

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1783.

1783. petition to Maryland, deed from Baltimore-called Wells... CHEW.

1783. all whom subscribers the next a bridge ty, where SEY, ELL, OCK, TIFER, n, that a o the next illam, and for John deceased, o expose to Hog-ridge be purpose

AND, Esq; a SAM, about twenty-one of bold imperiary, and took ves, a white fers, a black He is very ard Mr. Rutnaths part as a some gentle- house cook. els and others takes up and be got again, ERSON.

ary 9, 1779. s struck with a e very much; who promised any inward ent; I found in my right arm, the gout it con- I write this for WARD DIXON.

il 14, 1779. e has been bad captain Whi- he came he said ks time she was write in behalf had her in hand

RD LAYTON. gult 6, 1779. of Annapolis, who was con- for a long time,

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les-Street.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6. DURING our last war, his highness ordered a body of Bochnacks (a people of the province of Widding, formerly a kingdom, and reputed good troops) to take the field, and to promise on oath not to return to their families, till they had driven the Russians from the banks of the Danube. At the conclusion of peace, the grand seignor let them know they might return home; but these brave fellows would not leave the spot, because the enemy still remained on the field from whence they had been bound to drive them; about 6000 of them having the guard of a pass, they sent word to the Ottoman commander, "that they could defend the post till noon the day following; and that should the enemy force it, not one of them would survive." They kept their word.

By private letters from St. Malo's, we are informed that l'Orient is to be made a free port; and that all East-India ships shall unload there; so important a favour will shortly make it a very flourishing and rich town, in consequence of the many Americans, who will resort thither, and that part of the province will thereby be soon enlivened.

LONDON, July 12. When Montesquieu was asked which had the greatest right to salvation, a merciful infidel or a cruel christian? he made this reply:—"I knew a Turk, a slave on board one of the king's galleys, so very merciful, that he never gave the least pain to his fellows by a vile insinuation; and when at any time he possessed a few livres, he would distribute them for the release of poor birds, or any pitiable creature in confinement. On the other hand, his keeper was cruel as the Turk was merciful. The Turk lived and died as a christian ought to do; the christian like the vilest Turk. Which now, think you, had the greatest right to salvation? the Turk returned the priest, for the latter renounced christianity the moment he relinquished mercy."

Extra of a letter from Madrid, dated May 26. In consequence of many councils of war held in the presence of his majesty, last month, the entire destruction of the fortifications on the island of Minorca was resolved. Orders have been sent to the commander of the place, to proceed with these operations; the last letters bring word, that the commander had blown up the castle of St. Philip, and the other forts which he found on the island.

July 13. When the English fleet called at the Havana there were only six Spanish ships of the line, then in that harbour, which were coming home as convoy to a rich flota assembling there.

It is computed that the above Spanish fleet will bring home in specie, besides gold and silver in bars, to the amount of 66 millions of dollars, which will circulate in coin and ingots in the following proportion, viz. Spain six millions, France four, England three, Holland two, and the Italian states one million.

According to the last dispatches from Gibraltar, a boat from the Barbary shore brought intelligence that the Moors were preparing for the reception of the dons, with all the exertions in their power; that they had drawn down an additional number of guns near the mouth of the harbour, some of which were 53 pounders; that a very large body of horse was collecting to defend the coast from an invasion, and every measure taken for the defence of the place, that the shortness of the notice would allow.

The American trade with the Havanna, according to a calculation which has been published at Madrid, has drained near a million of hard dollars from that place, since the year 1781.

A letter from Petersburg says, that the empress has given orders, that her troops do not enter into any of the territories belonging to the Turks, on account of the plague raging almost in every part of that country; and this is one reason why hostilities did not commence before, for fear her army should catch the infectious disorder.

We hear from Paris, that don Guatier, a monk, has invented a method of conveying a signal at 300 miles distance, sight or day, at all seasons, within a minute, without the manner in which it is done being known either at the place it goes from or to, or any intermediate spot. The method is kept secret for reasons of state; but has been examined by a deputation of the academy of sciences, who declare themselves satisfied, that the method is practicable, and it would certainly be effective at 90 miles distance. It is done neither by electricity nor magnetism. The said gentleman has a second project for communicating the longest verbal instruction, as perfectly as if the parties were together, at three hundred miles, within half an hour. This scheme is founded on an experiment, that a watch placed at the end of a trumpet, 110 feet long, may be heard to tick at the other end, more plainly than it placed at the ear. Place, therefore, a set of tubes, reaching three miles underground, and coming out at the house of a man, who, being furnished by a pistol shot, shall have his ear at the end of one set, and his mouth at the beginning of a second set; this man will hear and convey what is said, as fast as sound can travel, which is fifteen miles in a minute, and by adding a proper number of tubes, you may pursue the method to any distance. He has a third scheme, to shoot a packet of letters, in a strong bow from place to place, so as to form a very expeditious conveyance. Dr. Franklin, Messrs. La-

lande, Le Roy, and several other members of the academy of sciences, have entered into a subscription for prosecuting these experiments.

Hyder Ally's heir is about to introduce the art of printing among his Asiatic subjects; and if he does, it will soon bring a final slave to the slavery of the East.

The report of the belligerent powers preparing for war, is merely the heartfelt fabrication of interested men, who either hope to gain by the calamities of the public, or by the plunder of individuals in the alley. The fact may be depended on to be this, that every nerve has been exerted to bring about the ratification of the preliminaries, to which there are at present no other objections, but the delay natural to the official forms in so great and important a business. There was at first some difficulties to surmount, owing to the loose manner in which the preliminaries were worded; but the attention and assiduity of ministers, have settled the points that were objected to; and the public have little to dread from the house of Bourbon, unless some new whim may make them wish to retract from their engagements, and forfeit their honour.

August 1. The death of Hyder Ally is one of those fortunate events which have often turned the tide of war; in the last German war, the king of Prussia, in the greatest extremity of his affairs, owed, perhaps, the preservation of his empire to the sudden death of the sovereign of Russia; and in the present instance the security of our Asiatic settlements may probably depend on the death of one man, who was the very life and genius on which his numerous forces depended.

August 6. Letters from Constantinople of the 30th of June mention, that they till lately entertained hopes of matters terminating amicably, as the treaty of commerce seemed to indicate a pacific disposition in each of the contracting powers, but that almost immediately on its being signed, they learnt, that the Russians had taken possession of the Crimea, in consequence of the resignation of the claim, sabin Guerai; nevertheless the plague which has broke out in that peninsula, as well as in the rest of the Ottoman provinces, has prevented the troops of that nation from proceeding any farther, and they have cut off the communication in many places. These accounts say, that at Kerich and at Jenical they had adopted the measure of setting fire to all the houses, and of lodging the sick in tents, and that almost every village in the Crimea, was infected with the contagion. From the capital it continues its ravages to Aleppo, through every town and village. It is fatal disorder should prevent the war from breaking out during the summer, it is thought that the mediation of France, and the other powers who are desirous of peace, will be successful. Mean while Russia derives many advantages from the new commercial treaty; one of the most considerable of which is the suppression of all monopolies or privileged companies, which existed there; that one of the linen merchants gained about cent. per cent. upon every article they disposed of, they selling for eleven piasres of Pika, what they purchased for six piasres English. The company of iron merchants, which is chiefly composed of Turks, will be the greatest sufferers by the loss of their privileges; a short time after the signature of the treaty, a cargo of iron arrived from Taganrock, addressed to the house of Messrs. Sidney, James, and Co. Russian merchants, and that house having immediately made an abatement in the price of iron, the merchants and workmen concerned in that trade, supported by some of the janizaries, raised a tumult, and dragged to prison those who had thus lowered the price of that commodity. Upon representation, however, being made of the affair by the Russian minister, they were instantly released, and the authors of the disturbances were informed, that if they repeated their outrages, their heads must answer it.

August 8. A letter from Antwerp, received on Tuesday, says, that some of the principal inhabitants have drawn up another petition to the emperor, praying, that that port may be made a free port, setting forth the convenience of it for carrying on trade to all parts, and the great utility it would be to the inhabitants; and that a committee of the said gentlemen were set out for Vienna to present it to the emperor.

Extract of a letter from Lyons in Provence, July 11. For twenty days a singular fog, such as the oldest man here has before not seen, has reigned in most parts of Provence; the atmosphere is filled with it, and the sun, although extremely hot, for at noon the barometer rises forty-five degrees, is not sufficiently so to dissipate it; it continues day and night, though not equally thick; for sometimes it clouds the neighbouring mountains. The horizon, which is usually of a beautiful azure in this country, appears of a whitish gray, the sun, which during the day is very pale, is at setting and rising quite red, and so absorbed are his rays by the fog, that one may at any time look steadily at him without being in the least incommoded.

It is an observation made by many, that the fog at some times emits a strong odour, the nature of which is not easily determined; it is so dry as not to tarnish a looking-glass, and instead of liquifying salts it dries them; the hydrometer does not ascend, and evaporations are abundant; the eyes are affected with a slight heat, and such as have weak lungs, are disagreeably affected.

On the night of the 11th or 12th, at 12m. past 12, the time of the loessice, happened a storm of thunder and hail, an unusual phenomenon at that hour in these parts; at 200 paces from Salen, a thunder bolt was

seen to descend, the wind at the same time north; since which, the fog has been more intense, and still remains the same, notwithstanding a violent north-east wind on the 27th ult.

The barometer is at a medium, the electrical machine affords no fire, but the air is greatly electrified, and thunder is heard every now and then.

The constant drought which has prevented the usual exhalations from the earth, seems to be the sole cause of this mist, the late rains having diuted the matter of which these exhalations are formed, they now ascend with their vehicle the water; and some strong winds will either carry them off, or force them down; or should a south wind, in any short time produce clouds, they will attract the exhalations which will disappear with them.

The above observations are confirmed by many physicians who have carefully examined the fog, or rather the vapour in question; they have seen the bolt ascend, and think the redness of the sun chiefly owing to the feruginous quality of the emanation from the earth. Similar observations have been made at Paris, and in many parts of Italy.

It may not be unentertaining to our readers to be informed that Dr. Priestly has long ago discovered, that the changes in the atmosphere depend very much on the quantity of phlogiston contained in it. The excessive burning and sultry weather we have had of late shews that the air is superphlogisticated. Rain lessens it, and lightning burns and consumes it. Letters from all parts of Europe describe exactly the same season that we have had. In Wales they have made parties to encamp in the mountains for coolness.

Heroic speech of Anna de Montmorency, marshal, high steward, and countess of France, at his death. This celebrated commander being mortally wounded at the battle of St. Denys, said to those who exhorted him to prepare for death, "Do you imagine a man who has lived more than fourscore years with honour and reputation, and faced death in so many battles (some of which have continued from morning till night) is now to learn how to die, a conflict which will be over in a quarter of an hour?"

Anecdote. A person, remarkable for riding a fine horse in a nobleman's hunt, excited his lordship to enquire who he was; when being informed he was a miller, and rented a mill of his lordship, desired his steward to raise his rent, urging, if he could afford to ride such a horse, he must have a good bargain of the mill. The miller, however, rode as usual; when the nobleman enquired of his steward if he had obeyed his orders; on being answered in the affirmative, he told him to double his rent. Still the miller hunted. When some accidental circumstances brought the parties in conversation, his lordship mentioned that he was informed that he rented a mill of him, and believed that his steward had raised his rent twice lately. Yes, and please your lordship, pretty handsomely. Well, and can you afford to pay so much? O yes, my lord, it makes no odds to me; it is your tenants pay for it. How so? Why, when your steward first raised my rent, I took a little more toll from them, and when he doubled it I did the same—O, if that's the case, answered his lordship, pray take the mill at the old rent!

Remarkable anecdote concerning king Charles the second's amours. This monarch was violently addicted to women, and only valued them for sensual pleasures, which appeared more openly in his public commerce with the mistresses he admitted to court, and privately in the nocturnal debauches his majesty entered into, in company with some of his courtiers, in the extravagant pursuits of illicit pleasures amongst the common prostitutes of the town, which at last became so disagreeable to his more constant mistresses, that one of them engaged lord Rochester to undertake the following stratagem to cure that monarch of his nocturnal rambles. Rochester, who was frequently the king's conductor and companion on such occasions, proposed to go out one night with him to visit a celebrated house of intrigue, where his lordship persuaded the king the finest women in the nation were to be had; the king agreed, and put on his usual disguise. Rochester conducted him late to the house, and without discovering the quality of the guest, instructed the girl pitched upon by the king for his pleasure, to pick his pocket of all his money and his watch; left them to their enjoyments, and slunk away out of the house. The girl performed her part so well, that the king never missed his watch and money; but when the intrigue was ended, and upon enquiring after Rochester found he was gone, and missing both his money and watch, the king was sadly embarrassed to discharge the reckoning; there was no other way left, in such circumstances, than to tell the bawd who kept the house, that the gentleman who came in with him, and was gone, was to have paid for him; and as he had not returned, desired she would give him credit for the reckoning till tomorrow; on which the abused him grossly, adding, that she had often been served such dirty tricks, and ordered one of the bullies to detain him till the reckoning was paid. In this ridiculous distress stood the British monarch, the prisoner of a bawd; and the life, upon whom the hopes of the nation were fixed, put into the power of a ruffian. After many altercation, the king proposed to leave his diamond ring, but she rejected the pledge, alleging, that she was not a judge of its value; and for aught she could see, it might be a piece of glass set in pewter. However after many importunities and protestations of the value of the ring,