(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2171.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1788.

LONDON, *May* 14.

THE emperor of Morocco is vigorously recruiting his cavalry with Christian slaves, and augmenting his fleet of rovers; one of which, in February last, took a rich Sallee prize. He has signified his royal intention, in case of a war with England, to lay a fresh tax upon the Jews.

When his Imperial majesty of Morocco declares war, he has a "*Juego de Cannas*," which is a species of tournament somewhat like the Ludus Trojanus of ancient Rome. He can bring about 100,000 horse and foot into the field, but they are by no means skilful in the science of war. His will is an absolute law—the *sic volo! sic jubeo!*—and all must obey it, mild or rigorous, constitutional or arbitrary.

May 16. Whatever appearances there may be of a general war, from the active exertions making in Spain, yet it may be depended on, that if administration conceived any apprehensions of a disturbance in the tranquillity of its own affairs, reductions would hardly have been made of the military both in England and Ireland. If Spain opposes the Russian fleet it must be from that policy which may be deemed both prudent and wise, to prevent a very ambitious maritime power from forming settlements in the Mediterranean, and becoming, in the course of time, a more troublesome visitor in that sea than any of the neighbouring Mahometans.

Letters from the continent by the last mail assured, that the famous Paul Jones, who is at present at Copenhagen, has made an offer of his services to the empress of Russia, which has been accepted. He is engaged on a very advantageous footing, and it is supposed will command a division of the Russian fleet. Admiral Greig has not been consulted in this matter; and if he should be disgusted with his associate, then the Russian fleet will atchieve no great exploits in the Levant. The French ambassador at the court of Denmark has taken great notice of Jones. He introduced him to all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen; but, when he brought him to Mr. Elliot, the British envoy, Mr. Elliot refused to see him. Mr. Elliot met the French ambassador the next day, and said, "When your excellency will honour me with a visit in good company, I shall be proud to receive it; but with such a companion you must ever expect to be denied."

May 17. By a letter from Hambro', dated the 2d of May, we learn, that the king of Sweden has given orders for immediately equipping ten sail of the line, and a number of frigates and small vessels, the whole amounting to twenty-two sail, which are to put to sea from Carlsuroone by the beginning of June—they are to take on board 8000 troops, and provisions for several months; their destination is yet a secret, but not supposed to be against the Turks, with whom they have been in amity a number of years.

May 20. A valuable copper mine has been discovered on the estate of colonel Richard Martin, in Eyre-Connaught, in Ireland, the vein of which is found to extend to a very great length and of a considerable breadth. A quantity of ore has been transmitted to a manufactory in Liverpool, for a trial, and an estimate returned, that the ore will produce a neat profit per ton of nine pounds sterling.—What renders the above promising mine of so much consequence to its proprietor, is its vicinity to the great lake Corib, that empties itself into the sea at Galway, and which will, of course, render the carriage of the ore cheap and convenient.

Last Friday evening, a man in Whitecross-street, who had lost money by lottery insurance, drank, "to drown sorrow," 14 glasses of brandy; the consequence was, he fell into convulsions, and his life was despaired of. A woman, at the same time, elated with success by insurance, drank gin out of a teapot, till she fell into the fire, and must inevitably have been burnt, had not instantaneous assistance prevented it. A chimney sweeper's boy suffered a tooth to be extracted from his mouth to insure a ticket; he got two guineas; but as he was coming out of the lottery office, a fellow snatched the money from him; a porter stopt the thief and recovered the cash, but at the corner of a street, he slipped away from the boy, and the poor lad hanged himself next day. A gentleman's servant in Charlotte-street broke the knees of his master's horse in *pidgeoning* an office; the horse cost thirty guineas at Tattersals; the servant eloped. The perniciousness of gaming was held in such detestation by that arch impostor Mahomet, that he prohibited it expressly in the Koran, as *a step to every species of vice!*

May 27. The Spanish squadron which lately put to sea from Cadiz, under the command of Don Emanuel de Cordova, nephew to the commander in chief of that name, and which was, by the last accounts, cruising off or near Cape St. Vincent's, consisted of the following ships of the line and frigates:—el. Magnificente, la Castillone, el. Fierno, of 70 guns each, la Dragon, la Sirena, el. Puderæsa, of 60 guns each, frigates, la Venus of 38, la Mercura 36, la San Miguel 30, la Santa Clara 26, and three gallies.

The ships of the line which the Spaniards have ready at Cadiz, and are said to be arming at this time, are, one of 96, one of 80, eight of 70, and four of 60 guns—several of these are new since the last war.

A butcher in the borough, who lately purchased a poney brought from America, only twelve hands and an half high, has engaged, for 100 guineas, to ride the same 100 miles in twelve hours; which bet several gentlemen have accepted of, and he is to start within a month, play or pay.

May 30. A few weeks since, a violent affray happened in the 18th regiment, stationed at Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel between major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the regiment at the time, and captain de Lancey, an American gentleman belonging to the same corps.

When they met at the ground, captain de Lancey made a most extraordinary declaration, viz. "That major Chapman might fire if he thought proper; but, for his part, he was resolved not to discharge his pistol, until the muzzle of it touched the major's breast." To which the major replied, "That he had expected, when he came there, to decide their differences upon the point of honour, that it was to be with a *gentleman*, and not an *assassin*;" at the same instant, he threw away his pistols, and left the ground with his second.

His majesty was so much offended with the conduct of captain de Lancey, that he has commanded his name to be struck out of the army list for ever; and he has likewise ordered, that the major should be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer: We presume on the principle, that a subaltern may be replaced in the service, without any material injury to the public, but a commanding officer cannot.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *June* 14.

By a gentleman from St. Domingo we learn, that, about three weeks ago, as a small Spanish sloop was lying under Cape Altavella, near the Friar's Rocks, on the coast of Hispaniola, an English built brigantine, crowded with men, mounting ten carriage guns and a number of swivels, beat up under her stern a little before sun-set; but, getting into shoal water, she suddenly hove to, and sent a boat with armed men to board the sloop; the captain of which observing that his intended visitors were in a state of hostile preparations, instantly slipped his cable, made sail, and ran into shoal water; upon which several shots were fired at him from the brig; but night coming on, the Spanish captain made his escape, his vessel being a fast sailer, and himself well acquainted with the navigation of the coast. Before the sloop was out of sight, the boat's crew belonging to the brig boarded a small Spanish schooner, and carried her off. Our informant adds, that the brig carried a blue flag at her ensign staff, bespangled with stars, and to all appearance was an American pirate.

Nothing could have been more impolitic than the assistance which, during the last war between the Muscovites and the Turks, we afforded to the former. Every advantage which they obtained tended to diminish our commerce with Turkey, and increase their desire of obtaining countries, which would afford them a ready communication with every quarter of the world, and enable them to increase their trade at the expence of that of Great-Britain.

Had gratitude, for the assistance which she received from Great-Britain, actuated the subsequent conduct of the Czarina, it might have induced government to continue its good offices in the hope of acquiring an ally; but when it is evident that, instead of gaining a friend, we should be strengthening the hands of an enemy, good policy bids us leave an ungrateful woman to experience her own weakness.

The edict in favour of the protestants meets with a great deal of opposition in France, from the magistrates and some of the dignified clergy. One bishop in particular (of Rochelle) has evinced a degree of intolerant bigotry proportioned to the ignorance of the 12th or 13th century, in a charge which he has given to the clergy of his diocese not to marry the protestants. He has, however, been summoned to court, to give an account of his conduct.

June 21. Advices by the packet fully confirm the intelligence some time ago received by the Hennicker, Harrison, from Gibraltar, of the disaffection of the emperor of Morocco to the British interests; the barbarian having gone to every extremity with that garrison, short of actual hostilities, which he will be cautious how he attempts, while he recollects that two or three English frigates could destroy his whole despicable navy of row-boats.

MONTEGO-BAY, (*Jamaica*) *July* 5.

As counterfeit half-joes are now in circulation about Kingston, we think it our duty to put the public upon their guard in this respect, against imposition: They are dated 1772, are of a large diameter and much thicker than the real coin, weigh about 8 penny weights 18 grains; and the word REX is by far too much elevated above the surface. They are chiefly compused of copper, finely gilt, may be intrinsically worth ten or twelve shillings, but are so indifferently executed as to be liable to detection upon the most cursory survey.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

According to an accurate account, the amount of the exports from this port, the last year, was £.345,146 15 4, estimated at the value the articles bore at the time of exportation. The articles of pot and pearl ashes amounted to above 30,000l. and New-England rum to above 43,000l.

ALBANY, *July* 28.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young man (a private in general Harmar's corps) of regular discernment, and a share of literature which might do honour to many possessed of commissions; dated Fort Harmar, May 8th.

"On the 27th day of February last a subaltern, serjeant, and corporal, with sixteen privates, among whom was myself, were ordered out on command into the Indian country, being sent for by the king of the Delawares—It is seventy miles from this place to their encampment, and we were three days and an half in performing the march. We were to return the next day, but king Pipes requested the officer to leave a young man with him two days longer, when he designed to visit Fort Harmar, with a party of his nation, for trade. The officer appointed myself and another to draw lots, neither of us chusing to remain in the hands of the savages—The lot fell upon me, and I tarried, and was in their hands four days before they with me reached this post—they used me very tenderly and with much kindness. A few days subsequent to this I was again ordered out to accompany a party of Wyandots and Delawares; was with them twenty days, and treated very decently, though I had no use for my tongue. Soon after, myself and one other went with another party of Delawares and Wyandots, eighty miles up the Muskingum.—These fellows had a great plenty of liquors, and kept most of the time drunk, which made them very quarrelsome, and abusive to us; but the squaws hid their arms, and protected us; we were with them eleven days; and on their return they requested that I might be sent out with them again; but, on my representation of their treatment, the commanding officer of the garrison refused to give them any more men for such purposes. There are now here a number of Delawares trading very peaceable."

NEW-YORK, *August* 8.

IN CONVENTION, at POUGHKEEPSIE, *State of* NEW-YORK, *July* 26, 1788.

(CIRCULAR)

SIR,

WE, the members of the convention of this state, have deliberately and maturely considered the constitution proposed for the United States. Several articles in it appear so exceptionable to a majority of us, that nothing but the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of them by a general convention, and an invincible reluctance to separating from our sister states, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to ratify it, without stipulating for previous amendments. We all unite in opinion, that such a revision will be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents.

We observe that amendments have been proposed and are anxiously desired by several of the states, as well as by this—and we think it of great importance that effectual measures be immediately taken for calling a convention, to meet at a period not far remote; for, we are convinced that the apprehensions and discontents which those articles occasion cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to provide for it, be among the first that shall be passed by the new congress.