

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1784.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12.

FOR THE plague continues to desolate this city with unabated fury, the daughter of his highness's physician died of it a few days ago; but in spite of this dreadful calamity, the preparations for war are not in any way lessened. Immense quantities of warlike stores are daily sent to Bosnia, and to the other frontiers. All the governors are ordered to put the fortifications of their respective places in a perfect state of defence.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12. Our commerce is much fallen since the peace, our merchants have undertaken new speculations; they have lately received a vessel from St. Domingo loaded with coffee, they are expecting another from Surinam with the same cargo. Our merchandise from the East-Indies, sells rapidly, and it is thought that these sales will be very advantageous. The king will soon set out for Italy, he is to be accompanied by the batons Sparre, Taube, Armfeldt and Ellen, with the sieurs de Frank, de Peyron, Ferlon, Adlerberth, professors of antiquities.

POLAND, Oct. 1. The ravages of the plague seem to spread daily. According to letters from the Ukraine, it has broke out within ten miles of Nimirow.

PRUSSIA, Oct. 7. Orders are issued out for raising one soldier out of every 200 inhabitants of this empire, capable of bearing arms: an augmentation of 50,000 hand forces, at least, will result from this expedient.

Oct. 14. We have received intelligence, that the plague makes such ravages at Cherson, that it was become necessary to cut off all communication between that city and the army.

WARSAW, Oct. 15. By advices from Constantinople we learn, that they have received accounts that the people of Georgia, after putting the approaches into their country in a state of defence, have (in number 50,000 men) fallen upon Nantolia, beaten the Turkish troops, and taken the town of Harts; they are said to have been assisted by the Pacha Al-Haifke, brother-in-law to prince Salomon. Ali Pacha is near Orzakow with a numerous army, and has received orders to march with 100,000 men against the Georgians. If this unexpected event is fully confirmed, it will contribute much to prevail with the grand signor to keep at peace with Russia and Austria, and consent to what they require, be it almost what it will.

HAOUE, Oct. 23. The French charge des affaires delivered the following memorial to the president of the States General, viz.

"High and mighty lords, although the king does not doubt but your high mightinesses have been informed by Mess. de Berkenrode and Brancxon, of the resolution which his majesty always had and still continues to have, of restoring all the Dutch colonies, &c. retaken by his arms from the English, without requiring any manner of compensation from the republic, yet his majesty is determined to give the said assurances directly to your high mightinesses, hoping that this conduct will shew how high the republic is in his estimation, notwithstanding some circumstances, which it will be now unnecessary to mention, may seem to bear appearances to the contrary.

"The underwritten charge des affaires, has the strictest orders from the king to assure your high mightinesses, that the good-will and friendship which his majesty bears towards you is unalterable, and that his majesty will, with the utmost zeal and satisfaction, embrace every opportunity of testifying the interest he takes in the honour and prosperity of the republic."

Extract of a letter from Dijon, September 25.

"We have just received an account from Bezancon, that a very great bankruptcy has taken place in that city; fifteen houses have stopped payment for four hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the whole."

It is assured, that the States General resolved last week to keep in actual service 40 ships, first, second and third rates, all completely manned and armed. It is observed, that this marine will be respectable enough if that resolution is put in execution; and that it will even exceed that which was kept up during the war, as we never had in real service so great a number of ships, though we ought to have had more.

PARIS, Oct. 28. The great and useful discoveries daily making in Europe by means of chemistry and electricity are truly astonishing. Who knows, even before this century is at an end, what further progress men may make in that great sanctuary of nature wherein they have so lately entered? Who

knows what consolatory discoveries may be started? which perhaps, will diminish or compensate for the long list of ills to which we are at present subject. Messieurs le Deu, father and son, more commonly known under the name of Comus, having exhibited their wonderful cures by means of electricity, in the hotel assigned them by the lieutenant of the police, are by the king's munificence and encouragement, going to establish a large and commodious hospital, on vacant grounds which have been given them for that purpose, near the Arsenal. It will be the first of the kind in the world. It is very well known that epileptic cases, however obstinate and inveterate are removed and cured by the electrical treatment of those gentlemen; physic hitherto had proved unequal to such cases.

FONTAINEBLEAU, (France) Nov. 3. All our hopes from the queen's pregnancy, which was advanced more than three months, are now vanished. On All Saints day she was taken ill, in a manner that made a miscarriage dreaded, and notwithstanding every assistance, the unfortunate event took place; however, it has been attended with no dangerous consequences to her majesty.

LONDON, October 3.

L'Espiegle French merchant ship, laden fully and valuably with hats manufactured at Lodeve, in Languedoc, bound to New-England, was lost at sea the 15th ult. This was the first ship that had set sail with any manufacture of Lodeve to America.

In the last accounts from India, mention is made that the revenue has increased considerably, and that the revenue on salt amounts to fifty-seven lacks of rupees. It will not be amiss to explain the amount of a lack of rupees, which is much more considerable than the generality of people of this country imagine. A lack of rupees is £.12,500 sterling, and consequently the revenue above mentioned is upwards of £.700,000. A rupee is a silver coin struck in the mogul's mint, with an inscription of his name and titles, the year of his reign, and the place it was struck at. It weighs from 7 dw. 10 1-3d gr. to 7 dw. 11 gr. and has from one to two parts in 100 alloy.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, September 16

"We have just now a report very prevalent, that an army of 60,000 Turks were arrived on the frontiers of Poland and Hungary, which had occasioned an order of his imperial majesty for increasing his army in that quarter: as it would not be imagined the Porte would risk the making an enemy of his imperial majesty at this juncture, by taking any step that might give him umbrage; this measure is the more mysterious, especially as the Turks seem to want all the troops they can spare in another quarter, it proves, however, that the Ottomans are dubious of the true designs of the court of Vienna."

From the universal philanthropy and charity of a Lowth, a Hurd, or a Porteus, there is ground to hope that the upper house will take some means for abolishing the inhuman slave trade, which surely ought not to be heard of in a Christian country!

Respecting the above business, it cannot be expected to originate in the commons, many members of that sagacious body being interested in the preservation of this barbarous traffic!

It is strongly in agitation to establish a royal dock in either of the ports of Corke, Waterford, or Bantry; the latter is supposed to be fixed upon by government, on account of the depth of water, and the shelter of the harbour by the surrounding highlands.

A medal has been struck in France emblematical of the relative connection subsisting between America and that country. On one side of the medal there is a juvenile profile with the cap of liberty, and this inscription, "Libertas Americana." The other side represents an infant in danger of being devoured by a lion; but Minerva, with a shield, on which three *serpens deus* are displayed, protects the infant. The motto is, "non sine dei animasus infans." The dates are the 17th of October, 1777, and the 19th of October, 1781, the respective days when the two generals, Burgoyne and Cornwallis, were unfortunately captured.

Oct. 13. On hearing that the magistrates of the city were to wait at the Devil-tavern, Temple-bar, till his majesty's warrant for a proclamation of peace was received and the gates opened, a wag humorously observed, "that it was certainly a damned bad piece, for the lord mayor, aldermen, artillery company, city officers, and others concerned in the proclamation of peace, had already all gone to the Devil."

Oct. 21. Sunday morning a duel was fought in a field near Pattersea-bridge, between captain Lawson

and the reverend Mr. Dunbar, when, after firing their pistols, the matter was accommodated to their mutual satisfaction.

After the duel on Sunday morning, a correspondent says, the reverend duellist went to perform divine service at a parish church to which he has been lately appointed curate. In this we think there was nothing wrong; for after trying to take away the life of a fellow-creature, nothing can be so proper as to go to prayers, and make our peace with the deity.

Oct. 25. A gentleman from Leghorn writes word, that they have learned by the master of a polacre put in there, that the dey of Algiers has now upwards of 2000 slaves at work upon the fortifications; that he is raising two new batteries on each side at the entrance into the harbour; that when all the works are completed, which are carried on under the direction of two English engineers, it is judged the place will be impregnable; the new batteries are to be mounted with some large cannon taken from the Spaniards, which were intended to have been made use of at the siege of Mahon.

Nov. 1. Letters are received officially from Constantinople, dated the 5th ult. in which it is mentioned, that from the concessions which the Ottoman porte had made to the empress of Russia, through the mediation of the emperor and his most christian majesty, it was believed the matters in dispute, would wholly be brought to a happy conclusion in a very short time. The sultan has however, in order to prevent any future demands being made, which might occasion any cavil at another period, proposed that the two mediating powers shall be guarantee, that the present treaty shall be for ever binding between the Turkish and Russian courts; and this only remains to be fixed before the final ratification takes place.

Nov. 2. Not many Sundays ago, a methodistical gentleman preaching at a chapel in Wapping, to a crowded audience, made use of the following phrase:—"Ye are all sinners, great sinners, large sinners, wapping sinners." The last epithet bearing a double meaning, some of the congregation took it as a particular affront offered to them, and drove him from his pulpit.

Absolute monarchies, corrupted in their morals and discipline, impaired in their wealth, sunk in credit, and weakened by inbred disorders, do very rarely retrieve their condition; but mixed governments have an innate vigour and strength of constitution, which can throw off those diseases that seem to afflict them, and by which they can be recovered from that decay of health to which they have at any time been reduced by unskillful statesmen.

Nov. 6. A letter from Paris mentions, that the comte de Grasse was so strenuously anxious to have a court martial fit on his conduct, that he presented three petitions to the king, praying his majesty to indulge him in this particular; and when he found that the trial was stopped by order of the sovereign, he repaired to Versailles, threw himself at the feet of the king, and exclaimed, "Sire, what will the nation think of me?" The monarch graciously replied, "it is sufficient that I approve your conduct."

Nov. 8. A letter from Copenhagen says, that a house is fitting up in that city for a gentleman who is shortly expected there from America, in order to reside in the quality of an ambassador from the United States, who is to settle a treaty of commerce and amity with that court.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 30.

"This morning Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan were severally brought before lord chief justice Annaly, the first by alderman Exshaw, and the latter by sheriff Kirkpatrick. His lordship, after severe, but friendly reprimands, and official admonitions, bound each in the recognizances of £.20,000 to keep the peace. We may therefore hope, that through the interposition of friends, these ornaments of their country and its senate, will be perfectly reconciled; and that, forgetting every thing but the good of country, we may see them concur in its service."

Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan, attended by their friends, Montgomery, of Donnegal, and Cussee, had almost reached the ground appointed for an interview, which must have proved fatal at least to one of the men, who so justly are the boast and glory of Ireland. To elude the vigilance of the sheriffs and alderman Exshaw, neither of the gentlemen slept in their own houses; however, proper persons were stationed at all the avenues leading from town, and happily intelligence was given to the magistrates before at Ballsborough-bridge.

It is to be hoped that proper steps will be taken by the house, to prevent the dispute being carried further.