J. H. STONE.

ugust 15, 1788. the subscribers inl assembly, at their ertain defects in the noiety of a tract of RIS'S NECK. 1. TENNENT, AKER.

Et of land, lying on Dorchester county, received his bond, ho fince died infolic notice, that I iny for an act to pais, t of land. ERT WILSON.

tember 5, 1788. of All Saints parille, il assembly, at their pews of the church

IEAD, Register.

RICKand REEN.

DERTY MARY LAND GAZETTE. THE MARY LAND GAZETTE.

THURS DAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1788.

THERE WAS One can go a step on the enemy. frontiers without meeting picquets of from fifty to two hundred men; befides which they have built redoubts on all the neighbouring mountains, from whence they can observe all the motions of the enemy a great way

off, whose inveteracy against us is dreadful, as the following instance of their unheard-of cruelty shew. A major of Croats, 80 years old, mentioned in the official accounts some time ago in very high terms, having desired permission to make a campaign, and obtained it, had the misfortune to be taken by the Bosnians in the first encounter, who instantly embowelled him alive, in the presence of a lieutenant, who was unfortunately wounded on the same occasion, and whom they obliged to eat the heart, which was tore from the body of the unfortunate old man. The lieutenant expired immediately at the thoughts of fo horrid an act, whilst in the hands of the barbarians, who were opening his mouth by force. So cruel an action was never known but amongst the Cannibals, and must be an eternal reproach to the nation of Boinians, who pass for the bravest in Europe.

Aug. 16. Letters from the Bannat of Temeswar, of the 7th and 8th instant, mention, that a large body of Turkish troops made an irruption on the 7th into the Austrian territory in that province, and took possession of Altorsova, Schupaneck and several other villages; that they had set fire to the two first mentioned places and reduced them to ashes; but that general Wartensleben, who commands at Meadia, in that neighbourhood, had made the best preparations to give the invaders a warm reception at a defile near Schupa-

July 23. Our neighbour, the king of Prussia, seems to be indefatigable in preparing his army for action; and we are now affured that he has ordered a corps of observation to be forthwith posted on the frontiers of this king-

We have received the difagreeable intelligence from Cherson, that about 8 days ago a fire broke out there, which confumed all the magazines, containing the provisions for prince Potemkin's army.

They are putting the troops on the confines of Prufha in the best condition possible, and there is a talk of a Prussian army of observation, which will consist of 60,000 men, and will be posted on the frontiers of Po-

ELSINEUR, August 12. The Russians have been long accustomed to obtain provisions at Hyeen, and in Scania, for which they always paid ready money. On landing for that purpose, in the night between the oth and 10th inft. in the vicinity of a village called Raa, wholly inhabited by fishermen, they were suddenly fired upon by a straggling party of Swedish grenadiers. On this the Rusfians took to their boats, but foon after returned with several shallops, each manned with 160 men, and strongly protected by frigates. On a fignal being given by the discharge of a gun from the admiral's ship, they fet fire to and presently reduced to ashes, almost the whole village. The wretched inhabitants have fince applied to Elfingburgh for affiftance and protection, but in vain, the garrison of that town being in a weak state, and unable to defend itself, though in danger of experiencing a fimilar fate. Every day a number of families are arriving here from Elfingburgh, in order to avoid the threatened fury of the Russian

Our letters from Petersburgh are full of rejoicings made there for the prince of Nassau's victory over the oaptain pacha. At Vienna, which place the news reached first, the demonstrations of joy were nearly

At Constantinople, on the contrary, the greatest care is taken to conceal it from the people, and to prepare their minds the better for it, when it can no longer be done, as well as to amuse them for the present, Janisfaries are pretended to be perpetually arriving with the gates, &c. of the feraglio; which has had no small of little value. effect in quieting the turbulent temper of the Otto-

tary talents of Paul Jones, the share that commander has had in the very great naval victory lately obtained over the Turks in the Liman, has given the Russians a very high idea of him. His courage, indeed, never was doubted, and his conduct on this occasion, is faid Naffau.

to promote the negotiations for a peace. Before this the Turks, if they had not the advantage, at least made fuch good head against their enemies, that the Ottoman pride was greatly raifed by it. The defeat of their old famous captain pacha will make them hang down their heads again; and unless the Swedes should stand in the way, a general tranquillity may soon take place of the found of war, and din of arms.

Aug. 11. A curious circumstance enough took place last week at Cheltenham. An hair-dresser, who upon emergency was applied to by a certain great character instead of the person whose peculiar office it is to attend on the royal peruke, ordered a painter to blazen over his door the words, " Hair-dreffer to the king." The person to whom this honour really belongs, felt his dignity hurt, and sent the usurper of his title a challenge. It was accepted, and might have produced serious consequences, had not his majesty himself been obliged to interpose his royal authority, and declared that if they must fight, they should not on pain of his displeasure, use any other powder than Marieballe, or any other weapon than the puff.

Aug. 18. The following is the account published by authority at Stockholm, of the late les engagement: "The Russian fleet of 18 sail of the line, and o frigates, fell in with that of Sweden, confishing of 15 sail of the line and to frigates, off the heights of Hoogland, 15 miles from Cronstadt and 4 from Wy-

burg, on the 17th of July. "The Russians having the wind (which was at east) in their favour, began the attack; and admiral Greig in the beginning seemed to have the advantage of the duke of Sudermania, who through excess of zeal ran the hazard of breaking the line, and attacked him and two other ships, and would probably have been taken, if two of the Swedish fleet, one commanded by the brave captain Killenstierne, and the other by the deceased lieutenant-colonel Balthasar Horn, had not also quitted the line to go to his affiftance.

"These two brave officers attacked the Russians with so much vigour and success, that they not only relieved their admiral, but sunk one of the Russians. and took another, commanded by the vice-admiral Berger, with 800 men on board, of whom 300 were killed and wounded.

" After this the action became general, and continued with great loss of men on both fides for upwards of hours, during which the Swedes loft only one ship of the line, but the Russians lost four frigates and thirteen leffer vessels. At the end of the action the Russians retired towards the Gulph of Reval, mostly dismasted and shattered very much. The ship belonging to the Swedes which is missing, is commanded by captain Wachmeister, and they are in hopes she is gone away to repair, the captain being too brave to luffer himieli

The Swedish consul has given notice, that during the continuance of the present hostilities with Rusha, his majesty the king of Sweden is determined to adhere strictly to those principles agreed on by the convention of the armed neutrality, whereby all neutral ships that have not contraband goods on board, are declared tree from capture and confication.

The prefumption, which is every day becoming stronger, that the king of Prussia will be drawn into the war between the northern powers, has given tome alarm; and the stocks have fallen in consequence. The alliance, into which we have recently entered with the king of Pruffia, it is thought, may eventually involve England.

Much has been faid about the king of Prussia entering the lifts of the belligerent powers; and much depends upon his will in this respect. It is generally understood, that his conduct will be regulated by that of Denmark, viz. if Denmark joins Russia-Prussia will join Sweden.

It is now certainly known that the money with which Sweden has gone to war came from Spain. The conduct of Spain has at all times been explicit as to Rufsia's gaining access to the Mediterranean, and on this occasion she has furnished the means of such a diversion as must convince the Russians feelingly of the folly

of their attempt. Sept. 2. By letters from Elfineur, dated the toth accounts of the advantages obtained over the enemy's August, we learn, that the Russian squadron returned troops in Moldavia and the Bannat, in confirmation of to the Kohl the 17th, sometimes under fail, at others which fackfulls of ears and noies are nailed up against at anchor off Gallelye, and have made 3 more prizes

From Warfaw, Aug. o, we learn, that the Ruffian minister, count Stuckelberg, has just received accounts While it has been fashionable, and not without very that 2000 Russians attacked 660 Swedish grenadiers good shew of reason, to deny the character and mili- near Wilmaustrand, and drove them from their post, after killing 100 and taking 50 prisoners. By the next post we expect a confirmation of the above. Engagement by land between the SWEDES and RUSSI-

The foreign information of this paper is always conto have been second to none but that of the prince of firmed by succeeding events, and it is now well anthenticated, that a very bloody engagement has hap-The naval victory lately obtained by the Russians on pened between the Swedes and Russians on the borders. the Liman, is a circumstance that may not a little tend of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops

on both fides strifted. Both the king of Sweden and the grand duke of Ruffia headed their /respective

In the onlet—the Rullians had confiderably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swedish forces with great bravery and effect-taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 prisoners. The king at the head of a few regiments instantly slew to their relief, and the foldiers, animated by the prefence and example of their fovereign, rallied and charged afresh with the greatest fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Russian army. The count Muschim Pouskin and 4000 prisoners, with the whole artillery fell into the hands of the Swedes. The grand duke retreated with the scattered remains of his army into the fortress of Wyburg, which was immediately invested by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of the last importance to Russia, for should it fall, Petersburgh must be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will furrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expences of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a second engagement by sea, between thele powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. "Letters from Pillau and Konningsberg speak of it as certain. The lots of the Rusfians is two ships of the line, which, it is faid, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helfingfors and Reval.

The town of Fredericksham in Russian Finland is invested by sea and land, and has been cannonaded with great fuccess. The Swedish armed galleys do great execution.

Sept. 3. By a private letter received by the mail which arrived on Sunday from Elfineur, we are informed that the Swedish cruisers in the Baltic had taken a Russian frigate, with 30 sail of merchantmen under her convoy richly laden.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, August 18. We are affured that his majesty the emperor is so much displeased at the treacherous behaviour of the pacha of Scutari towards his deputies, that he has rejolved to infift upon his head being made a preliminary to any proposals of peace; and we also learn that the grand vizier, to whom the pacha of Scutari fent the heads of the imperial deputies, had lent them back again with this reprimand - You have behaved as much like a villain to the emperor of Germany as you have to the grand fignior, your rightful fovereign; you are a traitor, without one principle of honour, and a time will come when vengeance will be taken for all your crimes.

The letters which brought the above accounts mention, that the Montenegrins, one of whose chiefs the treacherous Mahmud has also put to death, are so exasperated against him, that they have taken an oath among themselves to join the imperial troops, and not to lay down their arms till they have entirely fubdued Albania, and taken the traitor Mahmud elther dead or

ZANTE, (an island in the Mediterranean) May 25. I arrived here on the 17th inft. after a passage of 10 days; and it was very lucky I did not arrive fooner, as there were cruiting off here, four of the most daring pirates that ever infested these seas; they spare the lives of no nation. About three weeks ago they took a Dutch ship; the captain only begged the life of a little boy, his son, about thirteen years of age; which the pirate took and stabbed before his face, and then murdered the whole crew, took out what they pleafed, and funk the thip.

However, two days before I arrived here, five Ruffian privateers came off the illand, and tell in with one of them; these pirates are manned with Greeks, Selavonians and a fet of daring fellows; mounting from 16 to 30 guns each; the pirate engaged the whole c day and night, but being drove into a bay in this illand was obliged to let go his anchor, but full kept them off; nor did he strike, but on condition that they should not be made slaves, and the commodore gave his word they should not; they then took the prisoners on board, and came round into the road; but the Greek was not for good as his word, for the next morning h made the figual for all the captains, and then ordered all his prisoners upon deck forward. He told the captains to follow his example; he then went into the forecastle, drew his sabre, ordered the pirate captain before him, who was but just alive, and gave him two cuts across the face; the rest followed his example. After that, a failor, who had his brother killed in the engagement, went to the captain, and alked the favour that he might have the malhing of the pirate captain, which was granted a he then went to the captain, and Stabbed him in the breast; then took a piece of bread, steeped it in the pirate's blood as it ran down, and cat it; then cut of from his face the field piece by piece; Fie was two hours axpiring.