(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2196.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 15.

A COURIER extraordinary, dispatched from the grand vizier's camp, has brought the particulars concerning the entrance of his army into the Bannat of Temeswar, the great advantages he has obtained over the Austrians, the considerable number of prisoners he has taken, and the ammunition, artillery, colours, &c. which his troops have seized upon the occasion; he finishes his enumeration by promising to send all his trophies and prisoners to Constantinople immediately. He has besides promised the grand signior to begin the siege of Temeswar immediately, and to make another irruption into Transylvania, having sent positive orders to the different corps of the army in Wallachia for that purpose. But this intended invasion, if attended with success, will be of no real use, till he has established himself in the emperor's estates by the capture of some important fortress; he must therefore secure such a place if he would preserve the fruits of this campaign, and avoid exposing his conduct to the criticism of his enemies.

STOCKHOLM, *October* 21.

The volunteers raised in Dalecarlia, consisting of 3000 young and vigorous inhabitants of that province, are already on their march for the frontiers of Norway.

The king's troops assembled at Gottenburgh and its environs amount to 15,000 men. The province of Hallande has offered to raise 10,000, and to send them, in case of necessity, to the assistance of that place. There are 5000 at Hulingos.

ALBOURG, *October* 27.

A courier arrived here yesterday from our prince royal with the intelligence that every thing is arranged between our court and that of Sweden; in consequence of which they have taken off the embargo from the vessels at anchor in our port, and the regiments who are still here are ordered to return to their respective quarters.

VIENNA, *November* 3.

The Turks have totally evacuated the Bannat, the cave of Veterani excepted, where they seem still disposed to maintain their ground, having with great industry fortified it with several new works. On the 27th ult. the imperial army had passed the Danube, and obtained possession of their former entrenchments. At the same date, the number of troops arrived at Semlin amounted to 28,000 effective men, who, added to the 10,000 who were there before, will certainly form a force amply sufficient to resist every enterprise which the Turks may undertake in Belgrade.

By a letter received from Hermanstadt, of the 27th ult. we learn, that the hospodar Maurojeni, finding our troops were making approaches to the frontiers of Wallachia, had made every preparation to resist their progress, but with so little success that, after having attacked our army there at the head of 3000 cavalry, he was forced to retreat, leaving behind him 30 killed. The number he carried off with him, both killed and wounded, is uncertain, though all accounts agree that it must have been considerable.

FRANCFORT, *November* 4.

They write from Berlin, that a body of 30,000 men is really assembled in Prussia, and will march to the frontiers. Its departure, they say, only depends on some dispatches expected from Warsaw.

LONDON, *October* 15.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, September 30.

"A loan is now positively going on here by subscription for the king of Denmark, notwithstanding the edict to prevent lending to any foreign powers has still two months to expire. Nothing can, however, prevent people giving their money away; and the present is little more, as no security can be obtained but the good faith of the Danish government. The sum is not fixed; it is conjectured, about a million of ducats of gold."

Nov. 4. Camp diseases, as destructive as the plague, have swept away in the few last weeks, an host of men from the army of the Turks and Austrians. Our account states the sick list of the Turks at 43,000 men.

Popular commotions continue to prevail at Paris to such a degree, that a general insurrection, and a revolution in the government is apprehended. The impeachment goes against the ex-ministers.

Some few days ago Mr. Neckar sent for the gentlemen, whose duty it is to pay the dividends at the Guildhall of Paris, to the holders of public stock, (all payments of this nature in Paris are made at the Town-house or Guildhall, as they are with us at the Bank,) and gave them directions to behave with politeness and affability to the annuitants.—"I will send you to-morrow, said he, 1,500,000 livres; that sum with what you have already in hand, will enable you to go on with your payments to the end of the month; with the first you will begin at the letter A, and so on; with the second you will discharge the demands that have become due on the treasury during the last six months. Gentlemen, I rely upon your zeal for the due execution of these instructions."—These instructions were given on the 21st of last month. Mr. Neckar has since sent notice to the same gentlemen that they should be supplied with a much larger sum by the beginning of the present month, so that proper provisions will be made for all public payments till the meeting of the states general.

Mr. Neckar is going to open a new loan for 100,000,000 of livres; the interest of which he will pay without any new tax. A fund has been established in France arising from the estates of suppressed convents, retrenchments in the king's household, &c. and from the produce of some church livings, in the gift of the crown, which produce during vacancy between the death of one incumbent, and presentation of another, belongs to the king. This fund produces at present 5,000,000 livres a year; that it may be increased to 10,000,000, the king has agreed that he will not present to any of those livings (chiefly abbeys and prebends in cathedral churches, without cure of souls) for three years.

Nov. 13. The present earl of Salisbury has not long since disposed of the extremely profitable living of Hatfield, in a manner that shews that he can enhance the value of a favour, by the grace, liberality, and good humour with which it should invariably be conferred. Amidst a large convivial party at his own table, where one of the guests was a favourite clergyman, he filled a bumper, and said, "I shall now give you as a toast the rector of Hatfield." All charged their glasses, but, when the clergyman was on the point of lifting the wine to his lips, his noble friend stopt him with a smile, and remarked, "Sir, we must exclude you from our tipling party, as it would be a manifest impropriety to suffer any person to drink his own health." The astonishment, the joy, and doubtless the perplexity of the new and unexpected incumbent of so rich a benefice, is more easily imagined than described.

It was no small gratification to the convivial meeting at a respectable tavern in the city on Tuesday evening, for the celebration of the centenary of the revolution, that a person was present that remembered that glorious event, being 112 years of age. This venerable old man was chaired on the occasion; he is said to be a resident in the French hospital, in Old-street road, where there are ten persons who were born about that period, their ages making together one thousand years.

Extract of a letter from Hull, October 25.

"The archbishop of York preached lately in the minster, and, as is usual, delivered his sermon from his throne. A short old woman below, in the crowd, who was very deaf, finding it impossible to hear in that situation, went up into the pulpit, and stepping upon a hassock, stooped opposite to his grace; she instantly struck the eyes of the congregation; faces, till then composed, were distended to a broad grin; the girls all tittered; the archbishop, observing the attractions of the old woman, told her, she must go down: She answered, "That he came there to teach, and she to be taught; the pulpit was vacant, and it was the only place where she could hear." Her argument, however, did not avail; the verger taking her by the arm, led her down stairs, when she exclaimed—"St. Paul would not have used me so; but alack! alack! Bishops and Apostles are not like the same sort of people

Extract of a letter from Kelso, October 17.

"The workmen now employed in digging out the foundation of some religious houses, which stood upon St. James's Green, where the great annual fair of that name is now held, in the neighbourhood of this town, have dug up two stone coffins in which the bones were very entire, several pieces of painted glass, a silver coin of king Robert II. and other antique relics.—The most remarkable is a tomb-stone (five feet long and twenty inches broad) in fine preservation—upon which the device is a St. George's cross, ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, and a pair of wool scissars at the right hand side, about the middle of the shaft; the inscription round the edge, in the Anglo Saxon characters, is as follows:—"Hic jacet Johanna Balloe quæ obiit anno Dui MCCCLXXI pro anima graie ejus." She must have died in the reign of Robert II. the first king of Scotland, of the name of Steuart, who succeeded David II. in February 1370-1, and was drowned in March. It is remarkable, his mother being killed by a fall from her horse, he was brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation—and it is said, by the unskilfulness of the surgeon, he was wounded in the eye, whence he got the name of *Blear Eye*. At his accession the English were in possession of the castle of Roxburgh, and the town of Roxburgh was burnt in the year 1372, by the earl of March, in consequence of one of his domestics having been killed by the English in a fray at the fair held at Roxburgh in 1371, no doubt the same fair now called St. James's."

Nov. 14. We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the very favourable symptoms, which, for some days past, had given such pleasing hopes of his majesty's speedy recovery, have since changed into appearances that furnish no small ground for alarm. The nourishment his majesty took proved too powerful for his stomach. The sleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was expected. During the whole of yesterday the king was very restless, having slept little, and that at short intervals, without any visible increase of strength. Though the fever is somewhat abated, this we understand is succeeded by a very considerable swelling in the head, so that the most favourable symptom at present in his majesty's deplorable condition, seems to rise from the discharge in his leg, which is said to be very great. From all these circumstances the medical gentlemen, we are now told, have their doubts; and as on so unhappy occasion, it is necessary that the lord chancellor should have the most authentic information, Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond-street, from whence they return again to Windsor.

Yesterday immediately after their conference with the lord chancellor, a council was held at the marquis of Carmarthen's office, at which all the ministers of state attended. This council did not break up till very late. Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, and the archbishop of Canterbury were likewise in conference for three hours yesterday, at the minister's house in Downing-street, and another council was to be held this day, at the prince of Wales's apartments.

The conduct of the prince of Wales, through the whole of the present most distressing occasion, has been so exemplary as to extort praise even from those who, on all other occasions, have been ready to give the most unfavourable accounts of him. His attentions and anxieties are such as may be considered as the criterion of filial affection. Medicines have frequently been administred by the royal hand, when the efforts of attendant physicians have failed; and tears have bathed his cheeks in retirement.

If the king should continue a few days longer in his present situation, a regency will, it is said, be appointed, at the head of which will be his royal highness the prince of Wales.

It has been endeavoured, for obvious reasons at Windsor-castle, to conceal the real nature of the king's disorder. Those reasons can exist no longer; for it is with the utmost concern we must declare, that his majesty is deemed irrecoverable.

Unless his majesty should either die, or recover so as to be capable of business, we shall be in a new situation; and necessity will urge some act that is not warranted by law. This was the case on the meeting of the convention parliament in 1688, whose acts, though at first irregular, were afterwards declared legal, by the authority of king, lords and commons.

This day a council is to be held at Windsor, when the particulars of the regency, the meeting of parliament, &c. will be taken into consideration.

We are happy to hear that in the several conferences Mr. Pitt has had with his royal highness the prince of Wales, since his majesty's indisposition, he has been received with the most cordial and marked attention.

A great number of debtors have surrendered themselves, in hopes of being liberated by the consequences of a certain awful event.

Nov. 17. The custom of the Porte, in confining the ambassador of any nation, with whom they have either on their part first declared war, or which has previously declared war against the Turks, may not be deemed so improper as it appears upon first consideration, as the populace of Constantinople would, in all probability, tear him to pieces before any assistance could be given, if not properly guarded and put into a place of safety: so outrageous and numerous are the mob, that, in many instances, they have either deposed their emperors, or else would not stir from the gates of the seraglio, till the head of the grand vizier, the mufti and reis effendi, the three chief officers of the state, were stuck upon the walls.

The Sublime Porte has no resident ambassador at any other court. In cases of the utmost importance, a person is sent in that character, by the divan, who returns to Constantinople the instant the business is done, for which he had received his instructions. The Turks would think it an indignity to have any resident among the Christians, whom they term infidels, and especially as they consider their empire to be the greatest on earth. It once indeed was so!

A new fur trade might be established on the western coast of America, that would be the means of founding a new manufactory in that country The furs of that coast are so far superior to those o[illegible]son's Bay, as not to admit of comparison. Some ships have sailed from this country in the pursuit—but the protection and aid of government is necessary to give permanency to the plan.

Of the furs brought from the western coast of America by the officers of captain Cooke, some curious experiments have been made; the texture is so fine, that very beautiful gloves and stockings, and a cloth as fine as an Indian shawl, were manufactured from them.