(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2180.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1788.

TANGIERS, *June* 24.

SOME time ago the emperor left the capital, marching from province to province, at the head of his troops, to punish the partizans of his two sons; this he does by fire and sword, without mercy; he has already sacrificed one entire village to his vengeance by setting it on fire, and burning the women, children and every thing in it; such as had the good fortune to escape the flames, were instantly put to the sword. But in spite of the terror which his arms every where carried, he met with a party near Mequinez, who offered him battle, and he lost several of his men before he won the day. Prayers are put up in all the mosques, for success to his Moorish majesty; at the same time that curses are uttered against his two sons. It is his majesty's desire that his third son be declared his successor.

ZARSKOER SELO, *July* 10.

The report of our second complete victory over the Turks, in the Black Sea, is confirmed by an official letter our court has received from the prince de Potemkin, dated the 30th ult. two days after the engagement.

It now appears that six of the enemy's ships of the line have been burned, and two more driven upon a sand bank, where they went to the bottom. Thirty other vessels, after having been greatly damaged, with great difficulty escaped till they reached the protection of the cannon of Oczakow. Among the vessels that were burned are those of the captain pacha and vice-admiral. The admiral's grand flag and streamer are in our hands as trophies of victory. Upwards of 3000 men were made prisoners; and the number of killed was equally great. Our loss, on the contrary, is but trifling. The captain pacha, we learn, is now moored off Varna, with the remainder of his shattered fleet. The prince de Potemkin speaks highly in his dispatches of the valour of the prince de Nassau-Siegen, who had the honour to command on this important occasion, as also of the dauntless courage with which he was supported by rear admiral Alexiano.

WARSAW, *July* 12.

From all accounts it appears, that the glory of the two late grand actions is solely due to the prince de Nassau, Paul Jones having been more shy in both the engagements than even the captain pacha appeared to be. It likewise appears, that Paul Jones, after having settled the plan of attack with the prince of Nassau, took the command of the right of the fleet, a Dutch officer that of the left, and the Prince himself commanded the centre.

BERLIN, *July* 12.

The king has appointed the marquis de Luchesini to succeed the baron d'Alvensleben as ambassador at the Hague, the latter having received orders to repair to the court of London, in that capacity, as successor of the compte de Lusi, who is immediately to resume his military functions.

For some time past, our police has been particularly watchful of the motions of a certain recent visitor to this capital, a Pole by birth; and yesterday he was arrested on a charge of having endeavoured to seduce some of our most useful manufacturers into foreign countries.

VERSAILLES, *July* 21.

Advices are this day received at court, that the fleet fitted out from Pondicherry for the purpose of restoring the king of Cochinchina to his throne, had proceeded to sea, with 1500 able seamen on board, and an excellent train of artillery. There can be little doubt of their success; but certain intelligence of it cannot be expected for seven or probably eight months.

The foreign regiment ordered to join our troops in India is still at Morlaix, waiting for the promised transports to be conducted thither. From Morlaix this regiment will probably proceed to Brest, where a ship of the line is fitted out, in order, it is said, to convey home our present oriental ambassador.

VIENNA, *August* 2.

Accounts received from the Russian army, mention a third engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets, in the Dnieper, on the 12th of July last, in which the Turks lost a frigate, a large gun boat and a galley. The captain pacha was forced to quit the mouth of the Dnieper, and on the following night the prince of Nassau began the bombardment of Oczakow, with such success as to set fire to the town in various places. Prince Potemkin had likewise invested it by land; but as his heavy artillery was not then arrived, he had not been able to begin a regular siege.

Aug. 6. By the last accounts from Choczim, we learn, that the provision in that fortress having been entirely destroyed by the fire from the batteries, the prince de Cobourg, and general Saltikow on the 26th of July summoned the place to surrender; but the garrison having desired a delay of three days for deliberation, and a suspension of hostilities, their request was complied with.——[*London Gazette.*]

LONDON, *August* 2.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 18.

"We have no news of any consequence stirring here; the whole talk runs on the affairs of Russia in the north, but reports are too various to place any dependence on them. Sweden and Denmark are justly jealous of the growing power of Russia, and seem jointly determined on some steps to prevent the consequences that would ensue from too great an accession of power. Before the winter arrives, seven ships will go from hence to the Cape and Ceylon, with troops and stores."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 14.

"The summer heats were never known to be greater in this capital than at present; and our accounts from Hungary bring remarkable accounts of the intenseness of the weather eastward; which is greatly to be attributed to the want of rain for several weeks. At Buda, men and cattle have dropt down dead from the heat. This retards all operations of a vigorous nature."

The last letters from Bengal inform us, that the monsoons on the Malabar coast have been very heavy. The rains have poured down in torrents, accompanied by heavy gales of wind, and continual thunder and lightning, which has done damage amongst the cattle. The face of the country, however, exhibits a fine prospect of the most plentiful crops that have been known for many years.

By the same channel we are informed, that great revolutions have happened in Persia, which promise to be productive of the best consequences to commerce in general, to the maritime branch of this country in particular, and prove the means of humbling the haughty and mercenary scherif of Mecca, and what is of still more importance, may facilitate the long wished for opening of a passage to Europe by the Red Sea.

Aug. 5. Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish minister at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

Aug. 6. A formal declaration of war is expected soon to be made by his Swedish majesty against the empress of all the Russias. This will probably develope a very intricate and complicated mass of political negotiation, and disclose alliances that may make the Antocratice tremble on her throne!

Hostilities have actually commenced between the Swedes and Russians, in which the latter were the aggressors. The first skirmish was on the night of the 28th of June, near the island of Kitulan-Salo.

An attack was also made by the Russians on the 29th, in Carelie, in Finland.

The Swedish fleet at sea consists of 30 ships of the line, 29 gallies, and 77 xebecks.

Aug. 11. The Russian man of war taken by the Swedes, is La Jenekil of 72 guns: the Russian ship sunk in the engagement, is La Paticarque of sixty-eight guns.

The Swedish man of war missing after the engagement when the fleet went for Helsinfors, but whether taken or lost is not yet certain, is the Prince Gustavus, commanded by captain Wachmeister, and was the van ship at the beginning of the combat.

Basliko, the messenger to England, arrived in London from Berlin on Sunday last, and was dispatched at five o'clock to his majesty at Cheltenham, although the regular messenger was to set off express by the mail-coach, as usual, at six the same night. Upon his return a council was held, and the messenger was immediately dispatched for Berlin.

Since which, we are informed by our correspondent in Holland, that orders have actually been given by the Danish government, for supplying their ally, the empress of Russia, with the naval and military force, as stipulated by the subsisting treaty between Denmark and the court of Petersburgh, which has been formally announced to the Swedish minister at Copenhagen, by order of the prince royal.

Upon receiving this very unwelcome piece of news, the Swedish ambassador at the court of Denmark dispatched the same evening two couriers—one to the king his master, in Finland; the other to Berlin.

Aug. 12. Advices from Petersburgh, by yesterday's mail, state, that the Swedish ambassador resident there, has presented a memorial on the part of the king his master, offering to make peace with Russia, on condition that count Razamoussky, the Russian envoy, be censured by his court for the insult offered to his Swedish majesty, in his note delivered the 18th of June; that the expences incurred by the steps taken in consequence by the court of Stockholm be repaid; and that the king of Sweden be empowered to negotiate an accommodation between the empress and the Porte, on terms favourable to the Turks, but not degrading to Russia.

The report of Denmark's naval preparations in aid of the empress of Russia, is also fully confirmed by the foreign gazettes, received yesterday; and it is confidently said, that some Russian men of war, of considerable force, are ordered round from Archangel to the Baltic, where they are to join the Russian squadron already assembled, and with the men of war which Denmark is to furnish, will form altogether a fleet of fourteen sail of the line, besides frigates, which is to proceed with all possible dispatch to cope with the Swedish fleet.

Aug. 13. From Brabant we learn, that the Low Countries are again in a flame.—The 4th instant, the day fixed for shutting the seminary, the people assembled on the grand place, and on the quay: the troops were under arms, the cannon were charged, and every precaution being taken to enforce obedience to the emperor's orders, and prevent an insurrection, the mob were desired to disperse; but as they were unarmed, and had committed no violence, but were simple spectators, they did not imagine that coercive measures would be taken to drive them away, and continued, after repeated admonitions, to look on—until an officer of grenadiers pretended to have felt a stone graze his hat, gave orders to fire; and the whole division, consisting of 400 men, discharged their musquets on the unoffending populace.—Nine were killed on the spot, eight have since died of their wounds, and eighty were carried to the hospital, 30 of whom cannot recover.—Among those that fell were two foreigners accidentally crossing at the unhappy moment. A woman and a child in her arms were both killed, as she was serving behind her counter. The mob immediately dispersed; but measures so sanguinary and wanton can only tend to alienate the affections of the few remaining loyalists.

This melancholy scence, it is added, would never have happened, perhaps, but for the intrigues of the monks and priests under the direction of the bishop of Antwerp, and the cardinal archbishop of Mechlin; the excessive influence of these mitered fanatics, joined to the indefatigable industry of the inferior priesthood, and mendicant friars, succeeded so far as to occasion the people to assemble, and animated with religious zeal, they might have proceeded to violence, if the military had not, as they did, imposed upon them, by firing the moment they refused to disperse.

The bishop of Antwerp is under an arrest, a guard is stationed at his house, in which he remains confined. The archbishop of Mechlin was to have given his benediction to an abbess on Sunday the 3d instant, but he received a peremptory command from the government of Bruxelles, to proceed immediately to Mechlin, and to remain there until further orders.

Aug. 22. There is positive advice from Copenhagen, that the king of Denmark has resolved, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the empress of Russia. Count Beruftoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen,—"That the king of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succours stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers."

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubts pretended, respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. This is, "That the king of Sweden has required of the king of Prussia a support of 30,000 men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them."

It is added in the accounts brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the north, those of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out, and the Neapolitan is getting ready as fast as possible.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) *August* 25.

On Monday last arrived from Glasgow, the brigantine Cornwallis, captain M'Kinlay, in which came passengers Mr. James Legatt and Mr. William Lockhead—the latter gentleman, we understand, is come out to settle the affairs and collect the debts of the late Mr. James Hutchison. We cannot omit mentioning a circumstance which happened during the passage—a lad about 12 years of age, named M'Call, fell from the main-top into the sea, at a time when the vessel was going at the rate of 8 knots an hour. Mr. Lockhead saw him fall, and regardless of his own safety, immediately jumped after him, and, at the risque of his life, rescued the unhappy boy (who was near expiring) from the jaws of death. Such an act of intrepidity and humanity must impress every feeling mind with a proper sense of the benevolence of Mr. Lockhead's heart; and as it reflects such infinite honour on him, we feel the highest satisfaction in laying it before the public.

LEXINGTON, (*Kentucky*) *August* 23.

Extracts from the Journals of a Convention held at Danville the twenty-eighth day of July, 1788.

Resolved, Whereas it appears to the members of this convention, that the United States in congress assembled, have for the present declined to ratify the compact entered into between the legislature of Virginia