the 4th instant, by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumstance, that the day after the action, rear admiral Paul Jones went in pursuit of the vessels that had fled towards Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more sail, on board one of which was the captain pacha, who is said to be desperately wounded.

Dispatches are received from our head-quarters, dated 18th instant, with intelligence that the Turkish corps, employed in escorting the new hospodar of Moldavia to Jassy, has been entirely defeated by the combined corps, commanded by the generals d'Elmot and d'Fabri.

COPENHAGEN, *July* 26.

The court of Russia having applied to this kingdom for the succours stipulated by the treaty of 1781, it is affirmed, that our fleet will immediately join that of the empress. In consequence whereof, it is said that the prince royal will shorten his journey, but that the prince of Hesse will still remain in Norway. Two more regiments have been ordered to Helsingfors and Cronenburgh. Three Swedish frigates, of 24 guns each, have sailled from Gottenburg for the Black Sea. The Russian vice-admiral Van Dessen is arrived off this port with three ships of 100 guns, and is daily expected to be joined by five other vessels from Archangel.

BERLIN, *July* 26.

By the ordinary post of yesterday we have received accounts that the Swedish fleet keeps the port of Cronstadt blocked up, and that the empress has left Petersburgh. If this is confirmed we may expect to receive some accounts of importance in the course of a few days.

Aug. 2. Last Sunday the secretary of state, count Hertberg, set off for Potsdam in consequence of a message from the king. The Danish charge d'affaires was there also, and after the meeting a large packet of dispatches was sent to Petersburgh, from which it is supposed that some proposals of accommodation have been made to the belligerent northern powers. Instructions have also been sent to the generals in Stettin, Prussia, Guelderland and Koninsburgh. It is said that a Prussian army of observation will be formed on the frontiers of Poland, which seems in the present situation of affairs to be necessary.

WARSAW, *July* 16.

What we have for some time foreseen, but dreaded, is this day fully confirmed to us.—The compte de Nolken has been treated in the same cavalier manner at the court of Petersburgh, that the Russian envoy was at the court of Stockholm. The Swedish minister had but 18 hours allowed him to make his departure; and hardly had we received this intelligence when news arrived that hostilities had actually commenced upon the confines of both Prussian and Swedish Finland.—The sword is drawn, and *when* it will be sheathed, Heaven alone can tell.

LONDON, *August* 2.

The captain pacha, previous to the sailing of the Turkish fleet from Constantinople, sent for the captains of his fleet, and addressed them in these words: "You know from whence I came, and what I have done in my life-time. A new field of glory now opens, and affords us an opportunity of risking our lives for the honour of our country, our religion and our sultan. To accomplish this sacred duty, I separate myself from what I hold most dear. I have freed all my slaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them. I have taken the last farewel of my wife, and devote myself to this important business, firmly resolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a signal mark of God's favour in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed resolution. And I have assembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and command you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage so necessary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly, without fear of offending me, and I promise to dismiss him; but those on the contrary, who fail at the time of action in the execution of my orders, must not think of excusing themselves by vague pretexts, or the disobedience of their men; for I swear by Mahomet, and the life of the sultan, that I will put them and their men to death; but they who acquit themselves of their duty courageously, shall be nobly recompensed. Those who will follow me on these conditions, rise and swear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the captains rising up, swore to conquer or die with the grand admiral, who said to them, "I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your respective ships, assemble your men, and communicate to them what I have said, make them take the oath, and prepare to sail to-morrow."

Aug. 7. A considerable quantity of stores is now shipping in the river, on government account, for Halifax and Quebec, in North-America.

Aug. 9. The captain of a Russian ship of war, finding himself in the middle of the Turkish fleet, and unable to make his escape, went down himself into the powder magazine, and blew up his ship. Three of the crew only were saved, who would have opposed this rashness, but the captain absolutely declared he would rather perish than suffer his ship to be taken.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 14.

"A large Russian armed ship, bound to Trieste, was lately taken by an Algerine frigate, about eight leagues from that port, after a fierce engagement of two hours and twenty minutes, and brought into Algiers; the captain of the pirate, with his second, were both killed in the conflict, and a great number of men destroyed of both sides."

EXETER, *September* 27.

In one of our former papers we gave our readers an account of a man's selling his wife, we have now an opportunity of giving them the account of an affair of a more humourous and singular nature, that of a woman's selling her husband. The noted col. H——, an absentee from this state, now resident at Nova Scotia, contracted an intimacy with a handsome young widow of fortune there, who, after frequent and mutual interviews, alienated from his wife that share of his heart to which she had an undoubted right.

His wife, piqued and mortified at the neglect with which she found herself treated by his frequent nocturnal desertions, began to suspect all was not right, and gave a loose to those stratagems so natural to the sex, when excited by jealousy. By unremitted exertions she at last found out the object that had caused her so much uneasiness, and the retreat of her enamoured spouse. One evening while her husband was absent, in the paroxism of her frenzy, she repaired to the house of her envied rival, furiously entered it and demanded of the young widow, where her husband was, a low liv'd worthless fellow.—"He is not a worthless fellow," exclaimed the widow, "but seducingly lovely—a worthy clever man." Here a lengthy debate ensued, in which the irritated wife intimated that, unless he conducted better, she would dispose of him.—"What will you sell him for," demanded the rival widow? "For a guinea per pound," replied the injured wife.—"'Tis a bargain," said the widow, "I agree to your demand." Accordingly the colonel was produced, and after some conversation between the parties he acquiesced in the traffic. The preliminaries being agreed upon, the colonel was accordingly thrown into the scales, and his weight was found to be two hundred and forty pounds—The widow, not at all discouraged by the colonel's bulk, immediately paid the money, in consequence of which we hear a separation took place; the widow paying her two hundred and forty guineas, and the gallant colonel, in consideration of the past services of his wife, gave her three hundred pounds more, as a compensation for the injury she had received from her new rival, and the infidelity of her husband.

NEW-LONDON, *October* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muskingum, to his friend in Lyme, dated August 18, 1788.

"The soil in this country is of a reddish brown, very similar to that of Middletown, in Connecticut. Stones are so scarce here, that we think it much the cheapest to make brick, and accordingly we have a kiln making of 60,000; these will all be wanted this fall for chimnies. The clay has been tried, and found to be very good. What stone we have lie in quarries, and are mostly like those of Middletown; some are fine for grindstones. We have a sufficiency of good lime-stone. The hunters, the Indians, and all who have travelled back into the country tell us, that after we get twelve or fifteen miles from the river, we shall come to a level country, with a very rich soil, and, I think, beyond all dispute, it is the case, as it appears by what I have tried on the river. I planted corn here the 20th of June, which flourishes exceeding well, and I believe is as high as any I ever saw; it is now about two months since planted, and will measure fifteen feet in height. I think this to be an exceeding good country of land, and will produce very luxuriantly: I am not ashamed to recommend it to you, or any friend I have; and not only so, but in friendly advice could wish them to come and settle, for in a short time, we, or any one, can go on a good farm. I think there is every appearance that the ensuing treaty will bring about a general peace. There is a considerable number of Indians here now, and of several nations; numbers more from the different tribes expected in shortly. I hear of 300 at Fort-Pitt, from the North Senecas, and others who are coming down soon."

NEW-YORK, *October* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, to his friend in Massachusetts, dated 8th September, 1788.

"Perfect peace has hitherto attended us, nor have we great reason to apprehend ourselves in danger; but the fear of the natives, enhanced by every possible false representation which the settlers on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia can make, have in some measure retarded our settlement, and halted a considerable number of families in their vicinity, until they can get more satisfactory information, however they begin to gain spirits and are pursuing their journey;—several families have just arrived, and as many as forty more are expected in the course of this autumn. Several persons have returned home to bring on their families, which renders our settlement in respect to numbers fluctuating, but we have generally from 200 to 500 men.

"With respect to the land in this country, I shall only say, that it answers my most sanguine expectations, and in point of situation, health and fertility, I believe is exceeded by no country on earth.

"An accurate survey of the ancient ruins within the limits of our city has been made, in presence of the governor, judges, directors of the company, and a number of other gentlemen, that we may be able to ascertain all the facts respecting them; in the course of this survey, we had several of the large trees on the parapet of those works cut down, and have examined their ages by the rings or grains from the heart to the surface, computing each grain to be a year's growth. We found one tree to have stood 443 years, another 289, situated so as to leave no doubt of their having began to grow since those works were abandoned. We find the perpendicular height of the walls of this covert to be at this time 20 feet, and the base 39, the width 12 rods."

PITTSBURG, *September* 20.

By the last account from Muskingum we learn, that captain Brant, with a large party of Indians, was hourly expected there to attend the treaty.

The new settlement forming on the Muskingum by the New-England emigrants, we are happy to hear, increases very rapidly. Several commodious houses