## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

WWW DVICES from the Spanish colony of New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, inform us, that governor Don Mero has granted permission to the inhabitants of the western counties of North-Carolina, that bor-HE DE ME der on that river, to trade thereon, even down to New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, (New-Brunfwick) dated February 27.

"His excellency the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to grant a further permission for the importation of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live Hock of any fort; flour, rice, or Indian corn, from any of the territories of the United States, into this province, by British subjects, &c. agreeable to law, commencing the 20th instant, for and during the term of SIX MONTHS."

LANSINGBURGH, March 23. Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, March 9.

" The late surprising occurrence at Dr. Thorn's, in New-Hackinsack, will, I believe, in some degree, re-establish the opinion, that there has been, and still is, such a thing as wizards and witches, notwithstanding the idea has been long thrown aside by even the her excites the curiofity of every one, and numbers doctor's, although he lives several miles from the main recover till it again subsided. road. The neighbouring divines attend her constantly -they minute the most assential part of what occurs daily, and will, perhaps, commit it to the press. Many ways have been tried to relieve her from the agitated state in which she appears, but to no purpose; the knocking still continues, accompanied with a rumbling noise, and moving of the furniture. It is supposed by some, that she is bewitched by a Hessian servant of the doctor's, whose conduct for some time past has been very singular; he was lately brought to an examination, on which occasion his behaviour greatly heightened the suspicion; since then his precipitate departure seems to confirm it."

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

A list of senators and representatives of the congress of the United States of America, which were affembled at New-York on the 30th ult.

SENATORS.

New-Hampshire-The honourable John. Langdon, Paine Wingate.

Massachusetts-The honourable Caleb Strong.

Connecticut-The honourable William S. Johnson,

Oliver Elfworth. New-Jersey-The honourable William Patterson,

Jonathan Elmer. Pennsylvania—The honourable Robert Morris,

William M'Clay. Delaware-The honourable Richard Bassett.

Georgia-The honourable William Few. REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire-The honourable Nicholas Gil-

Massachusetts--The honourable Fisher Ames, George Leonard, George Thatcher, Benjamin Goodhue,

E. Gerry. Connecticut—The honourable Jonathan Sturges,

feremiah Wadsworth, Benjamin Huntington, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Trumbull. New-Jersey-The honourable Elias Boudinot.

Penniylvania-The honourable F. A. Muhlenburg, P. Muhlenburg, Daniel Heester, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley.

Maryland-The honourable William Smith, George

Virginia-The honourable James Maddison, Richard B. Lee, John Page, Alexander White, Andrew Moore,

Samuel Griffin, Josiah Parker. South-Carolina-The honourable

## PERIODICAL DUMBNESS.

(From a London paper.)

The fon of an inn-keeper at Jesing, in the duchy of Wertemberg, of a choleric constitution, and about 25 years of age, was taken so ill after supper, on Saint Josephus II. in Olbiæ repugnatæ Memoriam. Stephen's day, now upwards of 15 years ago, that he About an hour after he was better; but, during three more reasonable in their ideas, for hitherto they would whole months, he became much dejected and melancholy, and sometimes as if seized with fear. After the expiration of this term, he was suddenly struck dumb, without being able to pronounce the least word, or form the least found, though he could speak very articulately before. At first, the loss of his speech and voice was instantaneous, but began to continue longer

every day; so that, from the duration of some minutes it amounted to half an hour, two hours, three hours, and lastly to 23 hours, yet without order.

Such was his condition upwards of half a year. At last the return of his speech kept so constant and regular an order, that now, for 14 years together, he cannot speak but from noon, during the space of an entire hour, to the precise moment of one o'clock. Every time he loses his speech, he feels something rise from his stomach to his throat. He cannot be deceived by the transposition of hours, because he observes always and very exactly the term from twelve to one, though no bell rings nor clock strikes. Excepting this loss of speech, he makes no complaint of the disorder of any animal function. Both his internal and external senses are found; he hears always very exactly, and answers by gestures or writing to the questions proposed to him. He eats and drinks heartily, and is very handy and active in doing the business of the family. At his time of speaking his discourse is discreet and sensible, for a person of his education; and if desired to read, which he some times does of himself, he is sure to stop short always in filence the moment that one o'clock the afternoon locks up the power of his tongue.

There cannot be a more extraordinary case than this, nor one so much deserving the attention of the curious. How to account for it, must be extreme difficult. vulgar. You have doubtiers heard the flory of that Perhaps something he eat at supper, when he was first unfortunate girl-the sad disaster which has befallen taken ill, has ever since remained undigested in his stomach or intestines; and as he used to feel something are constantly flocking to see her, from twenty miles rising from thence towards his throat, it probably round. Scarce a stage passes, without stopping at the caused the extinction of his voice, which he did not

WINCHESTER, March 18.

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last several gentlemen have arrived in this town from Kentucky, by whom we have been informed, that a general and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of that country and those ed. of the Spanish settlement at New-Orleans; several having arrived before our informants came away; that infinite mutual advantage.

where, about five weeks since, a Shawanese chief be shipped. called Black-Fish, and one of the Wyandot chiefs, who were out furveying, and brought them in, under guard, to the garrison station at the mouth of the Little Miami.—Their pretensions were to settle a treaty with the garrison, which our informants say was completed on good terms by captain Mac Geath and others. The Shawanese chief was so fond of captain Mac Geath, that he offered to take him through the Indian country. These chiefs and warriors afterwards had it in their power to destroy three crews and their effects, but they proved friendly, furnished them with provisions, and treated them kindly.

The Shawanele and Wyandots had several times before taken prisoners and brought them into the garrison, with professions of friendship; but it was suspected their only intentions were to make their observations and get liquors, but from the above pacific conduct the white inhabitants begin to put some confidence in a peaceable fummer.

ANNAPOLIS, April 9.

The brig Mary and Anne, captain Ewer, is arrived in Patuxent from London; by her we have received prints to the 2d of February.

VIENNA, January 10.

taking of Oczakow. Part of the ornament of the saloon, in which the entertainment was given, was a superb with laurels, under which his imperial majesty wrote 40 vessels, the whole of which lost their anchors and

It is certain that the taking of Oczakow was finishcould neither stand nor sit. He was also so sick at ing the campaign in a most glorious manner, and does heart, that had he not been relieved by copious vomit- great honour to prince Potemkin. It is hoped that this ing, he was often apprehensive of being suffocated. success of the Russians will make the Turks a little

not hear any talk of peace. Jan. 13. On the 4th a courier was sent to Petersburgh with congratulations to the empress of Russia upon the taking of Oczakow. The same courier was also the bearer of a plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, which will be entirely changed in conse- morva, in Gales, was remarkable for an amazing and

assured, that a courier was also sent to Madrid, to request the new king of Spain to interpose his mediation with the belligerent powers.

FROM THE VISTULA, January 3.

If we may credit accounts received by private letters, some Russian troops are assembling in the environs of Polosk, near the frontiers of Lithuania. General Elmpt is at Riga, and general Soltikow is going to Peterfburgh.

We have advices from Russia, that in consequence of some movements among the Swedish troops, gene. ral Muschin Puschin is going to quit Petersburgh, and return to Finland as soon as possible.

UTRECHT, January 22.

By letters from Petersburgh we learn, that all ranks of people are overjoyed at the success of prince Potemkin, in making himself master of Oczakow, which gives our troops the opportunity of doing what they please in the Crimea and Black Sea; but people, on the contrary, are not so well satisfied with the suspenfion of arms entered into between the imperialists and

From Stockholm we hear, that all the preparations making there seem to indicate the continuation of the war. The king has accepted the offer of the provinces of Wermeland, Nerike and Medelplad, to furnish 5000 volunteers, to serve at their own expence, and the command of this corps is given to general Armfeld, which will put him at the head of between 8000 and 9000 men, including the Dalecarlians, whom he commands at this time.

LONDON, February 1.

The dispatches from lord Torrington at Brussels are said to contain a narrative of the proceedings of the Brabantines, in consequence of the edict of the emperor, which has raised such commotions in Austrian Flanders as it will be very difficult indeed to settle, unless some very lenient measures are adopt-

Letters from Bengal dated in April, 1788, bring adboats loaded with goods to a very confiderable amount, vices, that the governor-general had resolved not to continue the permission granted to individuals during in return they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, the last season of sending home goods on freight in the corn, &c. and that from every appearance this traffic company's chartered ships. This circumstance will was likely to be continued and carried on with the probably take a great effect in raising the prices of greatest alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the most Bengal goods, as a great proportion of the company's imports last year were shipped on the account of pri-We were further informed, that most of the settle- vate individuals, which supply will in suture be cut ments in the quarter of Kentucky are now undisturbed off by this resolution of the governor-general. Not by the savages, no hostilities having for some time past above one third of the company's investment of Dacbeen committed by them except at the Little Miami, ca goods came down to Calcutta last season in time to

A letter from Hamburgh, dated December 26, fays, with a number of warriors, took three white people "It is said, and perhaps with some foundation, that the offensive and defensive alliance, frequently mentioned as nearly concluded, between England, Holland, Prussia and Sweden, is meant solely to re-establish tranquillity in Europe, and balance the power of the

The court of Lisbon have at length concluded their long depending treaty of commerce with the American states, by virtue of which the Portuguese are to take corn, &c. from the American vessels, for which the Americans are to receive the produce of Portugal in exchange; the Portuguese having restricted by a particular article of the treaty, the American vessels from carrying away any of the gold or filver current coin of the kingdom of Portugal, as gold and filver in bars, or in any other shape than that of plate in services, utenfils, wearables and jewellery, &c. on pain of confiscation of the ships, cargo, &c. where such them, and please themselves with the hope of enjoying gold or filver may be discovered; as also the master and officers of the ships to be imprisoned in such cases, to answer before a tribunal at Lisbon or Oporto. the charges for any such breach of the treaty. Thus America is placed under greater restrictions than other nations. A plain proof of the Portuguese jealousy.

A letter from La Flotte, dated January 12, says, "On the 8th inst. an uncommon and disastrous event happened here at half past one at noon: the rigorous The emperor, who is recovered from his indispositi- frost for some days preceding had frozen the sea quite on, gave a grand entertainment upon occasion of the to all the places of anchorage in this port; and a fudden breeze arifing from the fouth, the whole sheet of ice extending three leagues, gave way all together, transparent portrait of the empress of Russia, crowned with a terrible crash, and carried away with it near the following line with his own hand:-Felici Amicæ cables. Many are safe, but many are missing still.-The Cecily and Anne, from Corke to Bourdeaux, is faved; the Postillion, of Dunkirk, with herrings, is funk, and a number of foreign vessels for Bourdeaux have anchored here, with more or less damage."

All the letters from the north agree, that the cold has been more severe this winter than at any one period fince the year 1700. At Oczakow it was so intense, that one night in particular 40 soldiers were frozen to death in their entrenchments during the fiege of that place.

In the winter of 1694, the neighbourhood of Penquence of the late success of the Russians. We are noxious phenomenon. A mephites, or pestilential va-

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