

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 3, 1785.

L O N D O N, December 4.

THE idea of war is prevalent in all parts of France; indeed some late military orders make such an event appear to be near at hand.

There are more reasons than good paragraph writers are aware of, when they mention the returning state of health of a royal duke, as a reason for his staying another year on the continent. The fact is, his royal highness had the misfortune of losing above a year's revenue in one night to the marriage of Anspach; the liquidation of which will require some further abstinence from the expensive pleasures of this capital.

The gentleman who accompanied Mr. Blanchard in his flying vessel, we hear, was Dr. Jefferies, from America.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Jefferies, at Dartmouth.

"I wrote you far, very far above the clouds. We have had a short, but most noble and enchanting voyage of 21 miles, over Shooters hill, &c. and landed on the banks of the Thames, in the parish of Stone, in Kent, within half a mile of Essex. Our motion was very rapid, and all our ballast expended."

The example of the emperor of Germany has a most happy influence, if it be true that the king of the two Sicilies is suppressing convents, and that the grand seignior suffers all christians in his dominions, whether catholics, protestants, or Greeks, the free exercise of their religion.

Letters received within these few days from India, state the following facts:—That immediately on the signing of terms on the part of general Meadows, his men, in consequence thereof, having laid down their arms, the troops of Tipoo Saib, by whom they were surrounded, commenced a general plunder, in the perpetration of which great cruelties were exercised upon the prisoners, and many were butchered. The officers were divided into two parties, one of which with general Meadows at their head, was marched into Heyder's country, to a place four hundred miles distant from the field of action. They were chained in couples, barefooted and bareheaded, and their bodies almost naked. When they arrived at the place of destination, it was determined to put them to death by torture. The general was killed by pouring boiling oil on his body—the other officers by forcing melted lead down their throats.

In consequence of the cruelties exercised by Tipoo Saib upon general Meadows and his officers, the officers in the service of the company have resolved, that in future wars they will neither give nor take quarter.

Copy of a letter from the right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association, to the right honourable Mr. Pitt, first lord of the treasury.

"SIR, SEVERAL hundred seamen have addressed me to day; many of them, lately arrived from India, came in coaches. Acting lieutenants, mates, and midshipmen of the royal navy are among them. The following is the copy of the generality of their addresses:

"To the right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association.

"May it please your lordship,

"We, the seamen, whose names are underwritten, are able, willing, and ready, to serve the united protestant states of Holland against the king of the Romans, and all their popish enemies. And your petitioners will ever pray for lord George Gordon.

"Signed by Edward Robinson, and thirty-four seamen, at the Kettle Drum, Radcliff Highway, November 17, 1784."

"Several officers of distinction in the land service have also applied to me, and offered their services to the States General, particularly a field officer of Connecticut line, in the province of Massachusetts, and an officer who has lately left the Irish brigade of France, who wished to enter into a service more agreeable, and congenial to his sentiments and principles. Many of the guards have requested to go volunteers. Some Athole Highlanders are on their way to town, who, I make no doubt, will engage in the good protestant cause of their High Mightinesses. I acquaint you, as prime minister, with these matters, that you may convince baron Van Lynden of the general good disposition of the people of these kingdoms to comply with his request, and to renew

again their old friendship with Holland upon the righteous and solid foundation of the protestant interest.

"I am, Sir, with all due respect,
your humble servant,
G. GORDON."

Welbeck-street, November 17, 1784.

Copy of a letter from the right honourable Mr. Pitt, first lord of the treasury, to the right honourable lord George Gordon.

Downing-street, November 19, 1784.

"My Lord,

"I have hitherto returned no answer to the letters I received from your lordship on the 17th and 18th instant, because I did not think it my duty to enter into a correspondence with your lordship on the subject. But having been informed that many seamen have been induced to quit their occupation, in expectation of being employed to serve against the emperor, I think it proper to remind you, that whatever steps you have taken, have been without the smallest degree of authority or countenance from his majesty's ministers, and that it is for your lordship to consider what consequences may be expected from them.

"I am, my lord,
your lordship's obedient,
humble servant,
W. PITT."

"Right honourable lord George Gordon."

Lord George Gordon's answer to Mr. Pitt.

"SIR,

"I received your letter of to day just now. It was very rude in you not to answer my two letters sooner. I am glad to hear you say that many seamen have been induced to quit their occupation, in expectation of being employed to serve against the emperor." This shews the seamen's hearts are warm towards the states of Holland, and that they wish to lend a hand to assist them against their enemies. As soon as you, and the rest of his majesty's ministers, are pleased to authorize and countenance these honest endeavours of the seamen to support those protestant states, I will make proposals to the Dutch ambassador and to the states of Holland, to take them into immediate pay. The consequences may fall on the heads of the king's servants if they advise their sovereign to take a part against the protestant interest.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,
G. GORDON."

Welbeck street, November 19, 1784.

B O S T O N, January 24.

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

"The following romantic and melancholy affair happened in a village in this state, and has been much talked of.

"A young gentleman, the son of an attorney, had conceived a violent passion for the daughter of an eminent planter, at some distance from the place of his residence, and found means to make her acquainted with it. But on account of the disparity of their circumstances, he was refused. An accident, however, some time after brought them together at the house of a friend of the lady; when the gentleman so far prevailed, as to be admitted on the terms of her lover; and they continued to see each other for several months. But at this time Mr. — being disappointed in regard to fortune, it was judged proper for them to separate, till his affairs should take a more favourable turn, when the match might be proposed to the lady's friends with some prospect of success. Their confidants was still their friend. They corresponded under the fictitious signatures of Henry and Delia, to prevent detection; and their friend, whom, agreeably to their romantic plan, they called Juliana, was their female Mercury. As Henry of course was frequently at Juliana's house, it was thought proper, the better to cover their design, that he should pass for that lady's lover; and this was universally believed to be the case. As Henry's circumstances and expectations, though inferior to those of his mistress, were at least equal to Juliana's, the latter conceived the perfidious design of making him her lover in reality. To effect this, she endeavoured by indiscreet insinuations, to prejudice him against the object of his love; hinted the little likelihood there appeared of such an union taking place, and how much happier marriages were likely to be, where there was a greater parity of fortunes. Her endeavours however were fruitless. He saw through the artifice; and the discovery pained him the more, and he doubted not but she would use the same arts with his Delia, whom he could now neither caution against her, or, even if he could, her confidence in

her was so great, that she would not believe it. With Delia therefore she was successful. Infligated by revenge, by the falsest and basest suggestions, she effectually detached her from him, and it was not long after that she gave her hand to one of Juliana's relations. The news reached the unhappy Henry — Unable to bear the thought of her being possessed by another, in distraction and despair, he seized two loaded pistols, and rushing to the house which contained the pair who had that morning been wedded, he drove the contents of one of them through his Delia's heart, and the other through his own.—The perfidious Juliana, so far from being affected, seemed to triumph in their fate. The hapless lovers are universally pitied: but she, though the law cannot touch her, is held in execration, and is now preparing to remove to some distant place, where her crime is not known, to avoid the insults which the constantly and justly receives."

The above narrative we are assured is literally true. The resemblance it bears to the catastrophe of the unfortunate Hackman, will be obvious to every reader. Extraordinary as the circumstance may appear, it is by no means so uncommon as at the first glance it may seem. In the 9th volume of the Spectator, published by Dr. Sewell, a similar story may be found.

The following curious account of a rattle-snake is an abstract from captain Carver's travels through the interior parts of North-America. It is of so peculiar a nature as, we flatter ourselves, will render it worthy the attention of our readers. The author relates it in the following manner:

Monf. Pinnifance, a French trader, told me a remarkable story concerning one of these reptiles, of which, he said, he was an eye-witness. An Indian belonging to the Menomonic nation, having taken one of them, found means to tame it; and when he had done this, treated it as a deity, calling it his great father, and carrying it with him in a box wherever he went. This the Indian had done for several summers, when Monf. Pinnifance accidentally met with him at his carrying place, just as he was setting off for a winter's hunt. The French gentleman was surpris'd one day, to see the Indian place the box, which contained his god, on the ground, and opening the door, give him his liberty; telling him, whilst he did it, to be sure and return by the time he himself should come back, which was to be in the month of May following. As this was but October, Monf. told the Indian, whose simplicity astonished him, that he fancied he might wait long enough, when May arrived, for the arrival of his great father. The Indian was so confident of his creature's obedience, that he offered to lay the Frenchman a wager of two gallons of rum, that at the time appointed he would come and crawl into his box. This was agreed on, and the second week in May following fixed for the determination of the wager. At that period they both met there again, when the Indian set down his box, and calling for his great father, the snake heard him not; and the time being now expired, he acknowledged that he had lost. However, without seeming to be discouraged, he offered to double the bet, if his great father came not within two days more. This was further agreed on; when behold on the second day, about one o'clock, the snake arrived, and of his own accord crawled into the box, which was placed ready for him. The French gentleman vouched for the truth of this story, and from the accounts I have often received of the docility of those creatures, I see no reason to doubt his veracity.

An account of the extraordinary and sudden growth of a child, as it was given in by authentic vouchers to the royal academy of sciences at Paris, and is published in their memoirs.

The growth of bodies has its phenomena as well as the other operations of nature; some times it goes on but slowly, and sometimes it is so rapid as to exceed its usual time in a very surprising manner.

James Viala, a native of the village of Bouzanquet, in the diocese of Alais, though of a strong constitution, appeared to be stout and stiff in joints till he was about 4 years and a half old. During this time nothing farther was remarkable of him than an extraordinary appetite, which was satisfied no otherwise than by giving him plenty of the common aliments of the country, consisting of rye bread, chestnuts, bacon, and water; but, his limbs soon becoming supple and pliable, and his body beginning to expand itself, he grew up in so extraordinary a manner, that at the age of five years he measured 4 feet 3 inches; at five years and some months, he was four feet eleven inches; and, at six, five feet, and bulky in proportion.—His growth was so rapid, that one might fancy one saw him grow; every