(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2264.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1790.

LISBON, *December* 30.

ON the 16th inst. the queen, in taking a walk, perceived some uniforms with cockades that were not known to her. Her majesty demanded of what nation they were; and being told they were the crew of a French ship destined for the coast of Guinea, she gave orders for the prohibition of French national cockades.

LONDON, *March* 2.

At Toulon, a short time ago, was launched the Commerce de Marseilles, a fine ship of 120 guns, presented to Louis the sixteenth, by the merchants of Marseilles.

Her guns are all on three decks, none on the poop or forecastle; and she is so constructed that her complete broadside of sixty guns, can be brought at the same time to bear on a single object; an advantage deserving the consideration of those in whom, with us, the department of constructing men of war lies.

There has lately been discovered, in the neighbourhood of Hexham, a curious cave, in a rock, eleven feet by eight within, and the roof supported by a stone pillar: Farther in the rock is another apartment, nearly of equal dimensions. There is great reason to believe this to be the recess of the unfortunate Margaret, queen of Henry VIth, after the battle of Hexham, in 1462.

Philosophical readers might be amused by the following circumstance. A medical gentleman at Brentford, in digging a well some time ago, went near 300 feet without finding any water; at last, however, some trace of a spring was discovered, and on boring some yards farther, it ascended with great force, and flowed to the very top of the well. It is worthy of being further remarked, that this water possesses a superior degree of purity and softness, to any in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 25.

"Last Monday Mr. Didelot made a second experiment of his liquid for resisting and extinguishing fire. A wooden hut had been erected in Luxemburgh gardens, and filled with inflammable materials. He first set fire to some casks smeared over with pitch, and when the flame blazed up with much violence, he instantly put it out by a single squirt of his astonishing liquid. Then, muffling himself up in a cloak impregnated with the same liquid, he passed without injury through the burning hut, and extinguished the fire by means of a portable engine filled with anti incendiary liquid. Some say it is a preparation of allum-water. It produces, however, the desired effect. Monsieur, the king's brother, was among the spectators.

March 18. A comet was seen on the 7th of January last, by Mr. Herschell, and is probably the one which Dr. Hally expected would make its appearance this year, and which he believed to be the same that appeared in the reign of Julius Cæsar. If so, it is of uncommon magnitude.

Extract of a letter from Naples, December 29.

"A very extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago. For some time past the road between Capo di Monte and Miano, a few miles distance from this capital, had been infested by a robber, who had always found means to elude all pursuit. A merchant who had been well acquainted with him, having business at Miano, set off for that place early in the morning, taking with him in his chaise his Corsican dog, which he covered with his great coat, to keep him from the cold. At a narrow part of the road he was stopped by the robber. The merchant at first reminding him of their old acquaintance, hoped to persuade him to be satisfied with present; but he answered, that he knew nobody, and that, if the merchant wished to save his life, he must give every thing valuable he had about him. The merchant pretending to comply, waked his dog, which was sleeping between his feet, and set him on. The intrepid animal seized him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and found means to baffle the attempts made with his pistols and dagger to rid himself of his assailant. In the mean time the merchant drove off at full speed, and stopped at the first inn. Shortly after his dog scratched and barked at the door, and upon admission leaped about his master with the greatest signs of joy, although the blood was streaming from the several wounds he had received. When the day broke, the robber was found dead on the road."

There still is a talk of a general war on the continent. A letter from Dresden says, that in case of this event happening, Saxony is to observe a neutrality, and this privilege has been agreed to both by the house of Austria and by Prussia. The marquis de Luchesini, now at Dresden, has effected a negotiation for this purpose, and has been very liberally rewarded by the elector for it.

Two camps will be formed of Saxons for the defence of the country, and all officers who had leave of absence are recalled.

A letter from Madrid, dated March 3, says, "The king, our sovereign, after having in vain remonstrated with the French councils without success, has made a resolution to take upon himself the preserving the free and independent navigation of the Mediterranean seas in the year 1790, at least, and has for this purpose ordered, besides the ships from Malaga and Barcelona, four men of war to be equipt immediately at Carthagena, which is to compose a third detached squadron of observation, for protecting the sea coast, traders, &c. The deranged state of the French government has a wonderful effect in the cabinet of this country."

Conditions of peace offered by prince Potemkin on the part of the empress of Russia, to the commissioners of the grand signior, who were sent to negotiate with him.

These commissioners had scarcely left Jassa, after having broken up the negotiation entered into by them and prince Potemkin, on account of the grand concessions insisted on by the latter, when they returned thither again on the 28th of January, accompanied by two new commissioners. It is yet unknown whether they have since received further instructions to comply with these demands, but it is probable they have. In the mean time the following are an abstract of the proposals which prince Potemkin insisted on as the ultimatum of his sovereign.

1st. The Porte shall cede to Russia, for ever, the Crimea, the Cuban, Oczakow, and that part of Tartary which bears that name.

2d. It shall in like manner cede Akiermann and Katschieba, so that the Dniester shall in future become the frontier of the two empires.

3d. On the other hand Russia shall restore Bender and Besserabia.

4th. The whole of Moldavia excepting Choczim, which shall belong to the emperor, shall be given to some independent prince, nominated by the empress, and to be under her protection.

5th. Great Wallachia, as far as Allutta, shall be given to an independent prince, named by the empress, and placed under her protection.

6th. In regard to Austria, the treaty of the peace of Passatowitz shall regulate the frontier.

7th. Sweden shall be included in this peace, but not without first making an excuse for having attacked Russia.

It is said an eighth article is added to the above, viz. "That the Porte, by its declaration of war against Russia, has caused the court of Petersburg already to spend twenty millions of roubles, but that the empress was nevertheless able to continue the war as long as the Porte should choose; but that if the latter should not accede to these articles, her majesty solemny declares that she will never restore any part of those countries which her arms have conquered.

Extract of a letter from Civita Vecchia, February 15.

"The Algerines are become worse of late, than at any former period; they have within a short time captured some valuable prizes in spite of their convoys, and carried their crews into slavery; and what is still more daring, these sturdy ruffians will at times and upon the coast in open day, take off the inhabitants, and ransack whole villages. The king of Naples is preparing a strong fleet, which is to be joined by several other powers, and when together we hope will be sufficient to scour the seas of those vindictive and sanguinary infidels.

"P. S. These fellows pay no regard to the flag of any nation, except the English and Swedes, who pass without interruption."

March 28. It has been determined, that whether Austria shall or shall not have a new enemy to deal with, the campaign against the Turks shall be opened as soon as possible.

For this purpose orders have been dispatched to the commanders in the neighbourhood of Orsova, to carry that fortress, cost what it may. To assist them in this work, shells of 100 and 200 weight are to be sent by water to Belgrade.

If Orsova falls, then Widden is to be attacked without loss of time; and if the measures concerted for this purpose are not crossed by some unforeseen event, it is expected that Widden must fall, before the grand army of the Turks can arrive to relieve it.

The forces in the Bannat, including the corps under the command of col. Liptale and the troops on the borders of Servia, consisting of 25,000 men. This army is to be employed in reducing Orsova and Widden, and whilst this business is carrying on, 8000 men are to march from Transylvania to facilitate the execution of it, by attacking the fortress of Tournhout, on the banks of the Danube, in Wallachia.

In the mean time, prince Potemkin, and the forces now or late under the command of general Suwarow, are to advance against Brahilow, whilst prince Repnin advances from Bender, and directs his operations against Ismail.

In the mean time, marshal prince de Coburg, with the army under his command, is to look on and to act as circumstances may require, either by forming a junction with the forces that are to carry on the siege of Widden, or on the left with the army of prince Potemkin.

By this plan of operations, the grand vizier will find it next to impossible to throw himself into Servia; and thus the Porte will have to deal with the united forces of Austria and Russia, notwithstanding the diversion which a certain power has promised to make in favour of the Ottomans.

Should that power keep its word, it will have to contend with the flower of the Austrian army; namely, all the battalions of grenadiers, all the regiments of cuirassiers, dragoons and hussars, and all the battalions of the German regiments, which are in the best condition, and have been considerably augmented since the last campaign.

Exclusive of these, there will be employed against this new threatening power, between 30,000 and 43,000 Hungarian horse, and 20,000 Cossacks to be supplied by Russia. Those latter will prove the most dreadful, as carrying devastation into a country is their mode of waging war.

NEWBURY-PORT, *May* 12.

After many tedious months work by many men, the Bastile is at length completely demolished—and in February last, the only remaining stone of the dungeons, was presented to the National Assembly.

There was, in the middle of March, in the garden of a Mr. Fleming, near the new Porter Brewery in Liverpool, a red currant tree, with one branch full of fruit, near the full size, and the rest of the tree without either fruit or leaves; and what is more remarkable, it is so situated, that the sun scarcely can shine upon it for more than one or two hours during a whole day.

WINDSOR, *April* 24.

The spring of 1790 seems fraught with desolating evils! Sickness prevails in this land, and in many instances proves fatal. Tornadoes rise, and tempests rage with unequalled fury!—This appears on the arrival of our northern post, who informs—That in the night of Tuesday the 20th instant, at Orford, New-Hampshire, and parts adjacent, a very uncommon whirlwind arose, which in many instances considerably damaged the poor peasant. The day was overspread with threatening clouds, and the eve commenced with repeated showers of rain, accompanied with hail. At eleven o'clock the tempest arose; and among the many accidents which happened thereby, it completely unroofed the house of captain Richard Young, of said Orford. In Fairlee, a chimney but just completed was blown off, and cattle killed by the fall of trees. In one spot upwards of thirty acres of forest was levelled with the soil. The roof of a new house now completed, was moved from its station; yet amidst all the dangers arising from this furious element, an all merciful Providence extended his kind protection, and forbade the winds spreading desolation among the human race.

NEW-YORK, *May* 17.

A late London paper contains the following paragraph:

"A prediction of Lavater is not a little remarkable: he prophesied at the commencement of last season, the speedy death of five sovereigns. Four of them—the grand signior, the emperor of Morocco, the king of Spain, and Joseph II. have already partially verified his prophecy; and the tortering health of Catharine II. may quickly complete its accomplishment."

May 25 His excellency the governor, &c. set out from this city on Saturday to join the other commissioners for treating with the six nations of Indians, on their journey for that country, to finish the business commenced by them some time since, and to ascertain the facts complained of by the Cayuga nation—in behalf of the state of New York.

On Saturday last a most melancholy accident happened in this city. A daughter of captain Hamilton, in Crown-street, an amiable girl of near 16 years of age, went, with her brother in her arms (an infant of two years old) into the steeple of the new Dutch church, within a small distance of her father's dwelling house, when she had ascended as high as the fourth story, and inadvertently treading upon some loose boards, they gave way, and both came to the pavement shockingly bruised, and the girl with part of her skull beaten in. The latter died instantly, the infant survived about three quarters of an hour.

Last Wednesday the bill respecting Rhode-Island was received from the senate. It was read a first time and ordered a second reading. On Thursday the bill was read a second time and committed, to be taken up on Monday next. A motion was made to have the bill printed, but this was thought unnecessary. So great a majority of the house appear to be in favour of the bill that no doubt can exist of its passing. By this act all trade and intercourse with Rhode-Island is interdicted; and the president of the United States is authorised to demand of that state 25,000 dollars specie, for which they are to be credited in account with the United States.

Extract of a letter from a house in Lisbon, to a merchant in Salem, dated March 12.

"We have read with indignation, in one of the London prints, a false and ridiculous paragraph, respecting an engagement between two Portuguese men of war and an Algerine corsair. As such report may alarm the concerned on your side, we think it necessary to contradict it; and also to assure you, that none of those rovers dare stir out of port, much less to pass the Straits. The Portuguese squadron is to sail in a few days to their old station in the Straits; which will effectually shut up every Algerine, and make the navigation of your flag in these seas perfectly safe. It may be well to publish this in your papers, to quiet the minds of your navigators; for we consider that paragraph to have been invented for an evil purpose."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

Accounts from New-Jersey say, that there never was a greater prospect of an abundant fruit year in that state than the present spring affords. In some soils the winter grain has not prospered so much as in others, owing to the scarcity of snow during the last winter, which left it too much exposed to the hard frosts of January and the beginning of February; upon the whole, however, the present prospects induce the farmer to expect plentiful crops.

AUGUSTA, *April* 3.

We have had, for some days past, the greatest fall of rain here that has been known for a number of years back. The creeks and roads were impassable for three