(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2296.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1791.

WARSAW, *September* 22.

THE court of Petersburgh remain firmly resolved to do all in their power to oblige the Turks to agree to a peace upon reasonable terms; therefore it is not likely that Russia will agree to the terms proposed by Prussia, by which the czarina is not only to restore all she has taken from the Turks, but also to give up the Crimea to the Ottoman Porte.

Sept. 23. In a late session of the diet, the proposal for a treaty of commerce with Prussia was brought upon the carpet; and if the plan laid before the diet should take place, Dantzic will be reduced to a truly deplorable situation; insomuch, that the mere report of what was in agitation here having reached that city, had occasioned a disturbance among the third class of its inhabitants, who had resolved to send a deputation hither to declare, "that if the interests of their city were not more seriously taken into consideration, they must look for some other protector."

Sept 29. In the session of the 22d instant, the king appointed M. Oraczeuski, minister plenipotentiary from his majesty and the republic to the court of France, and M. Morski, minister plenipotentiary to that of Madrid.

The plan of the treaty of commerce with the court of Berlin, has been approved of in the diet, and sent to the marquis de Lutchesini, the Prussian envoy, who on Sunday last set off for Bucharest, and took with him four Turks, who were made prisoners by the Russians, and saved themselves in Poland.

DANTZIC, *September* 23.

Our deputies are arrived at Warsaw; and we learn from thence, that there are hopes of the treaty of commerce with Prussia being settled, as that the trade of Dantzic will not materially suffer by it. The three estates assembled on the 18th, at the council chamber, to debate on the present situation of affairs, when they resolved to wait the answer of the king of Poland to the request of the citizens, before any thing further is proceeded upon.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 2.

Mr. Hammond, the charge des affaires from the court of London, on the 27th of September, received letters of recal, he being designed to go in that capacity to Madrid. He is succeeded by captain Drake, who left London very precipitately to discharge the purport of his mission to our court as soon as possible, which we are assured is not very favourable to the interests of Russia, and relates to the conduct which the cabinet of St. James's requires on the part of Denmark at this time. However, be it as it will, a Russian squadron is expected to winter in our ports; and one ship of the line, a brigantine and frigate, which belong to that fleet, are arrived already. But, on the other hand, orders have been issued to disarm all the ships of the line belonging to our squadron.

VIENNA, *October* 2.

We learn from Wallachia, that the truce ratified by the Porte was publicly announced in the army at Bucharest on the 16th of September. Prince Potemkin is said to be expected in this city soon.

On the 19th of last month, the truce between the prince of Saxe Cobourg and the grand vizier, was so far concluded, that both parties ceased all hostilities, but each keeps the territory and towns they are in possession of, till the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. The place is not yet fixed for the holding of the congress.

BERLIN, *October* 7.

This day a Chasseur arrived from general Mollendorf, in West-Prussia, since which it is reported, that he has ordered two regiments to take possession of the suburb of Dantzic called Landsour; and that five other regiments have received orders to take possession of the other suburbs.

Yesterday orders were sent for the return of the train horses of the third army, which were discharged.

Oct. 9. A courier is just arrived from count Lusi with the news of a convention of armistice having been signed, on the 10th ultimo, by the prince of Cobourg and the grand vizier, under his mediation and guarantee, as Prussian plenipotentiary.

BRUSSELS, *October* 12.

The emperor since his coronation has addressed his ultimate manifesto to the congress, in which he professes a cession of arms for three weeks, in order to consider of an arrangement: humanity is still the main object he has in view, and he wishes the presence of his army now on the march not to prove distressing to the people; but they seem to reject his benevolent intentions, and the public voice calls out "No armistice—No accord: Send Leopold to the devil."

There was an idea at first that congress had accepted of a truce, because they have resolved to suspend the promotion of officers till the 24th inst. but it seems that they have taken that resolution only in order to commemorate, by a general promotion, the anniversary of the publication of the manifesto at Hoogstraeten on the 14th of October, 1789.

On Wednesday last there happened here a scene of barbarity which surpasses the refinement of cruelty, and which occasioned the most violent alarms during the whole day. The peasants of Læcken revived a procession, which had not appeared these thirty years, and it was escorted through this city by all the communities of friars, &c. On passing the grand place, a young man observing the capuchins on the march, said to a friend of his—"*On voit toujours ces f—s Capucins qui se fourren par tout*"—"Those d—d capuchins are always thrusting themselves in;" this single speech procured him a slap in the face from a bye-stander, and a mob immediately collected, who, pretending to avenge a religious cause, fell upon him unmercifully with sabres, &c. and then dragged him severely wounded to the prison of the Madelonets. The fury of the mob, (to the disgrace of the volunteers, several of whom were in the number) was soon wound up to such a pitch by various pretences they devised of his being a Vonekiste, in that they sallied to the prison, and insisted on his being delivered up to them to be executed. They overpowered the guard, and took him away to the grand place, in the front of the Hotel de Ville, where they had him confessed and hung up to the lanthorn post, but the cord breaking, he fell half alive to the ground, and then with the most cannibal barbarity, they sawed off his head with a hand saw; and, sticking it on a broomstick they carried it in triumph all round the town, and even to the congress door, where they stopped to display it: Mr. Vandernoot then addressed them with the utmost severity, and told them that if he were to read them for the recovery of their liberty to make such an use of it, he should totally abandon them; but it was then too late for argument, and had there been any police in Brussels, the affair took up time enough to have prevented it entirely. The youth was of an unblemished character, and had been disappointed in marriage by means of a capuchin friar, which occasioned him to make the speech he so dearly paid for—he was employed in a cotton manufactory, and has brothers here.

It is a singular circumstance that this unfortunate event should have happened exactly on the anniversary of a similar spectacle at Paris, which also took place on the 6th of October; many persons were wounded in the mob, and the greatest tumult prevailed all the day, as they threatened to go on in the same way with many others, but happily the patroles did prevent the continuance of such outrages.

HAMBURG, *October* 19.

By the latest letters from Berlin we learn, that the emperor's answer respecting the late Reichenbeck convention, gives hopes of continuance of peace between the courts of Vienna and Berlin; but it is not so with regard to Russia, who, resenting the interference of Prussia in the commenced treaty for peace with the grand vizier, has ordered prince Potemkin to march with the army at Bender, and attack the Turks, the event of which will govern the empress's future intentions.

LONDON, *October* 15.

Yesterday evening at six o'clock, a lieutenant of the navy arrived at the earl of Chatham's house in the admiralty, with letters from earl Howe, commander in chief of the grand fleet at Spithead.

The king of Hungary, since his being elected emperor of Germany, makes some removes in his diplomatique corps. Among other exchanges a new minister visits our court as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

By the last mail from France there is advice that M. Freteau, chairman of the diplomatic committee, had made a representation to the national assembly, of the continued and increasing armament of Great-Britain; that thirty ships of the line, according to the former resolution of the assembly, were fully equipped, and that in the opinion of the committee further preparations were indispensably necessary to the protection of the empire. Fifteen more ships of the line were accordingly ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition.

Oct. 22. Neither of the two messengers at present resident in the house of Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, were returned this day at noon, though the arrival of one of them is expected daily. He is the more anxiously waited for, as something more truly in the way of an ultimatum is expected thereby.

Yesterday at one o'clock, Mr. Heslop, the king's messenger, arrived at the duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Sir Robert Anstie, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, which were laid before the king, after the drawing room broke up at St James's, by his grace.

Yesterday a messenger was dispatched with letters from the secretary of state's office for foreign affairs, Whitehall, to lord Auckland, his majesty's ambassador at the Hague.

We have undoubted authority for saying, that affairs have taken an alarming and unexpected turn. After Prussia, with the concurrence of England, had proceeded in the negotiation for general peace, and that he had made reasonable propositions to Russia, the minister of the new emperor at the court of Berlin delivered to M. de Hertzberg an official note, that "Leopold would consider himself bound to assist Russia with all his force in case he should be attacked by Prussia." This intimation has completely changed the aspect of affairs in Germany; and, from every appearance of peace, there is now making every possible preparation for war.

FIXED AIR.

Fixed air has not only a very powerful effect in medicine, but from it great advantages may be derived in economical purposes. By washing flesh meat two or three times a day with water impregnated with fixed air, it will be preserved perfectly sweet for ten or twelve days in the hottest weather of summer; and even meat that had begun to change, has been recovered by the same process.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, September 17.

"Immediately after the arrival of our fleet in the bay of Cadiz, the 8th of this month, they disembarked all their sick, amounting to 700 or 800; the length of the cruise must account for this, as before, during 50 days they were out at sea, they lost only 8 men by sickness. Most of the time has been taken up in exercising the sailors with whom, as well as the officers, the general appears very well satisfied. The fleet, it is thought, will put to sea again, after the equinox, unless there is a very great appearance of a peace.

"Mr. Fitzherbert, the British ambassador, received an express from his court, on the 10th instant, and had conferences with count Florida Blanca for three following days, and on the night of the 15th, sent back the courier to London, with the result of what passed. Nothing, however, has transpired here of the state of these negotiations. Count Florida Blanca has seen nobody lately but the English ambassador, who, on his side, has shewn no dispositions hostile to our hopes of a peace. All against them at present, are the armaments, which increase daily in our ports; at Carthagena they are equipping one 80 gun ship, and a number of others, as fast as possible, and at Ferrol they are sheathing the bottoms of an 80 gun ship, and one of 74, with copper, after which they will put to sea immediately.

"M. de Mirabeau's speech, relative to the family compact, is to be translated into Spanish.

"M. de Cabarrus's imprisonment proves fatal in its effects to his relations and friends daily. On the night of the 11th instant, the countess de Galvez, dowager of the viceroy of Mexico, was sent to Valladolid. M. Bathedas has been confined in the prison of Madrid. Two French servants belonging to M. Cabarrus, and two belonging to madame de Galvez, have been conducted to the frontiers, and several others of M. Cabarrus's friends, have been removed to different places."

DUBLIN, *October* 12.

The report of four new regiments of foot to be raised in this kingdom, again prevails; orders, however, are not yet come to the war-office, so that if any such measure should take place, it will only be if a war actually commences; of which event there seems, at this time, the strongest probability.

The inhuman and indecent custom of interring dead bodies the day after their decease, has frequently led to fatalities too shocking to reflect on. Many persons who were but apparently dead, through a temporary suspension of the vital motions, having been inhumed alive by a conformity with this reprehensible custom.

A person passing the Hospital Fields burying place, late on Friday evening, was alarmed by a subterraneous voice at some distance; he instantly sought out the grave and heard a person as if in the struggles of suffocation. He immediately procured assistance to open the grave, which he marked with his stick; but alas! aid came too late; the unfortunate person had been effectually suffocated, and was found turned on her face in the coffin, a lusty young woman, of a florid appearance.

In England, bodies are never interred till after the fourth day at least, unless there are apparent signs of putrefaction, or indubitable certainty of death from long illness or other causes.

SALEM, *December* 21.

Captain Peabody arrived here, since our last, from Trinity, a windward port of Martinique, which he left the 23d of November. From him we learn, that the island still continues unhappily divided and armed against itself.

The contention in Martinique appears to have no reference to the late French revolution, as both parties acknowledge the present government in France. From the revolution, however, the colonies derived the privilege of constituting assemblies to legislate for them.