

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1783.

PETERWARADIN, July 1.

ALTHOUGH eight regiments of foot, four of horse, and eleven battalions of national Scavonians, as also the corps of Tschalkites, are actually assembled on the frontiers of Bosnia, we learn that the Turks are draining that province, and are marching 25,000 Bosnians towards the Black Sea; which supposes them certain of having nothing to fear on that side. All their fortresses are now well provided with troops; and 15,000 Arnauts and Albanians in arms, wait only for signal to march to whatever side the Porte shall judge necessary.

Notwithstanding these movements, which seem preparatory to approaching hostilities between the Porte and Russia, it is thought they will not commence soon, since we have learnt that the plague has broken out in the environs of Oczakow.

PARIS, August 1. We learn from Auvergne, that the melting of the snow in March last, and the plentiful rains that followed until June, had so far undermined the Valbelex, a mountain near Besse, that a chain of rocks cut with a pick-ax, almost 80 toises in height, remained uncovered, and ready to break off, threatening with destruction the village de la Vallette that stands underneath. On a petition being presented to the intendant of the province, the 2d of June, by the inhabitants, such precise orders were given, and their execution was so speedy, that by the 28th of the same month, this chain of rocks was entirely taken down, and the place cleared without the least accident having happened.

LONDON, July 16.

The exports from France to America, from the first of February to the first of June, were estimated to the enormous sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds Sterling.

The speech of his majesty, at the conclusion of the session, compared with his speech at the opening, is a finished exemplar of the simple style, in opposition to the inflated. The speech at the opening promised more than any minister could have performed; the present speech promised nothing. The speech at the opening marched upon stilts; the present creeps on the ground. The speech at the opening was dressed in silk and embroidery, and like the land of Canaan, seemed to flow with milk and honey; the present is stark naked; that was in the highest strain of poetry, abundant in its fictions; this in the sobriest strain of prose, parsimonious even of its facts. That displeas'd for saying too much; this displeas'd for saying too little. That was criticised for bullying, cringing, courting, and scandalizing, all in a breath; this is objected to because it does neither the one thing nor the other, it neither soothes nor afflicts, it neither elevates nor depresses the mind; no one can say there is any harm in it; and no one, however clear sighted, can discover any good.

July 17. A subscription is going forward among some men of large fortune, for raising the sum of £.16,000 to fit out a ship for a voyage of science in the South Sea, and round the world. Some of the principal of the literati are engaged, in order that observations and experiments may be made in every branch of human knowledge. It is to include an attempt to reach at the North Pole. A party by land, for the sake of observations, are to cross the continent of North-America, to meet the ship at the port of Sir Francis Drake, to the north of California. Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Heberden, are in the subscription, and Dr. Priestly is to make the voyage. Lord Shelburne offers to be at the expence of sending a naturalist by land from Peterburgh to Kamichatka, to meet the ship there also. A settlement is to be made, and left at New-Zealand, merely for the purpose of cultivating and making experiments on the New-Zealand hemp, and other curious plants, which may be examined by residing two or three years there.

A farmer near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, who had a young daughter, an infant in arms, of whom he was exceedingly fond, would not go into the hay-field without her. Taking a fork to do something with his men, he laid the child down on his coat under a tree. Presently hearing her shriek, he ran and found a large viper had twined round her neck, and bit her in the bosom; she died the same evening in great agonies, upon which the farmer went into the field and hanged himself upon the tree under which the accident had happened.

The curate answered.—A certain French clergyman was beginning to catechise some young persons in public, and asked a young girl who stood first in the row, "what she took care to do first in the morning?" The girl hesitated, and blushed. The instructor, concluding she did not choose to boast of saying her prayers, told her that she should not be ashamed, but might very properly give the true answer to his question. Notwithstanding this, he pressed the question in vain for some time. At last, said the girl, with the utmost simplicity, *Monsieur, je prens le pot de chambre.*

July 21. In consequence of the bishop of Chester's benevolent plan for the civilization of the negroes, we hear a gentleman of extensive property in the island of Barbados, has directed his slaves to be baptized, and allotted them one day in a week to work for themselves, or if they choose to work for their master on that day, they are to receive the wages of freemen. Sunday is also to be devoted, by the overseers of this worthy planter,

to the instruction of his negroes in the principles of religion and morality. Upon a late calculation, the number of the negroes in our West-India islands are found to be nearly as follows:

Table listing the number of negroes in various West-India islands: In Jamaica 174,000; Barbados 81,000; Antigua 36,500; Grenada and the Grenadines 31,000; St. Kitt's 27,000; St. Vincent's 14,000; Dominica 13,500; Nevis 10,800; Montserrat 9,000; Anguilla, Tortola, &c. 14,000.

Total 410,000

A certain old countess at Brussels, whose dignity required three footmen, though her fortune only admitted one, luckily hit upon an expedient which at once gratified her state, and saved expence: she gave orders for making two effigies of footmen stuffed with hay, and dressed in her ladyship's livery, which being ingeniously fastened to the back of the carriage, enabled her, with the addition of the real servant, to make a very respectable appearance for some time. There happened, however, one day, as her ladyship was driving round the ring, to be a general stoppage of carriages, and the live man being called from his post to carry a message to a lady in another carriage at some distance, the horses that were behind the coach happening to discover the disposition of her ladyship's two supernumeraries, began without ceremony to attack them. A countryman passing by at the same instant, and observing the havoc that was making, informed her ladyship, with great simplicity, that the horses behind had entirely eat up the back-side of one of her ladyship's footmen, and had just begun upon the other.

July 30. Plague, earthquakes, famine, prevail in various parts of the globe: how considerate is it of the princes of the earth to wish to add war to these evils! are they cæmons? no, Pluto disclaims them, and says indignant, "they are men!!!"

August 7. It appears from the last accounts which have been brought from Philadelphia, that woollen and linen goods, wines, haberdashery, and many other European articles, sold in May last full thirty per cent. cheaper in that city than they are now sold in London.

Let but commerce extend itself as amply as liberal laws of trade will allow. Let emigration be counteracted by equivalent allotments at home. Let the waste lands be sold and cultivated, the land-tax equalised, and the poor rates gradually abolished. And where could the line be drawn on the prosperity of Great-Britain? The national debt would gradually be liquidated, the national burthens would annually shrink. Individual and general ability, thus augmented, would become capable of more vigorous exertions, and get within our reach every object great in success, and high in fame.

Some of the American officers are now in London, who excited the soldiers at Philadelphia to proceed to the extremity in demanding their arrears. Those officers left the continent with precipitation; but it is highly improbable that they should return to America in a hurry.

Aug. 9. It is said that two illustrious young ladies have received proposals of marriage, through the medium of their royal parents; and that they came from German princes.

A late governor of —, tired of war's alarms, on his return to England, had purchased a villa in the vicinity of Greenwich, intending to enjoy for the remainder of his days, "otium cum dignitate;" and his lady being of an economical turn, and desirous of furnishing the said villa on the cheapest terms, made a point of frequenting every auction in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of picking up dead bargains. It so happened, that the wife of a gardener, a new neighbour of her ladyship, was constantly led to the same places with a similar view; and whether it was that the taste of the latter was guided by that of the former, or that the fancies of both ladies run in exact parallel, we will not pretend to determine; but so it was, the same articles invariably caught the choice of both, and they were instantly competitors in the contest of bidding, (to the no small diversion of the auctioneer) in which, however, the gardener's wife, either from a spirit of ambition or liberality, or taste, or opposition, constantly bore away the prize, which so chagrined her ladyship, that she at length gave vent to her feelings in a contemptuous remark, loud enough to be heard by the whole room, "that 'twas very extraordinary the wife of a cabbage-seller should have the assurance to cope with her in taste and excellence!" to which the other, advancing up to her ladyship's breast-work, replied, "True, Madam, my husband does sell CABBAGES, but he does not sell ISLANDS."

Aug. 11. The emperor of Germany, who has for some time past supported a military establishment of upwards of 300,000 men, has marched several bodies of troops upon the frontiers of the Porte. His demands are a free trade up the Archipelago and to the Black Sea; and that the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be guaranteed by the Ottomans in the full enjoyment of their religious and political rights.—As the grand senior is not in a condition to oppose his enemies, it is highly probable the emperor's claims will be submitted to.

Ireland, by inculcating the glorious spirit of toleration, has united the once distracted inhabitants of that country into an indissoluble mass, and promoted the most exalted reverence for the laws. This is a fact, which exhibits a splendid and interesting figure in the annals of the age.

The king of France has ordered an exact enumeration of all the people of France to be taken, distinguishing them into classes of profession. Such a measure (says a correspondent) ought to be adopted in this kingdom.

Extra of a letter from Bresl, July 16.

"Every thing goes on here as in time of war. The two last flutes armed here, that were destined for the north, are not to go: we are loading them with masts and timber of every kind ready for use, sails and rigging, destined for Toulon."

Sir William Hamilton, his majesty's resident at Naples, has made a tour on purpose to Messina and Calabria, to visit those unfortunate places, lately destroyed by earthquakes: a detail of his journey, and all his curious observations, have been remitted in letters to the royal society, and will soon be laid before the public in their next periodical publication. It is generally believed, upon the most accurate calculations, that 40,000 inhabitants have perished.

Extra of a letter from Berlin, July 14.

"The frontiers of West Prussia have been lined by 50,000 Prussian troops, immediately after the review at Stargard."

"We cannot yet determine with precision, the part that our illustrious monarch will take in the war that seems ready to break out; but we have not the least doubt that this able politician has a secret influence on the deliberations of the cabinets of Vienna and Peterburgh. It is well known that he directed all the steps of the Czar Peter III. and that he has kept up his credit with Catherine the II. ever since she ascended the throne; we cannot persuade ourselves but what he must be sensible how much it is his interest to keep Russia and Turkey within their antient boundaries. An elevated genius, a quick judgment, an eye as penetrating in politics as in war, an experience of fifty years, enterprizes continually crowned with success, the art of varying his treaties and alliances in such a manner, as to gain more by changing friends than waning battles: Such are the traits that characterise a king, who will ever be reckoned among the number of the greatest men that have governed Europe. Such a prince will not remain idle in a business that so nearly concerns him. Would the partition of Poland have taken place, if he had not a good share of it? Is not that partition a fault? and has it not weakened too much the barrier that naturally prevented the too great extension of three powers, whose forces and resources ought to alarm all the others? We shall take care not to pronounce upon these questions, which we only mention, as they may serve for a judgment respecting the war now expected, and the remote causes that threaten to kindle it forthwith, if our sovereign in concert with the western powers, does not contribute to prevent the dismemberment of the Turkish empire."

Extra of a letter from Peterburgh, June 20.

"If we give credit to some letters from Hungary, we shall not admire the tactics of the Turks, nor their manner of encamping. They represent the camp of the Spahis, as a heap of tents, barracks and caves, higgeldy-piggeldy, without lines or intervals. But it is to be presumed, that the docility with which the Turks receive the instructions of the European officers, will in a little time establish order among them. The bashaw of Bosnia, who resides at Trammick, received, the 25th of last month, a firman from the Porte, in consequence of which he redoubled his activity, and sent orders to the Spahis, in the neighbouring places, to hold themselves in readiness to march towards Widdin, a place situated on the Danube, between Nicopoli and Belgrade. The inhabitants of that province, which was formerly a little kingdom, are named Bochnacks. They are brave warriors, full of honour."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 20.

By a French gentleman lately from Hispaniola we are informed, that no American vessels are now suffered to enter the ports of that island; or at least under such severe restrictions as amount to a prohibition. A tax of 33 per cent. on the value of all goods imported in American built vessels, and navigated by American seamen, we understand to be one of imposts.

By the same channel we learn, that those measures are adopted, in consequence of a proposition from the British court to that of France; it appearing expedient to each of those courts, for the present, to confine the trade of their colonies as much as possible to their own subjects, and their vessels. The conduct of Spain in this instance, the public has long since been acquainted with.

S A L E M, October 9.

The transport ship Martha, from New-York, bound to St. John's, was cast away on a ledge of rocks, at the mouth of Lobster bay, near the Mud Islands, on the 23d of September. She had on board about 100 men, women, and children, of the Maryland loyalists; out of which number 41 only were saved. There were also on board between 60 and 70 of the 2d battalion of Delancey's brigade, of whom 23 only escaped. The long boat was stove as she went over the side, by the main-mast falling on her; after which the master (—