(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2205.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1789.

WARSAW, *December* 31.

A REPORT is circulated since morning, that the emperor had accepted of the mediation of the court of Berlin towards bringing about a peace; nevertheless we learn, that the greatest preparations are making at Constantinople for another campaign, and that the Porte insists upon the repossession of the Crimea, at least that it shall be under the independent government of a prince of the Mahometan religion.

Jan. 14. Letters from Russia inform us, that every one is obliged to deliver up their plate to government, for which they receive bills in return. This plan is already begun to be put in execution at Riga.

The Porte has lately sent the most peremptory orders to Bagdat, and the different bassas on the coast of Arabia, and Asiatic Turkey, to seize, either in port or at sea, all vessels navigating under Danish as well as imperial colours; to confiscate their cargoes, and send their crews (be they of what nation they will) into slavery, and to fit out what maritime force they can for that purpose.

VIENNA, *December* 14.

An immense quantity of snow, such as the memory of man cannot parallel, at present distresses the inhabitants of this city and country, interrupts our posts and trade, threatens us with a dreadful famine, and particularly a scarcity of water. We cannot sufficiently, under these circumstances, applaud the care of his imperial majesty, who gave immediate orders to the police to clear the streets, at least so far as to render them passable. It is when suffering under such calamities that we hail our sovereign as the father of his people, and the refuge of the miserable. It may be readily supposed that in such a dismal season we are deprived of news.

Our most eminent physicians have given it as their opinion, that if his imperial majesty continues the same fatigue he underwent last campaign, he will bring on a dropsy of the breast. His majesty therefore has resolved to try the baths at Pisa some time about February next.

Jan. 9. They write from Semlin, that for the purpose of cutting off the communication with Prudor, our cordon is continued on the Turkish territories as far as one mile on the other side Old Gradisca; each post being occupied by a detachment of thirty men.

FRIESLAND, *December* 21.

The weather in this part of Holland is the most severe and intense ever known: travellers have been found frozen to death on horseback—cattle have died in great numbers, and those persons who have shut themselves up in their bake-houses have not escaped.—Such a season has not been known in our memory.

LOWER-RHINE, *December* 27.

Sad accounts are received from all parts of Germany concerning the sudden and severe frost. Many people and animals have been found frozen to death in the roads, which the great fall of snow has rendered impassable. This age affords no example of so severe a frost as there was in many places on the 17th instant; in the morning of that day Farenheit's thermometer, at Leipsic, was 27 degrees below 0, which is from five to seven degrees lower than it was in the famous winters of 1739 and 1740. In the south part of Germany the cold has not been so severe; the Rhine is froze over at Cologne, and in many places waggons and heavy carriages pass over it loaded.

PARIS, *November* 13.

M. de Tilly, the page, is sent to prison, by an order from the marshals of France, for daring publicly to boast of his having fought a duel with his namesake. He is to remain in confinement for the space of six years and a day. The other Tilly is not dead, and it is thought he will recover of his dangerous wound.—He will be obliged, however, to remain where he is, in Austrian Flanders, or expose himself, if he comes, to be deprived of his liberty like his antagonist. Duels are no more permitted in France than in England, and the marshal's tribunal is as despotic and severe as any of the martial laws under the late king of Prussia.

LONDON, *January* 30.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, January 3.

"The last accounts from Barbary mention, that the dey of Algiers has declared war against Denmark; they likewise mention that the quarrel between the emperor of Morocco and the dey is made up; it seems the emperor was obliged to pay a large sum of money down, besides all the expences the dey was put to on account of the rupture."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, December 29.

"Yesterday at four o'clock, P. M. anchored off here, two Algerine rovers of twenty guns each, full of men, in company with a stout ship a prize, supposed to be a Dane. The next morning two large ships appeared in the Offing, upon the sight of which they weighed and made all the sail they possibly could after them, and in two hours they were out of sight. The captain of a barque came in the next day, and says, the pirates passed him the evening before under a great press of sail in pursuit of their prey, and soon after heard a heavy cannonading, from which we imagine they came up with the chase."

Extract of a letter from Naples, December 30.

"The Algerines still infest our seas, and have lately made some valuable captures, amongst which, we are informed, is a French corvette, from Marseilles, to a market, 300 quintals burthen, with a rich cargo; likewise two ships loaded with corn, dried fish and oil, bound to Civita Vecchia; the two latter were taken by a corsair of 36 guns, in sight of one of the pope's men of war, and what is more remarkable, the infidels had the insolence to hoist a flag of defiance daring her to combat."

Feb. 1. Letters from France mention the continuance of the great scarcity of grain there. As a proof of it, the following bounties are to be allowed in the importation of the following articles, for four months from the 15th of February:—15 sols per quintal of wheat; 20 sols per quintal of flour, and 12 sols per quintal of rye. And, as a further encouragement, the tunnage duty of 12 sols per tun on the vessels in which grain is imported, is discontinued for the same time.

Feb. 2. The private account received yesterday in the afternoon, was more favourable than the report of the physicians; it gave an account that at eleven o'clock, the king, attended by Dr. Willis, walked arm in arm, for two hours, in the gardens; and that his majesty seemed quiet and composed on their return.

Feb. 4. On Saturday last the foreign ministers sent off dispatches to their respective courts, announcing his royal highness the prince of Wales having accepted the regency of the kingdom of Great-Britain, under the restrictions proposed by both houses of parliament, during the king's illness.

Feb. 5. It is with uncommon satisfaction we have observed, by the report of physicians for some days past, that his majesty's state of health becomes more and more favourable; and we hope soon to see that moment arrive when our beloved sovereign will be perfectly recovered.

In the new regency bill, a member is expected to move a clause, relative to the exclusion of the regent, should he offend against a particular act of parliament.

The duke of York is confidently talked of for commander in chief.

When a certain great personage was at first applied to, relative to the regency and guardianship of his majesty, she was pleased to express herself, in substance as follows:—"That she had never chosen to interfere in political affairs; that her gratitude for the reception and treatment she had always met with from this nation, had fixed her resolution never to hazard their good opinion by a conduct in which from her incompetency she was unable to hope for success." The noble and learned lord who communicated the subject to her, in order to know her pleasure, then desired her determination, in case her son should refuse it upon the terms and limitations intended to be offered him; and that if she should then decline, the care of his majesty would devolve upon others. Here her affection was no longer to be stifled, and she declared, "that in such case her regard to her king and husband would not suffer her to withdraw a moment from the great task that awaited her, in which she could only hope for the blessing of Providence to assist her."

It is not likely now that there will be much more debate, except on the question of limiting the regency—that is, on the motion of which Mr. Pulteney gave notice. The prince, by his answer, has pledged himself to accept of the regency under the restrictions proposed, and the whole may be finished we think early in the next week.

Feb. 6. On the 20th ult. the king of Sweden held a meeting with the magistrates and fifty ancients of the citizens at their town hall in Stockholm; in which they mutually agreed to defend each other against the attacks of the common enemy. It is 16 years since the above parties met each other, being at the time of the revolution in that country.

In consequence of the above the preparations for war have attained fresh vigour, and there does not seem any probability of a peace this spring. The emperor has ordered his field equipages to be ready by the middle of this month.

Feb. 7. Yesterday at four o'clock the queen was again introduced to his majesty, where she continued till a quarter before six o'clock.

By a gentleman who was permitted to be in Kew gardens on Friday last, when his majesty was taking an airing, we have the pleasure to hear, that though he appeared much thinner than he was three months ago, yet he looked very well, seemed in a good state, and walked firm. In the course of his walk, he every now and then stopped to talk with one of the pages or Dr. Willis; and from a close observation on his manner seemed perfectly composed.

We hear that as soon as ever the warmth of the weather will permit, his majesty will be removed to Hastings, or some such retreat, for the further aid of sea-bathing; the queen, two of the princesses, and a suitable number of attendants, are to accompany him.—His physicians to be the two Drs. Willis. The inspecting physician Dr. Gisborne.

NEW-YORK, *April* 2.

Yesterday the honourable house of representatives of the United States made a quorum, when the honourable *Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg*, Esquire, of Pennsylvania, was chosen speaker, and *John Beckley*, Esquire, of Virginia, secretary.

The following letter of a late date is from a gentleman to his friend in America, who has sent to Europe some discoveries relative to the magnetic variation.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter I recollect that my friend forwarded your memorial to Lisbon: shortly after that he sailed from hence for that city. He has not since acquainted me with the success your memorial met with there. However, as I expect him here in the course of next month, I flatter myself that he will be able to give you the pleasing account of your useful discovery meeting with the approbation of the learned society of that city.

I am, &c.

TO Mr. JOHN CHURCHMAN.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 14.

"A courier is this moment arrived at the house of the imperial minister, express from Vienna, with the news of his imperial majesty being arrived at his palace in that city from Hungary. His arrival was on the 4th instant, and the same day he gave audience, besides his own minister, to all the foreign ambassadors, envoys, &c. resident at Vienna, who came to congratulate him on his arrival. The courier goes forward directly to London with the packet for the count de Revreckey, his imperial majesty's envoy and minister plenipotentiary. Great preparations are now beginning to be made on Christmas day ensuing, which will be celebrated by a gala at court, and rejoicings on account of the sovereign's arrival, and the prospect they have at Vienna of a peace, although they still continue in Germany and Hungary to prosecute their preparations for another campaign after the severe weather."

The following is an extract from brigade orders, of the 22d March, 1789.

"His excellency general Washington, as president of the United States, may be expected in a few weeks, and as it is the duty, so the general is persuaded that it will be the inclination, of the birigade to receive him with every possible demonstration of military respect and honour. The legion, and perhaps the whole brigade, will be under arms upon that important occasion, and are to prepare accordingly.

"The honourable Mr. Adams, as vice-president of the United States, is also expected to arrive in town in a few days. He is to be received at King's-bridge by the horse, under the command of captain Stakes, who are hereby put under marching orders for that purpose."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 31, 1788.

"The Portuguese fleet stationed at Gibraltar to protect their trade, having returned to Lisbon the beginning of this month to refit, gave an opportunity to the Algerine corsairs to come out of the Straits, which the Portuguese received immediate notice of, so that in the course of eight days they sent out a fresh fleet, which so closely pursued the pirates as to force one of them on shore on Cape-de-Gate, where she was entirely lost; the other put into Gibraltar, where she is blocked up. We cannot find that in the course of the few days they cruised off St. Mary's, that they took any American vessels, nor do we think there is any thing to be dreaded from them hereafter, as the Portuguese squadron are not to quit this station this winter."

April 6. Yesterday arrived in town from Virginia, the honourable Richard Henry Lee, Esq; one of the senators of that state. By the arrival of Mr. Lee, the senate now have a quorum. It is expected therefore the two houses will proceed to business this day.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Braintree, to his friend in Boston, dated March 24.

"It may not, perhaps, be unworthy a paragraph in your paper, that his excellency John Adams (the glory of our town, and I believe I may add, one of the ornaments of the age) has lately received an elegant suit of American broad cloth, manufactured at Hartford, in which he will make his appearance as vice-president of the United States."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated February 4, 1789.

"Our beloved king has been insane ever since the 22d of October last, and is incapable of taking care of