

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1783.

NAPLES, July 2.

We have accounts from Crimea, that what has occasioned the late disturbance in that quarter is, that the Khan wanted to cloath his men in the European fashion, and that he was himself going to wear the Russian uniform, without reflecting that the Alchori forbids any Manometan from obeying a prince who shall be impious enough to dress like a Christian.

Hague, July 26. It is said Mr. de Graaf, late governor of St. Eustatia, will be appointed plenipotentiary from his high magnificence to North-America.

Paris, August 23. The treaty which we have made with the Americans, is as lucrative to us as it is prejudicial to our enemies. It is certain that by the list of exports from France to America, since the treaty, we have exported to that continent, goods to the value of 73,843 200 livres Tournois, and that during the course of last year only, the sum of that considerable sum has been exported in merchandises of the manufacture and other productions of this country.

LONDON, August 1.

According to letters from Philadelphia, the congress have an important business in hand, relative to letting their rate on all goods imported or exported, in order to defray the expences of the war for the present year, which is rated at twelve millions of dollars.

An evening paper has the following paragraph: the French have to furnish a peace called the Morn, at St. Kitt's, through the negligence of our fleets, who had certainly a superiority in those seas, that it is supposed it will be impossible for us ever to retake that Island.

The present campaign, from the great exertions making by all the belligerent powers, is likely to be carried on with greater vigour than ever; the Dutch have had an embargo on all their shipping, to enable them to fit out a formidable fleet; and the States General have antiently resolved not even to receive any proposals from Russia, respecting an offer of mediation, and have adjourned their meeting for five weeks.

The evacuation of Georgia is at present the great object of political discussion. This transaction is in consequence of orders during the Rockingham administration, who had determined to withdraw the troops from all parts of America, if the death of the premier had not stopped the measure. It must greatly impede the present ministers; but whether the consequence will be useful or prejudicial, is matter of speculation. It is said, that our troops were 1900 the besiegers of Savannah 400, and to see such a garrison marching from their post in the sight of such an enemy, is not to be paralleled in the history of this country.

In the year one thousand, according to Maitland's history of London, a fat ox fold for half a crown. So late as 1512, a lean ox fold for eight shillings, and a fat one for thirteen shillings and fourpence. Beef, mutton, veal, and pork, at that time sold for an half-penny a pound. But twenty shillings will now scarce purchase what one shilling would before the discovery of the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, August 19.

"During the course of last week, we had the heaviest rains ever remembered in this country at this season of the year. The haughs on Dee were overflowed; much corn is entirely spoiled, and on Saturday the waters were nearly as much swelled as in the greatest flood in September 1768. On Friday the floods broke down the stone bridge at Milton of Maryculter."

Aug. 29. Of the long list of eleemosynary refugees now overwhelming by the premier, it is expected that nine-tenths of them will be sent a grazing. They might perhaps not usefully be sent on board the fleet.

Sept. 19. How exquisitely gratifying is the reflection, that England has, at the present important moment, not less than 112 ships of the line, actually in commission; and that she has also 16 fifty gun ships, 200 frigates, and 214 sloops. Let the encircling maritime powers; let all Europe; let the whole globe reflect with wonder on the powers and genius of a country thus struggling, without a single friend, against the most formidable opposition, and supporting herself to respectability!

Lady Temple, the new vice-queen of Ireland, is supposed to be the most charming and accomplished woman in Europe. She made slaves in every court on the continent, and is still remembered with a warmth of admiration at Versailles, Naples, &c. Her character, drawn by a gentleman who was at that time abroad, is as follows:

"Lady Louisa Nugent (Lady Temple's maiden name) has vivacity and judgment more than common, has read much, and assumes nothing. She speaks Italian well, French perfectly; she is passionately fond of paintings and antiquities, and she draws prettily; but her most distinguished accomplishment is music. Millico, who has the most taste of any singer in Italy, has been her master, and she has so much profited by his instructions, that I have seen her several times enchant the most critical judges of Rome and Naples. Add to these talents, a charming shape, a form elegantly turned, a lily-white complexion, animated by the most beautiful carnation in the world, a pair of eyes full of sweetness and spirit, and you have the portrait of Lady Louisa Nugent. Perhaps you may be tempted to suspect that this is a fancy piece rather than a copy from nature;

I assure you, it is as true a portrait as Titian or Van-dyke ever painted."

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, August 10.

"On Sunday last the celebrated equestrian statue of the emperor Peter the first, was opened to public view. At about five o'clock in the afternoon, her imperial majesty, after having dined at the Hermitage, came in her barge attended by several of the first nobility, and landed at the New Key; from whence on a platform covered with red baize, she proceeded to the senate house, where from a balcony handsomely fitted up for her majesty's reception, she had a full view of the statue, the royal yachts on the river (of which there were several, all dressed in the various colours of different nations) and of the prodigious concourse of people assembled on the occasion. On her arrival her majesty found the statue enclosed with a screen, on which were painted rocks, uncultivated spaces, and other emblems of the rude state in which the emperor found his country. Her majesty had not been long on the balcony, when, on a signal given by a rocket, the screen which concealed the statue, on a sudden, and as it were by magic, fell, and discovered one of the finest pieces of workmanship, I believe, that was ever known to any age or country. The sudden appearance of the stately figure, big with majestic fire, gushing up a precipice on a furious flood, most exquisitely finished, in all the action of contending eagerness, together with the firing of cannon from the castle, admiralty, and yachts, and a running fire of about 10,000 soldiers, produced an effect on the mind not easily to be described. After the firing ceased, and the empress had contemplated the statue for some time with the greatest seeming satisfaction, all the regiments of guards, the regiment of artillery, and three other regiments which were drawn up on the occasion, marched round it, lowering their colours as they passed by the balcony, where the empress was placed. After this part of the ceremony was ended, her majesty was rowed back to the Hermitage in the same manner she came. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every face manifested joy at the happy remembrance of the father of their country."

The shipwrights work with unwearied assiduity on the numerous vessels of war now on the stocks in this kingdom, numerous they may be styled, for they consist of no less than 36 of the line, five 50 gun ships, 22 frigates and eight sloops; all of which have been named. To these may be added, three ships of the line, 16 frigates, and three sloops, which have not been named.

There are now in port, and actually fitting for sea, not less than 36 sail of the line, four 50 gun ships, 23 frigates and 53 sloops; in the whole, 116, all of which will be in the complete order when wanted for service.

The duke of Marlborough has declared, that if the county and university of Oxford will build a 74 gun ship, he will build another at his own expence, in imitation of Sir James Lowther.

DUBLIN, August 20.

About two o'clock on Friday morning the most dreadful fall of rain commenced that ever was remembered in this city, and continued for upwards of fourteen hours with a violence entirely unknown to this climate: the floods occasioned by this event, and the consequent difficulties of the inhabitants in different parts of Dublin, are beyond description. The flood was so great in the river Dodder, that it tore away the town wall of the bridge at Ringend, and part of three great arches.

Though such uncommon quantities of rain have fallen in these parts, every thing wants the appearance of a plentiful harvest.

NEWPORT, December 14.

To his excellency count de Rochambeau, commander of the army of his Most Christian Majesty in the United States.

THE governor, council, and representatives of the state of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, in general assembly convened, being excited by the sincerest attachment and respect, present their most affectionate and cordial acknowledgments to your excellency and the officers and troops composing the army under your command, for the great and eminent services rendered, since your first arrival in this state.

Nothing can equal our admiration at the manner in which you have participated with the army of the United States in the fatigues, the toils and glory that have attended the allied arms, but the unanimity of the father of his people, and the representative of the rights of mankind.

Our inquietude at the prospect of your removal would be inexpressible, but from the truest conviction of the wisdom that directs the councils of his Most Christian Majesty.

May Heaven reward your exertions in the cause of humanity, and the particular regard you have paid to the rights of the citizens. And may your laurels be crowned by the smiles of the best of kings, and the grateful feeling of the most grateful people.

Done in general assembly, at East-Greenwich, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1782, and in the seventh year of independence.

I have the honour to be, in behalf of the council and representatives, with great esteem and respect, your excellency's most obedient, and very humble servant, W. GREENE, governor.

By order, SAMUEL WARD, D. sec.

Providence, November 28, 1782. To the governor, council, and representatives of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence plantations.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with an inexpressible pleasure that I and the troops under my command, have received the marks of esteem and acknowledgment, which you are so good as to give to the services which we have been happy enough to render to the United States, jointly with the American army under the orders of general Washington.

This state is the first we have been acquainted with. The friendly behaviour of its inhabitants now, and at our arrival here, will give them always a right to our gratitude.

The confidence you have in the wisdom of the views of our sovereign, as to the disposition and the march of his troops, must likewise assure you, that on no occasion whatever he will separate his interest from those of his faithful allies.

LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU.

The above are true copies. Witness, HENRY WARD, sec.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

The following paragraphs are copied from the London public advertiser, of August 30.

It is confidently said, lord Shelburne has obtained (though with great difficulty) his majesty's permission to embark for America, to plead in person before congress, the cause of this country. Those who are best acquainted with his lordship's great and various powers, make little doubt but he will be able to convince them of the impolicy of setting up for themselves, and bring about a happy reconciliation with them, as once more the colonies of this country.

It is said, lord Shelburne goes to America in the Vengeance, to be commanded by Sir James Wallace, and that the celebrated one, Arnold, is to be his lordship's confidential secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, January 16.

From Rockington's New-York royal gazette of January 4.

The honourable lieutenant-general Leslie, commander in chief of Charles town, with his suite, arrive here on Thursday, in perfect health.

On Thursday arrived the ship Duches of Gordon, captain Holmes, in 15 days from Charles town, South-Carolina. She sailed from thence on the 19th ult. with a fleet, consisting of a boat 70 sail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, under convoy of his majesty's ships Alliance, Charles-town, and Hound; the remainder, consisting of a boat 20 sail, parted with them off Charles town bar, on the 18th, bound for England. On the 17th a fleet of upwards of 50 sail, with the British troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charles town, sailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the king's troops, at Charles-town, the rebel general Wayne, with about 5000 continental soldiers, took possession of the town, leaving a body of cavalry to guard the passes, with strict orders not to molest any person going to the shipping. The rebels were to extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garrison, as not to hunt the rebel standard for three days while the English fleet lay in the bay.

We are happy to inform the public, that four more of the above mentioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and the remainder, with the convoy, were then in sight.

By the fleet from Charles-town, we learn the following particulars: that the enemy had made an attempt, and nearly effected their design, to cut off the necessary supply of fresh water from the shipping, which must have caused great delay; but that a detachment sent out by general Leslie, forced them to abandon the enterprise: that they refused, to the last, any supplies of fresh provision to be sent into the town, by which means much specie was brought hither, which, otherwise, would have remained in that province.

A short time previous to abandoning the town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for disposing of the merchandise, horses &c. to the enemy, which they readily purchased of the garrison.

The military stores, troops, &c. being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when general Wayne took possession of Charles-town, he ordered the houses that were shut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on business as usual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation; that the treaty between the governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held.

General Greene's army, South-Carolina, much reduced by sickness; colonel White, of Moyal's dragoons, has resigned; and it is said a general misunderstanding prevails between the civil and military.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the Senate to the first Monday in April, the House of Delegates to the first Monday in May next. During the session thirty-four laws were enacted, list of which is as follows:

An act for the relief of Robert Milligan, of Cecil county.