(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2169.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1788.

VIENNA, *April 23.*

BY a report from general count Metrowsky, commandant of the troops in Sclavonia, dated 9th April, a continual fire is kept up from our fortress of Gradiska, against the Turkish fortress of that name, and although the garrison have made several attempts to repair the fortifications which our bombs have damaged, they have not been able to effect it, and our fire continued so hot they durst not quit their casements, wherein they were very numerous, in want of necessaries, and with an increasing epidemic disorder.

April 28. Of the four battalions of Russians which have joined the army under the prince de Cobourg, one is Jagers, and all the men are healthy young Siberians; they are well appointed and well disciplined.

Eighty thousand recruits are registered for the ensuing year in the Austrian estates.

Every thing is prepared for our main army in Hungary to encamp as soon as the weather will permit. In the mean time the report of matters being accommodated gains ground daily, and in fact it might be desirable for both parties. We have already shewn the Turks, that we are not afraid of engaging them, and they have shewn us that they are not easily overcome. In short, the affairs of Europe seem to become daily more confused, and it is thought here, that what the English have done against the interest of Russia may prove the forerunner of more serious events.

LONDON, *May 10.*

Extract of a letter from Tripoli, April 1.

"The bey, in consequence of the treaty made some months since in London, has indeed performed his promise of bestowing every mark of distinction on the English. A vessel has just sailed with live cattle for the garrison of Gibraltar, after having been refused a cargo in the Moorish ports. In Tripoli, no epidemical disease prevails at present; the inhabitants are healthy and well."

May 16. By the mails which arrived yesterday morning we find, that the Austrians have received a check that will more than counterbalance their success at Schabatz and Yassi. The Turks have raised the siege of Dubiza, defeated the troops under the command of prince Charles of Lichtenstein, and destroyed all his batteries. The action lasted for more than three hours in the open field. The Turks on this occasion displayed the most ferocious valour. This action happened on the 25th of April, the day after Schabatz surrendered.

When lord Mansfield took his determination to resign his office of chief justice of the court of King's-Bench, his lordship wrote a very handsome letter to judge Buller, and enclosed a bank bill to a considerable amount, expressing his grateful sense of Sir Francis Buller's kindness in the very able assistance that he had so cheerfully afforded him in discharge of the duties of the Bench; Sir Francis Buller returned an immediate answer, enclosing the bank bill, which he excused himself from accepting. The whole of this transaction reflects infinite credit on the parties, and evinces not a nobler and more splendid liberality on the one hand, than a manly, virtuous, and spirited disinterestedness on the other.

If the six ships, which are preparing for sea, had nothing more in view than a summer cruise in the Channel, there would not have been such expedition made in the victualling of them, and providing the men.—Dispatch evidently means emergency.—Government foresees that great events must take place in the course of the summer, and is therefore determined to be prepared in time.

The equipments of last year commenced exactly in the way that the present do—First, the guardships were prepared for sea—then other ships were commissioned in their room, and so on till half the navy of Great-Britain was got ready to face any enemy that might be inclined to attack us.

Whilst ministers have been amusing the nation with statements of a promised surplus, circumstances have occurred on the continent that portend a speedy dissolution to such expectations. The Spanish squadron has actually put to sea. There is evidently a mutual understanding between the courts of Spain and Morocco; and though the ostensible object of the Spaniards may be to oppose the entrance of the Russian fleet, there is much reason to apprehend some designs on Gibraltar.

The king of Prussia, it is said, has entered Bohemia with an army of eighty thousand men.

The Russian squadron intended for the Mediterranean, under the command of admiral Greig, will consist of twenty six ships of the line, viz. three of 100 guns, six of 90, four of 80, eleven of 74, and thirteen frigates from 36 to 46 guns.

The above fleet will be manned by 15,000 sailors, including officers, and 28,000 troops are embarked on board, as well infantry as cavalry, and divided into twenty battalions, viz. seven battalions of infantry, two of grenadiers, two of chasseurs, two of artillery, one of cossacks, with 1000 horse, and six battalions, so that the fleet will contain in all 43,800 men.

The resolution of his majesty to exclude from the port of Great Britain the ships of war belonging to the belligerent powers, must of course prevent the Russians from entering the Mediterranean this year, and put them in future to great inconvenience in procuring provisions. It is a measure, however, of sound policy, and must prove particularly acceptable to the Swedes.

May 20. The plan of the new government about to be introduced in France, says a Parisian correspondent, was formed by M. de Lamoignon, keeper of the seals, and digested by four eminent lawyers. The reform of the criminal code, does him immortal honour. The clause which protracts the execution of criminals, is particularly applauded. Persons condemned, instead of suffering in a few hours, or at most a day or two, are not, by the new regulation, to be executed till a month after sentence has been passed. By this humane delay, such lights may be obtained as to occasion a reversal of the sentence; or some occurrences happen which may render an extension of mercy not improper.

Every species of torture, also, for the purpose of extorting criminating confessions from suspected persons, is abolished. The king has likewise ordered, that persons acquitted, who often, for want of money to have their acquittal properly announced, suffer unjustly in the opinion of the uninformed part of the world, shall have their innocence published at the royal expence. The whole of these innovations and improvements make a very thick volume; and the Whitsuntide vacation is prolonged, in order to give time to all persons concerned to examine fully the nature and tendencies of this new scheme of government.

M. d'Epresmenil, says the same correspondent, is suspected of having received intelligence from some of the printers, who worked night and day at Versailles on the new code, of the nature of the work they were employed on, by which means the projects of the court, much to their dissatisfaction, were prematurely disclosed; and consequently the parliament enabled to prepare themselves for the occasion. M. de Montsambert is a young advocate, and so eminent in his profession, that it was the first wish of every person engaged in a lawsuit to retain him as his counsel. The isle of St. Margaret, where the former is confined, is beyond Marseilles; and Pierre Ensize, the prison of the latter, is a castle at Lyons.

The letter of Sidi Mahomet, the present emperor of Morocco, sent to all the European consuls, in which he accuses the English of being liars, is pleasantly ridiculous. M. Chenier, the French consul, who resided many years in Morocco, informs us, that this said Sidi Mahomet, after having concluded peace with Spain, secretly assembled forces to besiege Menilla, a town under the Spanish government, and being reproached for perfidy, this emperor of veracity replied—he was only at peace with his friend Don Carlos, the king of Spain, by sea, but not by land. This distinction, adds Mr. Chenier, is the characteristic of the Moors.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 30.

"The following are the particulars of the sally made by the Turks from Belgrade:

"On the 22d instant, in the morning, the garrison of Belgrade made a third sally, more furious and better conducted than the former ones. The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies, began about five o'clock a smart cannonade below Belgrade, as if something important was going on there; after which, 1600, according to some 2000, of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to destroy the dyke, which they attacked in the month of March, and landed, notwithstanding they were opposed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom, returning back to the posts in the neighbourhood, were killed; but some succours arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving five hundred of their men dead on the spot. The Imperialists had eight officers, among whom were two captains, and 280 soldiers killed, and general Bechard was wounded rather dangerously. They speak greatly in praise of a squadron of Ulahns, who arrived last, and would entirely have destroyed the Turks, if they had not jumped precipitately into their boats. The enemy, it seems, intended to destroy the dyke, and burn all the boats they found in the river, having prepared things for that purpose; but being repulsed they could not effect it.

"Marshal Romanzow, who had promised Prince Cobourg 14,000 men, commanded by general Solukow, has recalled that general with all his forces. A number of ridiculous conjectures were made upon this recal, or, as they term it here, this separation from the Austrians, merely caused by the approach of a Seraskier with 80,000 or 90,000 men, which obliged the Russian marshal to change his plan of operations immediately, as he wished to oppose the Turkish forces directly, and leave Choczim to fall, which it must do if no longer supported by succours from Jassy."

NORTHAMPTON, *July 9.*

We hear from Shutesbury, that on Monday morning last, about three o'clock, there was a most terrible tornado or hurricane at the northerly part of the town—Mr. Stephen Whitney, who lived near what is called Lock's Pond, was awakened by a terrible rushing of wind and rain, attended with heavy thunder—he with his wife, sprung out of bed and made for the door; but before they could reach it, the house was taken from the foundation and carried away—they with five others who were a sleep in the house, were buried in the rubbish; but happily no lives were lost, although Mr. Whitney was much bruised and the others considerably hurt, but are in a likely way to recover. The trees and fences, and his barn, was also swept off. Happily it entered a piece of woods and did no other material damage.

NEW-YORK, *July 26.*

The following narrative of James Joshua Reynolds, late master of the Rising-States, of Philadelphia, was taken from his own mouth at Greenock, 3d April, 1788, in presence of Messrs. John Kippen, Andrew and James Anderson, Roger Stewart, Robert Lee, and several other gentlemen:

"Mr. Reynolds says, he was born at Philadelphia, his parents Quakers.—That he was bred to the sea, served some time in the British navy, and commanded the schooner Hammond, belonging to Mr. Robert Sheddon, then of New York now of London: That in the year 1784, he sailed from Philadelphia as master of the Rising States, bound for Lisbon; and on the 3d of April, that he was taken off the rock of Lisbon, by two Algerine cruisers, viz the polacre Selucia, Amet Hermit, commander, and the galley Ochlanchia, and carried into slavery at Algiers, where he continued until January last: That his redemption was effected by means of one John Jacobs, a Jew, he accidentally fell in with; he had a brother named Israel Jacobs, at Philadelphia, who transacted for his ransom with his friend, which was fixed at six thousand four hundred dollars, which they paid: That during his stay at Algiers, he saw captain Gordon, of the ship Buckskin Hero, of Glasgow, and that he died about three years ago; and, that the following persons, who were passengers or mariners on board of the said ship, were confined with him every night, for two years, on the same chain, and that they were alive when he left Algiers, viz. William Dow, second mate, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Hunter, who was steward of the ship.

"That Mr. Murdoch had told him he was of Glasgow, and that his friends were able to ransom him: That he had made many attempts to get them informed of his situation, but being debarred from the implements of writing, he feared none of them had been successful: That there were also on the same chain, one Thomas Moore, son of Dr. Moore, of Glasgow, with whom he was intimate; and, that since his liberation, he had wrote to Dr. Moore, by a smuggling cutter called the Revenge, which he met with at sea, and thinks his letter was dated the 8th of February last. He was told that a Dr. Spence and his lady were captured in the Buckskin-Hero, but never saw either of them.

"He saw at Algiers, a Mr. Robertson, of Glasgow, who was supposed to have turned Mussulman, as he had got his liberty, and was appointed cowherd to one of their grandees.

"He also knew one Maclure, a sailor of Ayr, and Archibald Thomson, and one Buchanan, from Clyde, all slaves; also a captain Kerr, of Clyde, who had been long a slave. He also saw a captain Boag, and Dr. Boag, both Scotchmen and slaves, and says, that Dr. Boag was taken in a vessel belonging to Salem. He says, that the Buckskin Hero was taken before he arrived at Algiers, and carried into Sallee, where the pirates destroyed her pass, and got her condemned as an American; that after