(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2187.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1788.

VIENNA, *September* 17.

THE two grand armies ſtill remain near each other, in the manner we deſcribed in our laſt. They are entrenching themſelves chin deep; and the Turks are ſo advantageouſly ſituated, the Auſtrians could not attack them, but to very great diſadvantage. The former are 100,000 in number, and every day receiving additional reinforcements. The emperor viſits twice a day the works round the camp, in which the army are inceſſantly employed. Every diſpoſition is made to ſecure our poſts on the Bannat, as well as in Tranſylvania; and the Turkiſh priſoners are removed for the greater ſecurity to Arad, where magazines are raiſing for the ſupply of the army. From Arad, the priſoners are to be removed ſtill farther from the theatre of war, to Grozwardin.

The famous Cavern of Veterani ſurrendered by capitulation; and the grand vizier immediately proceeded to examine the works, by which major Steine and captain Mohactz ſo long defended themſelves. The Turks, on this occaſion, behaved with a gallantry unuſual in perſons of his country, and in ſuch a ſituation. He commended highly the bravery and talents of theſe officers; and, after requeſting them to partake of ſome refreſhments, he diſmiſſed them under a ſafe convoy to the camp of the emperor. It was one of the conditions that they ſhould not ſerve again during the preſent war. On reminding them of this ſtipulation, the grand vizier very generouſly added,—"To ſubdue adverſaries of ſo much valour *once*, is an atchievement ſufficiently honourable, without being again expoſed to ſo difficult a ſervice."

When the grand vizier politely took his leave, one of the general officers who attended him is reported to have ſaid to major Steine—"When you arrive at the camp pray tell your maſter, that it is with regret the Ottomans find themſelves obliged to wage war againſt him, after having by a religious obſervance of their treaties, given him the fulleſt proofs of their being honeſt and peaceful neighbours."

Report ſays in Vienna, that marſhal Romanzow is in full march to join the emperor. Of this we wait the confirmation—and probably may wait a long time.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 8th of Auguſt, talk of reinforcements ſent to the captain pacha; of a victory gained over the Ruſſians by the pacha of Ackiſka; and of various ſucceſſes of the grand vizier, but the particulars we muſt defer till our next.

HAMBURGH, *September* 7.

Letters from Copenhagen mention for certain, that an enterpriſe is reſolved upon againſt Gottenburgh, and that that place is threatened with an attack from the combined forces of Ruſſia and Denmark; for which reaſon the trade is taking the neceſſary meaſures to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences which might otherwiſe reſult from it, and among the reſt it is imagined that the Aſiatic company will put off their public ſale, which was to have taken place this month, till next ſpring, in hopes that tranquillity may be reſtored in the north during the winter.

COPENHAGEN, *September* 3.

Admiral Greig with his ſquadron is ſtill cruiſing, or at leaſt was laſt week, off Helſingfors; and this day we have received advices that the Swediſh fleet has at length burſt from its confinement in the port of Sweabourg. We are impatient to know the iſſue, as it is hardly poſſible but a battle muſt enſue.

PARIS, *September* 26.

This day the king's declaration, Verſailles, 23d inſt. was publiſhed here, ordering the aſſembly of the ſtates general, in the month of January, 1789; and that in conſequence, all the officers of the ſeveral courts reſume immediately their different functions.

The preamble to this declaration contains nearly the ſame expreſſions of the king's good intentions towards his people, in propoſing the new regulations on the 8th of May laſt, ſo much oppoſed ſince, as the former one convoking the ſtates.

DUBLIN, *October* 3.

Mr. Thomas Barclay, the American conſul-general in France, after concluding a treaty with the emperor of Morocco, viſited others of the Barbary ſtates, and has lately concluded a treaty of peace and commerce for fifty years with the dey of Algiers.

The late heavy weſterly ſtorms have driven over veſſels from America with remarkable quick voyages. A ſloop from New-York made her paſſage in 21 days; and yeſterday the ſhip Eagle, captain Denny, was ſpoke with off the bay of Dublin, which left Hampton-Road, in Virginia, the 7th of Auguſt.

LONDON, *September* 15.

Mr. Neckar, when he took poſſeſſion of the treſoire royale, found it only about 18,000l. ſterling, but about 100,000,000 of livres of reſcriptions, which under the late miniſtry were of no virtue, but which may now paſs again as uſual, as credit is pretty well reſtored among the monied men.

When the archbiſhop of Sens took leave of the king, he made uſe of theſe remarkable words: Sir, never recal your parliaments, except under certain conditions; for otherwiſe your authority will be annihilated, the monarchy deſtroyed.

All our advices from Germany, both public and private, agree in this, that the Turks never diſcovered ſo much activity and courage as in the courſe of the preſent war. Their exertions are in fact hardly creditable, as they conſider their all to be at ſtake, and are accordingly perfectly unanimous among themſelves.

Of the extraordinary expence of the imperial army now in the field, ſome idea may be formed from this circumſtance, that the baggage-waggons are in number about 7000; that of theſe 5000 are drawn by 4 horſes each, and the other 2000 by 6 oxen each; ſo that daily proviſions muſt be found for 20,000 draught-horſes, excluſive of the cavalry, artillery and officers, and for 12,000 draught-oxen.

The contracters have lately delivered into the emperor's ſtores 40,000 buſhels of wheat, and 400,000lb. of rice, for the imperial army: what is very remarkable, the greateſt part of the wheat has actually been brought from Turkey, and landed at Trieſte.

Sept. 16. The following cure for the diſorder called the foot-halt in ſheep, was accidentally diſcovered by a farmer near Luton, a ſhort time ſince. A cart going down a lane on its way from St. Alban's with ſpirits of vitriol, &c. for a gentleman then making ſome aeroſtatic experiments; the veſſel containing the vitriol had leaked entirely out upon the ground, which, immediately after, ſome of the diſeaſed ſheep occupying, and being obliged by an accident to remain all night, the farmer, to his great ſurpriſe in the morning, though before they could ſcarce ſtand, found ſo far recovered as to walk with very little impediment. This the farmer happily conjectured to ariſe from the vitriol, was reſolved to try an experiment of their cure by waſhing the feet of near two hundred the next day with water very ſtrongly impregnated with the oil, or ſpirit of vitriol, which ſucceeded ſo far beyond his expectation, as, without any repetition, to cure them all. This diſorder, like the rot, is ſuppoſed to be infectious, and it is obſerved, that if too much vitriol ſhould be accidentally applied, the ſheep being turned into a paſture, the dew will prevent any bad effects in conſequence; and this mode will be found far leſs expenſive than laying quicklime for the ſame purpoſe in paſſes where the ſheep muſt often go through.

The Gazette account of the engagement between the Turks and imperialiſts near Mehadia, proves what has been aſſerted reſpecting the ſkill of the Turks in war; they are by no means equal to a fair engagement; whereas in fortified places their ſkill in defence is equal to any force that can be brought againſt them; of this we have a proof in the caſe of Choczim, the garriſon of which hitherto have refuſed to ſurrender, although labouring under every poſſible diſadvantage.

It is worthy of obſervation, that the Auſtrians and Ruſſians ſeem to act with more vigour and ſucceſs againſt the Turks when they act ſeparately, than when their arms are united; the events of the preſent and the three preceding wars againſt the infidels will ſufficiently juſtify this remark.

The magiſtracy of the town of Utrecht, in Holland, has juſt publiſhed the form of an oath that all officers are to take in future before they can do duty in that garriſon. The oath to be adminiſtered is in the following terms:

"I promiſe and ſwear, that with the troops under my command, I will always be faithful to the town and magiſtracy of it; that I will ſhew them every reſpect and obedience, and will ſerve them faithfully in whatever they ſhall direct me, toward the ſafety and tranquillity of the town, as well as againſt every ſedition and mutiny, in conformity to the oath now taken to the magiſtrates and his ſerene highneſs the prince ſtadtholder."

Some little appearance of ſedition having manifeſted itſelf in the large and beautiful town of Leidſhedam, not far from the Hague, the ſtadtholder thought proper to detach two regiments of infantry there, to quell any diſturbance which might happen.

At the ſame time one of the patriotic party, as they ſtyle themſelves, was taken up at the Hague, for having dared to ſtamp his foot indignantly on an Orange cockade.

There is not the leaſt doubt, notwithſtanding the victories obtained over the captain pacha, but that he got the ſuccours intended for Oczakow into that fortreſs; and by the lateſt accounts from thence, we are aſſured the Ruſſians have not only ſuffered ſeverely in their attempts to aſſault that place, but have had two of their generals ſlain, one of them was the governor of Elizabethgorod, who was killed when reconnoitreing, the other was general Sumarrow.

The following ſketch of the life of a boy, not yet 12 years of age, from his ungovernable diſpoſition for rambling, is truly ſingular. His parents now reſiding near Smithfield, affirm, that from five years of age it coſt them more for ſeeking him when ſtrayed, than for his maintenance all the other parts of his life; as from that period he has never remained with them a month. After numerous excurſions in and about the metropolis, with drovers, &c. till ſeven years of age, he ſtrayed to Birmingham, and from thence to Wrexham, in Wales, where his parents originally came from; from whence he was by ſome relatives ſent back in a waggon to his parents in London; his next journey was to Liverpool, from thence to Ireland, back to Briſtol in a merchant ſhip as a cabin-boy; from thence to France, where leaving his ſhip, and being diſappointed in a country excurſion, he prevailed upon ſome gentlemen at the Engliſh hotel there to pay his paſſage in the packet, mentioning his long abſence from his parents, &c. He left the gentlemen at Dover the ſame evening they came over; and as they heard he had engaged with a hop-planter there, they took the pains on their arrival in town to acquaint his parents of his ſituation. His father immediately went down, but arrived juſt time enough to learn that this reſtleſs ſubject had but an hour before gone off to Holland in a ſmuggling veſſel.

Sept. 24. A letter was yeſterday filed at Lloyd's, from the ſecretary of ſtate to the merchants in the city, conveying to them the agreeable information, that the emperor of Morocco has declared the moſt pacific intentions not only towards this country in particular, but Europe in general.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 15.

"The declaration of war made by his Mooriſh majeſty againſt England, is peculiarly diſtreſſing to the trade we are at this time carrying on to Cadiz, Malaga, Alicant, Leghorn and Naples, to which ports we are actually ſhipping great quantities of butter, and manufactured goods to ſome amunot. The inſurance offices on Saturday morning would do nothing, and a ſtagnation in trade muſt conſequently take place, until official information is announced from the ſecretary of ſtate's office in London."

Sept. 30. The king of Pruſſia is forming all through his weſtern border. In Pomerania his army is the beſt appointed. They are manœuvres, however, there is every reaſon to hope, defenſive and precautionary merely.

The Neapolitans, like all around them, are bruſhing up their arms, and getting what little ſtrength they have ready for action. Their new artillery, 300 guns of different bore, they buy of Sweden.

Comparing England and Sweden in this part of trade, the heavy iron caſtings, as cannons, cylenders, &c. are about 7 per cent. cheaper in Sweden than in England, the difference in quality is above 25 per cent. in favour of England.

The French, like all other foreign countries, have found this; therefore, what iron works they cannot get done at their own manufactories in Bourgogne, &c. they buy of our artificers—the Broſely, Wilkinſon, the Caron Company, &c.

The Barbary corſairs are very numerous, and very buſy, particularly off the Genoeſe coaſt, and between Corſica and the continent.

Oct. 3. The papers of yeſterday, and laſt night, have ſtated, that an admiral had been put into commiſſion, and that he was to hoiſt his pendant on board the Crown flag-ſhip, which, with two or three frigates, were deſtined to the Eaſt-Indies. This may be true, but we cannot conſider it in any other light than as the ſtock-jobbing report of the day.

Oct. 4. Letters from all parts of the kingdom, contain melancholy accounts of unceaſing rains, and peſtilential fevers, as the natural conſequence of ſo damp a ſeaſon.

The cotton trade is ſtill carrying on at Mancheſter and its environs, with great ſpirit, notwithſtanding the late alarming failures: the manufactory wages however are reduced, at leaſt two-pence in the ſhilling, which, conſidering the former high prices, may probably turn out no improper reformation.

It is ſaid, and we hope it is not the tale of unfounded rumour, that the biſhop of London has the laudable purpoſe at heart of projecting a plan by which ſome ſort of livelihood will be afforded to the female world, and thereby of courſe the number of unfortunate women leſſened.—At preſent men uſurp their places behind the counters of a variety of retail trades;—and a heavy tax on ſuch innovations would aſſiſt the good biſhop's deſign.

Oct. 6. It is certain, though ſo many powers are actually at war, and ſo many more are making preparations for hoſtility, negotiations are at this moment carrying on under the mediation of his Britannic majeſty and the ſtates general, for a general peace. Should theſe negotiations prove ineffectual, it is more than probable that all the great powers in Europe will take an active part in the war.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of September mentions, that a dreadful battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Turks, in which the latter left 30,300 men dead on the field. The letter adds, that