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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1789.

PARIS, *October* 20.

IT is ſaid, that ſeveral thouſand Pruſſians are gone into Stralſund and other garriſons of Pomerania, to relieve the Swediſh troops, which are going over to Sweden, now invaded by the Danes, as by all letters received with the laſt Dutch mail, the king of Pruſſia is reſolved to ſupport his kinſman, the king of Sweden.

An unlucky accident happened on Thurſday laſt at the palais royal, in the afternoon, when the garden was full of company. As the chevalier de Tilly was walking with a friend under the arcades, the captain of a man of war of the ſame name, roughly addreſſed him with "how long, Sir, will you continue to make uſe of a name you are unworthy of, and never belonged to your family." The chevalier replied, "that he had a right to do it till the law ſhould decide to the contrary" (the ſuit was pending in parliament). "I ſhall decide it now (exclaimed the captain) you are a ſcoundrel, you don't deſerve ſo good a name, &c." and gave him ſeveral ſtrokes. The chevalier drew a ſword he had in his ſtick, and would have certainly ſtabbed him, had not his friend and ſome other perſons interfered. Such ſelf defence would, in a certain meaſure, have been leſs fatal than the miſchief that muſt conſequently ariſe by the laws of honour, from ſuch an inſult. They muſt fight till one of them dies. They ſet out for Auſtrian Flanders, on Saturday, to decide this unlucky affair. The chevalier is a very young man, and ſo handſome that he goes under the denomination of the favourite of the ladies. He proved his nobility about five years ago, when he was admitted one of her majeſty's pages. The title in diſpute is the marquiſate of Tilly.

LONDON, *October* 21.

The adviſers of the prince of Orange have been much to blame in their conduct; inſtead of healing all the heart-burnings, they have taken the moſt proper ſteps to increaſe them; their nonſenſe about obliging all perſons to wear a bit of *orange riband*, will ever be a badge to remind the people of the arbitrary meaſures taken; and the putting a ſtop to the Hague Gazette being printed (for there is no Hague Gazette now) is a glaring proof they know nothing of liberty but the name.

Oct. 23. Should we be involved in a naval war next year, the natives of Britain and Holland would bear down all oppoſition on the ocean. But France is ſo involved in domeſtic diſputes, that ſhe will with the greateſt reluctance join the emperor. If ſhe cannot raiſe the ſupplies for the peace eſtabliſhment, without almoſt raiſing a rebellion, how is ſhe to raiſe a war revenue, eſpecially as neither the empreſs nor emperor are popular in France, while they look on the Turks as their old and friendly ally?

The public prints have given an account of the alarm that was ſpread through the Auſtrian army in its retreat from Illova to Caranſebes; but what occaſioned that alarm, which had like to have been the total ruin of the army, has not yet been laid before the public. The following are ſaid to be the particulars:

The alarm was intentionally ſpread, and was the reſult of a deliberate plan formed by a body of the Wallachians. The revolt of thoſe people under Horiah and Kloſchka is recent in the memory of every one. The execution of theſe two chiefs, and ſome of their adherents, put an end to the rebellion, but did not extinguiſh in the hearts of the natives of Wallachia, the hatred they entertained againſt the Germans. The ſpirit of revenge rankled in the hearts of great numbers of them; and this ſpirit received additional ſtrength from a love of plunder and rapine.

Several numerous gangs of theſe people having ſpread themſelves over that part of the Bannat of Temeſwar and Tranſylvania, which is at preſent the theatre of war, and have committed more depredations upon the unfortunate inhabitants there, than even the Turks themſelves. A great number of theſe banditti got in among the baggage of the Auſtrian army, as it was retreating in the night towards Caranſebes; and began on a ſudden to cry, "the Turks, the Turks." The drivers of the waggons, ſcared out of their wits, betook themſelves to flight; and thus the banditti, who, to give a greater appearance of probability to the opinion that the Turks were ready to break in among the baggage waggons, had cauſed fire to be ſet to ſome houſes in Caranſebes, by ſome of their adherents, were left in full poſſeſſion of the baggage. Having plundered it, and acquired a great booty, they retired in ſafety, after occaſioning the death of great numbers of people, and bringing the imperial army almoſt to the verge of deſtruction.

Oct. 29. A meſſenger has been diſpatched to Berlin, with the cabinet deciſion of this week. Peace or war now hang equal in the political ſcale. All depends on the conduct of the king of Pruſſia.

On Sunday evening Baſilico, the Britiſh meſſenger, arrived from Berlin, with diſpatches for our court: the important information has ſince tranſpired, that the king of Pruſſia had marched 12,000 troops into the dutchy of Holſtein; and that theſe are ſhortly to be joined by 10,000 Honoverians.

This morning two houſes of rendezvous were opened in White Chapel, for the entering ſailors into his majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday a frigate arrived off the Tower from Woolwich, where ſhe is anchored in order to receive ſailors on board who enter into his majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday by order of the lords of the admiralty, a large man of war came from Chatham to the Tower, where ſhe is moored, in order to receive ſailors on board that may enter into his majeſty's ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, September 7.

"An officer is juſt arrived with diſpatches from the grand vizier, containing advices of ſundry engagements that have lately happened between the imperialiſts and a powerful detachment of the Ottoman army, in each of which the latter was victorious. This detachment is commanded by Las Memich Pacha, who has already taken 12 pieces of cannon, 15 caiſſons, and ſurrounded 400 cuiraſſiers, whom, to a man he has made priſoners of war."

Nov. 4. The emperor of Morocco's eldeſt ſon is half an Iriſhman, his mother, who is alive, being from that country. The young prince is remarkably fond of the Britiſh nation. He ſpeaks Engliſh tolerably, and has been taught the military diſcipline, and even the ſmall ſword, at which he is very expert, by maſters from Gibraltar. The father and ſon hate each other mortally. They ſeek each other's death with great avidity. The ſon is beloved by the whole empire, unleſs, indeed, the negro ſlaves, who are as faithful to the emperor, as the Swiſs guards to Louis. They are ſuppoſed to be 50,000 ſtrong. When the ſon comes to the throne he means to aboliſh all ſlavery of the Engliſh, and invite them, by particular exemptions, to ſettle in his dominions.

The Hibernian empreſs of Morocco, who, poor woman, is cloſely confined, expreſſed ſome time ago a wiſh to ſee her mother, who, it ſeems, lived near Dublin. The emperor accordingly gave in her name and place of reſidence to ſeveral Engliſh who touched there, in the empreſs's hand-writing, with promiſes of great preſents to his mother-in-law, if ſhe would come over. About a year ſince ſhe arrived, and was guarded to Mequinez, in a moſt royal ſtyle, where ſhe now reſides with her daughter. Although this ſigular article be totally new to the public at large, yet its authenticity is well known by many at Gibraltar, and by the people on board our ſhips of war on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, October 15.

"The laſt accounts from Barbary mention, that two of the emperor of Morocco's ſons, with a numerous army, had lately advanced near the frontiers of Algiers, with an intent to penetrate into that kingdom; but the dey being informed of their march, diſpatched the bey of Maſcara, at the head of 60,000 of his beſt troops, who fell upon the Moors with ſuch irreſiſtible fury, that in leſs than three hours he diſperſed and entirely defeated them with horrid ſlaughter. It is ſaid that a greater maſſacre never was heard of, as the Algerines made no priſoners, but put every man to the ſword that fell into their hands. It is further added, that upwards of 800 heads, chiefly officers, were ſent to the dey's palace, and there expoſed at the gates for three days."

By letters lately arrived from India we are informed, that lord Cornwallis is much beloved there, particularly by the natives, who can now have redreſs for injuries as impartially as an honeſt man can adminiſter. Inſtead of flying from the Engliſh as rapacious and cruel, they now think themſelves bleſſed in their protection. Peace has ſpread plenty and happineſs throughout the Eaſt, and nothing would be more unwelcome than a war, which, at preſent, there is not the moſt diſtant appearance of. Diſaffection, however, rankles in the breaſts of thoſe who have left their native country to obtain wealth by plunder and deceit.—They cannot now find corruption in the chief magiſtrates to connive at, and partake of their peculations; they cannot find lucrative appointments, in which they may rob with impunity; numbers of thoſe outcaſts are ſtarving, deſpiſed in the Indies, and unable to return home for want of money.

Nov. 12. The Iriſh have not been behind hand with the Britiſh metropolis in celebrating the centenary of the glorious revolution. Balls, bells, and bonfires; dinners, deſerts, and delicious wines, have in the city of Dublin commemorated that celebrated era in the annals of our country.

Extract of a letter from Francfort, October 30.

"Although we have heard from Vienna, that Oczakow was ready to fall into the hands of the Ruſſians, we have every reaſon to believe the taking of this fortreſs will be very difficult, if not impoſſible this year; as by authentic letters received here from the Ruſſian head quarters, they have little hopes of it themſelves.

"The preſence of the captain pacha, who is only 2 leagues from Oczakow, near the iſle of Berezan, gives great courage to the numerous garriſon, whilſt the Ruſſians have a number of ſick, beſides having loſt a conſiderable body of troops by death, and in the different ſallies.

"Theſe letters give an account of the ſally made by the Turks at the end of Auguſt, in which the Ruſſians loſt many thouſand men, although their friends conceal it. The truth is, that general Suwarrow, who commanded the left wing of the army, was the occaſion of that bloody affair, by conſtantly defying the enemy, who at laſt ſallied out on his troops with ſuch fury, that they cut down all in their way, before prince Repnin had time to come to their aſſiſtance. The whole of the left wing were maſſacred in the general confuſion, and the general was dangerouſly wounded, the lieutenant-general and 30 officers were killed, beſides 40 more officers wounded.

"This event obliged prince Potemkin to change the poſition of his camp, and to alter the diſtribution of his troops. To this unfortunate event may be added, the blowing up of the grand magazine in the fortreſs of Kinburn, by which 800 men were buried in the ruins.

"The exceſſive heats have been another obſtacle againſt the ſiege; nevertheleſs, the partiſans of Ruſſia ſtill aſſert it will be carried before the end of the campaign, but in truth if ſo, it muſt be by ſome happy revolution in favour of the beſiegers, for it will not be by force of arms."

Nov. 13. Some recent accounts received from lord Dorcheſter at Quebec mention, that his lordſhip was in good health, as well as the whole garriſon; and that he had conciliated the good opinion of the Indians ſo much, that great quantities of peltry were brought down to all the ſhipping at the various ſtations in the river St. Lawrence; and the Huron Indians had brought an unuſual quantity of ginſeng to market ſo low as 2/6 the pound. The veſſels were all ſetting ſail before the ice ſet in.

Extract of a letter from Dunbarton, November 6.

"During the ſtorm of wind on Monday night laſt, the ſloop Maria, of Dunbarton, captain Rankin, and the brigantine Jenny, in ballaſt, belonging to America, drove from their anchors in Greenock roads, and went aſhore near the hill of Ardmore, but are expected to be got off next ſpring tide. Same night there was a great many trees blown down near this place."

NEW-HAVEN, *January* 7.

Southbury, December 30.

Thurſday, laſt week, a tranſient perſon of the name of John Wayley, was brought from Newtown to this place by virtue of a warrant ſigned by one of the magiſtrates of the town of Reading, in order to be tranſported from this to the next neighbouring town:—He happened to have been ſick for ſome time before, and was ſo much decayed that he expired within a few minutes after he was brought, without being able to give any account of himſelf, or where he belonged. The helpleſs condition of this ſtranger, (who unfortunately falling ſick without money, in a place where the fear of expence was greater than the feelings of humanity, was not allowed to reſt even in his laſt moments) excited the compaſſion of every perſon here who ſaw him, and the next day a reſpectable number of the inhabitants attended his funeral. He was of a tall robuſt make, rather of a dark complexion, and appeared to be about ſixty years of age, had no writings or other thing about him whereby any diſcovery could be made where he was going;—but as it is likely he had friends in ſome part of the country who will be anxious to hear what is become of him, the foregoing account is publiſhed for their information.

PITTSBURGH, *December* 27.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Harmer, December 15.

"The buſineſs of the treaty is at laſt begun—The number of Indians here amount to about 200; on their arrival they delivered a ſpeech to the governor, informing him thereof, and requeſting to ſpeak with him at the council fire; he anſwered that he was glad to ſee them, and hoped they would be expeditious in finiſhing the buſineſs, as he had waited a great while for them. Captain Brant, with ſeveral tribes, have returned home from the Falls, not well ſatisfied that the treaty is held here, it is expected they will ſtop the Shawaneſe nation, who were to be here in a few days. Whether this treaty will anſwer the great end expected, time will determine."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in Martinique.

"The Americans bid fair to become an example to the reſt of mankind, not only in matters of a political but alſo of a religious nature; their ſentiments, in regard to religion, are ſuch as do honour to the age, and will be laſting monuments of their wiſdom, when the