(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2207.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1789.

VIENNA, *January* 17.

WE have not yet learnt what effect the capture of Oczakow has had on the minds of the divan; whether it is likely to dispose them towards a peace, or to render them more eager in the continuation of the war. Prince Potemkin, we hear, employs all the Turkish prisoners in repairing the fortifications, and rebuilding the houses; whence it seems probable, that the empress intends at all events to retain that place.

A person of some consequence arrived on Sunday from Berlin; he keeps most strictly *incog.* and puzzles the whole *corps diplomatique* to divine the nature of his embassy; as he has not even visited the Prussian envoy at this court. It is conjectured, however, that his mission respects the affairs of Poland, which are becoming more and more critical. It is now pretty certain, that a Prussian army will march in the spring to the frontiers of that republic.

Letters from Jassy of the 10th instant mention, that a detachment from the army, commanded by marshal Romanzow, had succeeded in their attempt to dislodge a body of Turks, consisting of 900 men, from Gangura, pursued them to Kainar, and having driven from thence 700 Tartars, proceeded to the attack of Salkutza, and obtained a compleat victory. The enemy lost in these several actions 390 men killed, 77 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and six colours; whilst the Russians had only one ensign and four men killed, and 24 wounded.

LONDON, *January* 31.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 14.

"M. de Suffrein, who died on Tuesday last, was interred on the Thursday following in the Temple, being a knight of Malta. It is said his physician ordered him to be copiously bled five times in one day. He died, alas! under the murderous lancet, that daily opens to many a victim in France a passage to the other world."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 17.

"In the streets of Paris, a gentleman was attacked by three robbers, who, according to the custom of this country, began by attempting to assassinate him; a hackney-coachman driving by with an empty coach at the same time, and seeing what passed, cried out aloud as if he had a fare, "Gentlemen, alight with your swords, and rescue a gentleman, whom some villains are going to murder!" The assassins alarmed at this cry, immediately took to their heels; the coachman drove to the gentleman, took him in, and conducted him home. In recompence for his assistance, the gentleman gave the poor fellow two Louis d'ors on alighting, and bid the man come next day for a further reward. The poor fellow returned as he was ordered, and found a promise ready written, for a pension of 400 livres a year, which the gentleman gave him, saying, "Friend, you have saved my life, it is just that I should take care of yours."

Feb. 17. The accounts of the amended state of the king's health are flattering to a degree. Some of the physicians, it is said, go so far as to declare, that were he a private individual, they should pronounce him perfectly recovered. We trust, therefore, that the united wishes of a loyal and affectionate people will soon be gratified with an assurance that his majesty is capable of conducting the government himself. At the same time that we ardently join in this wish, which we take to be, with very few exceptions indeed, the common feeling of the public in general, we cannot but applaud the prudence and precaution of those who do not wish to risk the disappointment and displeasure of the people, by too early a declaration of his majesty's complete recovery.

The report of the intention of proroguing parliament yesterday for a fortnight, it seems, by the event, was not true. Indeed, however speedily the king may amend, his perfect recovery will hardly happen so soon as to preclude all necessity of a regency.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 21.

"The alliance between this court and that of Versailles, since the mediation relative to the Turkish war, seems to become stronger. Yesterday another courier arrived from Paris and one from Petersburgh.

"It is reported here, that the empress of Russia was just putting the finishing stroke to a plan for a peace with the Porte, and going to send it to our court and that of Paris, when the news arrived of the taking of Oczakow, which occasioned an alteration of the plan, and the keeping of Oczakow was made a preliminary article.

"The general talk here is of the preparations made by government to put the provinces bordering upon Poland into the best state of defence possible, upon the supposition of that kingdom becoming a theatre of as inveterate a war as that between the two empires and the Porte. However premature those conjectures may be, there seems but too much reason to fear they may prove in the end well founded."

During the whole course of his majesty's melancholy indisposition, we trust, that we have fully approved our credit to our numerous readers and the public at large. We have ever been ready to communicate the pleasing intelligence of any actual amendment in the health of the sovereign, when we have been satisfied that the reports of such a probable chance were well founded. We do, therefore, cheerfully announce, that the existing symptoms undoubtedly warrant more particular hopes of a recovery than could have been reasonably entertained a week since: but upon some points, the disorder has continued invariably obstinate, and short paroxisms of violence have from time to time recurred. These appearances may lead to a total restoration of the royal understanding, or they may determine in fixed insanity on the particular points to which we allude. One plain fact is universally admitted, namely, that as yet there is no approach to convalescence; the absolute violence is less; the state of quiet, however, as upon the worst, as to the best effects. It is right to hope for the most favourable issue from the Divine favour, but interested purposes alone can dictate positive assertions of a subject, on which no human skill can yet pronounce with honest decision, and surely it is the basest traffic to take advantage of the terrible vicissitudes of such a disorder to carry on the abominable speculations of Change Alley.

DUBLIN, *February* 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This day, at four o'clock, the lord chancellor, attended by several peers, and also by the speaker of the house of commons, and upwards of seventy members, went up with the following address to the castle, in order to be transmitted into Great-Britain.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, and knights, citizens and burgesses, in parliament assembled.

"May it please your royal highness,

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your royal highness with hearts full of the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of your royal father, to express the deepest and most grateful sense of the numerous blessings which we have enjoyed under that illustrious house, whose accession to the throne of these realms, has established civil and constitutional liberties upon a basis which we trust will never be shaken; and at the same time to condole with your royal highness upon the grievous malady with which it has pleased Heaven to afflict the best of sovereigns.

"We have, however, the consolation of reflecting, that this severe calamity hath not been visited upon us, until the virtues of your royal highness have been so matured, as to enable your highness to discharge the duties of an important trust, for the performance whereof, the eyes of all his majesty's subjects of both kingdoms are directed to your royal highness.

"We therefore beg leave humbly to request, that your royal highness will please to take upon you the government of this realm, during the continuance of his majesty's present indisposition, and no longer; and under the style and title of prince regent of Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all regal powers, jurisdictions and prerogatives, to the crown and government thereof belonging."

The lords being returned, and the lord chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, he informed the house that having waited upon his excellency the marquis of Buckingham with the address to his royal highness the prince of Wales, agreed to by both houses, his excellency declined to take charge of the same, and as answer delivered the following words from a written paper:——

"Under the impressions which I feel of my official duty, and of the oath I have taken as chief governor of Ireland, I am obliged to decline transmitting this address into Great-Britain; for I cannot consider myself warranted to lay before the prince of Wales an address, purporting to invest his royal highness with powers to take upon him the government of this realm before he shall be enabled by law so to do."

The duke of Leinster moved, that the house do adjourn till to-morrow, which was agreed to *nem. con.* and the house adjourned accordingly.

KINGSTON, *January* 10.

Extract of a letter from Goolzerburg, January 4, 1789, *written by a gentleman in the service of the East-India company to his sister in this island.*

"Positive intelligence has been received here, from a gentleman of respectability at Tanjore, that the sultan Tippoo Saib, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and fomenting divisions among their chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy against himself, returned to Seringapatam, and occupied himself entirely in completing his vast preparations for war. He has long been desirous of attacking the British, and only waits for a favourable opportunity of commencing hostilities. Directly as his son's marriage, now pending, shall be accomplished, he means to attack the kingdom of Travancore, for which he has made immense preparations; and if the ambassadors whom he has sent to the court of France should return with an answer agreeable to his wishes, he is also determined to enter the Carnatic immediately and attack Madras itself; after having supplied Pondicherry with all the stores and provisions it may require. Some short time ago Tippoo gave particular injunctions to all his aumiloars to collect the balance due from the ryotte to the circar, and ordered all the arrears due to his army to be discharged. He has provided enormous quantities of military stores and provisions, at all the sea ports in his dominions, and to all the ports leading to the Carnatic, particularly at Bargaloore, Sovendroog and Husour. He added thirty thousand bullocks to the compliment of his artillery, which are now in training. He has a body of five hundred camels each carrying a small piece of cannon upon his back, which are exercised every day, and the number is to be augmented to two thousand. In his stores are a lack of rochoar arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more.—He is enlisting men in every part of his dominions, but receives only those of high cast and approved bravery. The following is a list of his army already in the field: Twenty-six thousand stable horses; fifty three thousand regular infantry; fifty thousand irregular ditto; matchlocks, &c. and thirty thousand Lascars and artificers. Reports similar to this account are every where flying about, and it is thought highly probable that after the Moonsoon, Tippoo will make some bold attempt. If he molests the Travancory king, it involves us of course, as the latter is included in the offensive and defensive treaty of alliance, and for many eminent services rendered the company, has a claim on their protection; which I believe has been notified to Tippoo, in due form by this government."

"To convince you that the above alarming news is well-founded, I hereby send you the substance of other intelligence, which has been received express from Madras."—"General Sir Archibald Campbell, not having received any satisfactory answer respecting Tippoo's formidable armaments, has issued orders from the troops to be encamped immediately after the Moonsoon, and that ten thousand men be constantly in readiness, as a detachment, to watch the motions of Tippoo's army."

NEW-YORK, *April* 16.

The Algerines are said to be making preparations to render themselves very formidable against Spain in the ensuing spring; but a more powerful opponent is to be expected in his present majesty, than they experienced in the late king. The long mental imbecility of his late Spanish majesty communicated a dulness to the court, which operated as a check to the encouragement both of literature and the polite arts; the Spaniards are not destitute of genius, but they are negligent from want of excitement; the present sovereign, as a man of taste and a friend of literature, will do honour to the throne.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 21.

A Mr. Edward Weymen, of Charleston, South-Carolina, has (by advertisement) noticed the directors or managers of glass-houses in the United States of America, that he is perfectly acquainted in the secret art and practice of plate glass grinding, rubbing, polishing, diamond-cutting, and silvering; and is provided with the completest apparatus (out of Europe) to carry on the above branches: All those who wish to encourage American manufactures, and choose to correspond on this subject, and also the casting of plate glass, may receive further information with regard to the manufacture, and the many advantages resulting therefrom, by applying to him, at No. 50, Church-street, Charleston.

The following maxims of the Chinese, deserve the attention and observation of the wisest states:—One of their emperors exhorting the people to industry, told them, "That if in any corner of the empire there was a man that did not labour, there must be another somewhere, who lived in misery and the want of the necessaries of life." The Chinese every where through that extensive empire, religiously observe this doctrine; for the prince who utters a maxim of wisdom to a people so ready to listen to reason, publishes a law.

Yesterday his excellency the president of the United States arrived in this city, about one o'clock, accompanied by the president of the state, the chief justice, the speaker of the assembly, the attorney-general, the honourable Mr. Read, and secretary Thomson, the two city troops of horse, the county troop, a detachment of artillery, a body of light infantry, and a numerous concourse of citizens on horseback and foot.

His excellency rode in front of the procession, on horseback, politely bowing to the spectators who filled