(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2178.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1788.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 22.

A COURIER, sent by the grand vizier on the 13th inst. has brought intelligence to the Porte, that a body of from 25 to 30,000 Austrians, intending to pass the Save, were encountered by the pacha of Bosnia, and obliged to retire with the loss of six pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition; and that the Ottoman troops had the good fortune to possess themselves of the bridge, by which means 10,000 of the enemy who had already passed, were lost. A courier from the pacha of Belgrade, who arrived at the camp of the grand vizier, brought intelligence that a considerable number of Austrian troops had again endeavoured to make themselves masters of the town, but had been repulsed and pursued by the pacha's troops.

A third courier just arrived has brought the important intelligence, that the province of Moldavia was retaken by the hospodar of Wallachia, the prince Maurogeni, principal favourite of the captain pacha. The Porte instantly sent a Capigi Bachi to decorate the prince with a superb pelisse and sabre; and to confer upon him at the same time the title of hospodar of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

POLAND, *June* 16.

Our letters from the Crimea inform us, that the captain pacha has made his appearance off Koslow, with an evident intention of making a descent there. Koslow is situated on the west coast of the peninsula, above Batchisari.

The Imperial troops, after having erected batteries in the Polish village of Braha, opposite to Choczim, thought proper to abandon them on the 7th ult.

CARLESCROON, *June* 19.

No squadron was ever equipped from this port with so much celerity and vigour as that now at sea under the command of the duke of Sudermania and vice-admiral de Wrangel. It consists of twelve ships of the line, and five frigates, besides a number of vessels of inferior size; and hardly was it completely manned and victualled, when orders arrived for fitting out six more ships of the line. At Gothenburg, preparations for war are carrying on with equal spirit; and directions have been given to put the port in the best state of defence. For this purpose it is already provided with a numerous garrison, and with large quantities of ammunition and cannon. Every kind of warlike preparation is likewise going forward in the port of Nye-Elsburg.

In the mean time our merchant service is not neglected, for the protection of which the Dolona, the Venus, and Diana, frigates of forty guns each, are fitting out with all expedition.

FRANKFORT, *June* 25.

All our accounts from Berlin agree in this, that there is something secretly going forward at that court. The Imperial minister, it is added, is daily holding long conferences with the king's ministers, at the close of which couriers are dispatched to Vienna.

LONDON, *July* 5.

The cargo of Austrians ears that were carried in triumph through Constantinople, are nailed to the walls of the seraglio; perhaps on purpose for the former owners to come and claim them. The Ottomans say, that there are two pair of ears still, which, if they were in possession of, would add much to the *elegance* of the *tout ensemble*.

Amsterdam is at the expence of 10,000 florins every week, to support a militia to keep the public peace; and 40,000 people are supposed to have emigrated since the commencement of last September.

By a letter from France we learn, that the war-office is shut up exactly in the same manner it usually is when they are at war, and where no person is suffered to enter, but must speak to any one they want therein through the door.

A youth about 16 years of age, who had been to see the unhappy malefactor hanged on Tuesday last, who was condemned for setting his house on fire, returned from the execution extremely thoughtful, and on being questioned as to the cause, said he would first beg to have his question answered. He then asked his father where those people, who died under the gallows, went after death? His father replied to Heaven. Soon after which the youth, without any previous intimation of his design, went up stairs to his own bed-chamber, and having previously left upon the table a paper containing the following sentence:—"Father grieve not, I am gone to Heaven," fastened a cord to the frame of a bed, and was found hanging, by the maid servant, about an hour after. All methods to revive him were tried in vain.

Brittany, which now makes so much opposition to the king's edicts, has peculiar privileges above any other province in France, and arising from peculiar circumstances. On the death of the duke of Brittany, 1488, his daughter, Anne, then become duchess of Brittany, was a prize worth winning by any of the European princes. Brittany being engaged in a war with France, made the Brittons anxious for her marriage with some prince who could ably espouse her quarrel: Maxamilian, king of the Romans, was the person fixed on, and immediately a marriage took place by proxy; it however turned out, that the marriage was not of the advantage expected, Maximilian not being able to succour Brittany, his forces being diverted towards his rebellious subjects in Flanders. Though the French were making daily successes in Brittany, they yet found the Brittons so averse to their government, that even had all the province been in their subjection, it would not have remained so long, so attached were they to Anne; they had recourse to treaty, and endeavoured to persuade Anne as her marriage was not consummated, to have it annulled, and accept of Charles's hand. She refused the offer with disdain, arms were again employed, and Charles, in 1491, invested Rennes, at that time the residence of the duchess, who, assailed on all hands, at last opened the gates, and agreed to espouse the French king. Thus was the annexation of Brittany to France effected; but, previous to the duchess concluding her marriage, she made such stipulations as preserved the Brittons their ancient liberties, and *though* they became a fief to France, *they were not*, nor *were they* to be, governed by *any laws* but their own.

July 8. The emperor's armies in Hungary, Gallicia, Transylvania, the Bannat, Esclavonia and Croatia, consist, they say, of 218,000 men, and including the volunteers, &c. they amount to 275,000 men; the artillery men and bombardiers amount to 7000, 10,000 chasseurs and arquebusiers, 1000 pioneers, 1000 tschaiks or marines, 25,000 men employed as waggoners, 4000 bakers and 2000 surgeons. Each battalion of infantry, and division of cavalry, has six pieces of cannon and a mortar, which amounts for all the battalions and divisions to 1290 cannons and 215 mortars. The battalions and divisions which have been ordered to march since the 14th of April are not included.

The Carron company of Scotland have lately received an order from Petersburgh to furnish one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, thirty-six pounders, for the use of the empress, which are now completing with the utmost expedition.

July 10. A gentleman of the first connexions in America, assures us it is anxiously the wish of that country to see England engaged in a war with any power whatever, and that the system the candid politicians of that country determine on is, to give their aid to England for the purpose of forming a commercial league with the mother country. In France they are aware of this, and are certain they shall lose America as an ally whenever they break with England.—*Saint James's Chron.*

The prince royal of Denmark has acquired great popularity by the commission which was appointed under his auspices to inquire into the state of the peasantry in Denmark and Norway. The commissioners made their report last month; and their opinion, founded on the observations made by them in the course of their inquiries, is, that the vassalage of the peasants ought to be abolished, and that this useful and numerous body of men, the soul and support of the state, should be made free. His majesty, by the advice of his son, who is in effect the king of Denmark, has adopted the opinion of the commissioners; and the enfranchisement of the Danish peasantry will of course take place in a short time.

July 11. The flames of war are spreading on the continent with great rapidity. Prussia is now likely to be involved. The German ocean seems to have been placed by nature to prevent their communicating to the island of Great-Britain. But the assiduity of the government of late, in their continental schemes, has gone very far towards doing away that inestimable advantage, which we have the good fortune to possess, over all the other European powers. The political sagacity of Mr. Burke pointed out the danger and the impolicy of our connexion with the German states, early in the present session.

The Swedish squadron consists of sixteen sail of the line, besides frigates, and were bound to Finland, to act in conjunction with the prince of Sweden, who is gone with an army of 40,000 men to recover that province from Russia.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 4.

"Matters still remain in a state of suspence, and the public anxiety on this occasion is very great, beyond all former periods. The ministry is not changed, though that event is expected daily. Monsieur the king's brother, is believed in all things to direct the measures of government; and it is expected, if a change happens, the reins will be put into the hands of one of the blood royal. What may arise from thence time only can determine."

Extract of a letter from Metz, June 16.

"M. Blanchard, our countryman, has just given us a sight of a new experiment. This is his 31st excursion. He had announced many days ago, that he would mount precisely at five o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a lady whose name should be kept a secret till the moment of their departure. It was with the greatest astonishment and surprise that yesterday, the day for the experiment, the company saw approach the balloon, Mad. de Surmemans Brabancone, led by le Marquis de Journiac de St. Medard, captain of the king's hunters regiment. She entered the boat with wonderful intrepidity, and unusual gaiety. The moment the clock struck four, the two aeronauts set out at the sound of a gun firing, military music, and the loud acclamations of an incredible number of spectators. They were soon out of sight. After an hour's hovering in the upper regions of the air, they directed their descent between the woods of Sorbet and Fontini, three leagues from thence, whence they were reconducted in triumph. M. Blanchard sent, yesterday, into the air, by means of an aerostat of 900 cubic feet, two dogs in a basket. They went two thousand fathoms high. The basket, annexed to a parachute, left the balloon, which lost itself in the air, and descended gently with the two creatures in it. The same evening M. Blanchard and his fair companion went to the play, which had been retarded on their account, and received from the company the applause due to ingenuity, intrepidity and courage."

July 18. The public may be assured of the following very important intelligence:—On the 7th of September last a corvette sailed from Brest with dispatches for Pondicherry; she arrived off that place the 8th of February. No person was permitted to go on shore but a special messenger with the dispatches, and those being delivered, the corvette sailed from the coast the next day. The governor of Pondicherry, on the receipt of the dispatches, sent an officer of distinction to Tippoo Saib, the consequence of which was, that in a few days Tippoo marched with a considerable body of troops, and took possession of an important pass. Upon which general Conway, the commander of the French forces, embarked 1200 Europeans on board two Indiamen, and sailed for Trincomale, of which he thus secured the possession, and positively refused to give it up to the Dutch.

This very interesting intelligence was received by ministers in the very moment when his majesty from the throne was declaring, that he had received pacific assurances from all the neighbouring powers. It was on this business, and not on account of an idle story of an intrigue at Berlin, that the cabinet were so unexpectedly convened, and on which they have met so often since.

It requires the most serious deliberation—However we may be engaged by the letter of the treaty with the Dutch to take part in the preservation of their Indian territories, or however the date of the treaty may affect this particular question, yet our interest in India requires our dispossessing the French of this important post, and there is little doubt but force must be used for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, June 20.

"You may depend upon it that the Imperial Catharine is neither so indolent nor inglorious as, from certain late untoward circumstances, you seem to suppose her; and in confirmation of this fact, I have to inform you that she is on the eve of executing a project which, if successful, will not only revive her drooping laurels, but tend greatly to accelerate an honourable termination of the war. Of the grand enterprise I allude to, Georgia is to be the scene—and to render it effectual all the hoards of Tartars, who threw themselves upon the protection of Russia about a twelvemonth ago, added to a considerable body of Georgians, and to several thousand Russians, are already on their march to invade the provinces belonging to Turkey on the coast of the Black Sea, which are at present entirely divested of troops. In this expedition the empress has two objects; the one to oblige the captain pacha to separate the grand armament under his command, by attracting his attention to that quarter; and the other to procure an asylum for her fleets in some of the important ports of the Black Sea, where they may not only always be in readiness to annoy the enemy, but have it in their power to obtain fresh provisions, and to land as many troops in the country as may be thought expedient.

The RUSSIAN RESCRIPT having appeared in the public papers, our readers may depend upon the authenticity of the following, which is the answer of the COURT of STOCKHOLM.

Count RAZOUMOUFFSKY, *the Russian envoy at the court of Sweeden, having, on the eighteenth of June, delivered a memorial to the Sweedish minister, received some days after, the following RESCRIPT, which was read to him by M. de* BEDOIRE, *master of the ceremonies at the curt of Sweden.*

His majesty could not avoid being greatly surprised when he saw, in the note delivered on the 18th of June by Mr. Le count de Razoumouffiky, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court