(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2197.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1789.

PRESBOURG, *November* 6.

GREAT preparations are making for the reception of the emperor, who is daily expected here.

By advices from Semlin we learn, that since the arrival of his imperial majesty there, the inhabitants have ceased to entertain any dread of an invasion. The Turks are reinforcing themselves powerfully at Belgrade.

COPENHAGEN, *November* 10.

In consequence of the dangers attending the navigation of the Baltic at this season, admiral Dessen has returned to this port, accompanied by two Danish ships of the line and one frigate. An epidemic fever has carried off many of the different crews; and several of the surviving sick have been sent to Carlscroon, where it is still proposed to oppose the sailing of the ships lately armed there, as well as the return of the Swedish fleet, now anchoring in the port of Sweabourg.

Nov. 15. Mr. Elliot, minister from Great-Britain, is returned here from Gottenburgh. Previous to his leaving that place, the king of Sweden gave him his picture set with brilliants. The prince royal is not yet returned from Norway.

Nov. 22. According to our latest advices, the Swedish fleet, after various manœuvres, had found means to escape from the Russian squadron, which had been stationed to watch their motions; but, if we may believe the same accounts, the Swedes have since been entirely frozen up in the port of Helsingfors. They must consequently pass the winter there; and it is well known that they are already in extreme want of provisions.

LEIPSICK, *November* 10.

It is currently reported here, that there has been a great slaughter of the Russians, in consequence of a successful sally which the Turks have made from the fortress of Oczakow. The left wing, commanded by general Suwarow, it is said, would have been totally cut to pieces, if prince Repnin had not opportunely come up to his relief. It is added, that on this bloody occasion, one general and 30 officers were among the slain, and that general Suwarow himself, with 40 officers, was dangerously wounded.

Nov. 14. The king of Prussia and the elector of Saxony have had a meeting—meeting, it is said, of *chance*. Be this as it may, certain it is that they have had two long conferences, and the day before yesterday were out together upon a grand hunting party.

VENICE, *November* 11.

The order of Malta and our republic have concluded a treaty, by virtue of which the two contracting powers mutually engage to protect their respective dominions, commerce, &c. against all invaders. In consequence of this event, the Turks will for the future be kept in more awe than they have been for a considerable time past; the Maltese alone having already eleven ships of war at sea, all well manned and equipped, beside a great number of galleys which are preparing for service with all possible expedition.

PETERSBURGH, *November* 14.

No intelligence of any importance has arrived from either of our grand armies, except what the public already sufficiently know, relative to the siege of Oczakow. Certain it is, however, that our fleet in the Baltic continues still to annoy the Swedish fleet there, and have so effectually distressed them that they are entirely cut off from every avenue through which they might receive provisions. Their distress, therefore, must be infinite. Captain Treven, who lately signalised himself by destroying a number of Swedish vessels, has been honoured with a letter from the empress, expressive of the high sense she entertained of his gallantry, and appointing him to the station of a captain of the first rank.

BERLIN, *November* 22.

By letters from Poland we learn, that prince Radzivil, true to the cause of his country, has made an offer to furnish 1600 men, completely equipped, and to be paid from his own private purse, for the period of three months. He has also patriotically engaged to furnish 30 cannon, with every contingency that may be necessary for the artillery thereunto belonging. It is likewise confidently reported, that the grand dutchy of Lithuania has made an offer of furnishing for the same purpose, as a gratuitous gift, six hundred thousand florins.

The arrival and departure of couriers daily, still continues, and the dispositions for war are carrying on with the greatest activity. A courier which arrived a few days ago from Warsaw, was sent back with an immediate answer. The director of the hospitals has been ordered to make arrangements for 50,000 men. The magistrates of this town have also been directed to engage marshals, coopers, salters and butchers. This order is already executed; the artisans engaged have received their instructions; they have been sworn in and receive pay. They have also engaged officers for conducting the provisions, and in a few days the director of the transports will set out for Koningsberg.

LONDON, *November* 10.

A treaty between Great-Britain and his Sicilian majesty is just finished at Naples; by virtue of which there is to be a series of lasting peace and friendship between the two powers. Regulations of commerce are agreed upon; and it is fixed, that their respective subjects shall have, from the day of signing the treaty, the privileges of the most favoured nation in the dominions of each other. Thus detaching the court of Naples from the house of Bourbon, may be of the greatest utility in a future war.

There appears a great difference of sentiment to have arisen in the Polish diet on account of the king of Prussia's declaration. Those who are in the interest of the two imperial courts, pretend that they will not delay making a counter declaration. The court of Berlin, however, does not want its partisans, who are highly pleased at the opposition Russia meets with. One of the principal among the latter is the prince de Radzivil, palatine of Vilna, who, by his rank, titles and riches, re-united to those of the great general count Oginski, will give great weight to the Prussian party in Lithuania. Many of the nobles have been to return the Prussian minister thanks; and talk of sending a deputation to Berlin, in order to do the same in a solemn manner.

It was lately reported at Vienna, that the grand vizier had proposed to the emperor a suspension of arms for six months, but he received for answer that the operations would be continued.

Extract of a letter from Temeswar, October 12.

"God be praised, we begin to breathe freely, and the countenances of our inhabitants brighten since the 10th, when we received certain news of the enemy having quitted the Bannat, and that the grand vizier had marched towards Syrmia. We learn at the same time that the emperor, with part of his army, has also taken the route for Semlin, and has made a forced march to arrive there in time. Field marshal Laudohn left Novi on the 9th, with part of his army, pretendedly to lay siege to Turkish Gradisca, but in fact to join the emperor in Syrmia, from whence we expect to hear in a few days of some important events.

"Seven galleys and 57 Turkish saiques (a sort of flat boat) have been near Belgrade ever since the 8th, which denotes the enemy meditates an attack either against Semlin, Shabacz or Mitrowitz. And it is certain, that our heavy artillery has been carried back from Peterwaradin to Semlin.

"An estafette has this moment arrived here with news, that yesterday field marshal Wartensleben, who harrassed the Turks on their retreat, has beat 2000 spahis and 700 Janissaries, who had retired on a mountain, having killed a great part, and made a still greater part prisoners. It is reported here, that 40 of the enemy's saiques, with 150 men on board each, having left Belgrade to attack Semlin, advanced to the middle of the Save, but were stopped by the fire of our artillery, which sunk three and dispersed the rest.

"We learn from Galici, that the prince of Saxe Cobourg has been suddenly taken ill, and that his recovery is doubtful, having been bled six times successively. Field marshal Sauer has taken the command of the troops *ad interim*, and marched into the Buckowine, to recover that province.

"A report prevails, that general Laudohn was attacked on his march the 7th instant, by the pacha of Traunick, whom he has completely beaten and taken prisoner."

They write from Muhlenbach in Transylvania, that in the morning of the 7th ult. a body of 5000 Turks appeared before the village of Hatzeg, with an evident intent to force major Stader to quit his post, and to burn a magazine there belonging to the imperialists. The Turks made two successive attacks, but with such little success that they were repulsed, and put to flight.

Extract of a letter from Brunn, October 28.

"By letters from Berlin we learn, that matters are nearly settled between Russia and Sweden. It only rests upon this point—"Whether Sweden will or will not consent to reimburse the expences required by Russia, which the latter estimates at ten millions of florins." In the first case it is added, the court of Berlin will lend that sum to Sweden on condition of having Swedish Pomerania in pledge until it is repaid."

Nov. 25. By letters from Vienna we learn, that there has been lately sent from thence to Hungary, ten vessels laden with 10,000,000 of florins in silver, beds, saddles, provisions, and warlike stores.

Meeting of the Notables of France.

The speech of M. Neckar on the opening of the assembly of notables—or the names of those degrees of men who compose it, can be of little or no interest to the people of this country; yet this is all that has been attempted to be given in our newspapers.

It is probable that the object of this meeting, and the consequences likely to result from it, will be of great importance to the world, the more especially as this assembly is the prelude to another, namely, the states general of France, which we venture to say will produce a total regeneration in the present absolute monarchial system of that government.

The primary object of this meeting, is to fix the mode of election to be observed in forming the states general. The members are the same as assembled last year. They are chiefly under the influence of the crown, and will therefore resolve on those measures his majesty is advised to.

The divisions on this question run exceeding high. The contest lies between the crown, the clergy, and the nobles on one hand, and the people on the other. The former contend for a new mode of election in forming the states general, which includes a grater share of the clergy and nobility, and fewer of the third state; the latter insist on the same election as at the last meeting in 1764.

It is expected that the notables will deliberate on this question for a month to come. They will probably declare for a new form, in which case the parliaments will protest, and in the end get the better.

Whatever may be the issue, it is certain that things bear a very doubtful appearance.

Dec. 9. His majesty, besides the unhappy malady, under which he has some time laboured, is at present afflicted with a severe complaint in his bowels, of the nature of a dysentery, from which the most alarming consequences are apprehended.

As a proof the empress of Russia has not agreed to any terms of peace with Sweden—two frigates of the latter power, the Bellona and Venus, of 40 guns, are hourly expected here, to convoy the Swedish ships from England to Stockholm; but they must keep a sharp look-out for three Russian men of war which arrived at Elsineur the 20th of November, and whose destination was not public.

The two store-ships taken up by government, are ordered to be completely fitted out by February, about which time the convicts at Woolwich which are very numerous, will be embarked for Canada and Nova-Scotia. The number to go out, will be 400. Many are petitioning for that voyage instead of Botany Bay, and behave better on that account.

Dec. 11. A very extraordinary instance of the recovery of a sovereign from a violent indisposition, which rendered him incapable of government, occurred not long ago in Spain, in the person of Philip the fifth. He had languished under this infirmity for several years. The abbe Montgon says he saw him at court, with an appearance of total insensibility. When the government had been carried on by the queen and council, or junto, as the Spaniards term it, in his name, he formally resigned the crown in favour of his son Louis the first, in 1724; and upon his death, three years afterwards, in 1727, he re-assumed the crown, and died king of Spain in 1746. It was with him that we were at war in 1739, and no part of the second period of his reign was affected by mental infirmity. The reign of Philip the fifth began in 1700, lasted 46 years, and he died upwards of 70.

Extract of a letter from Thorn, in Prussia, Nov. 18.

"The affairs of Poland begin to assume an alarming appearance indeed, in consequence of their own intestine disputes. The point is, shall the Poles, or shall they not, espouse the cause of Russia?—*Hic labor, hoc opus*; and truly I may add, *hinc illæ lachrymæ!*—Shall we not declare for the empress? says the king.—Yes—exclaim the king's friends,—*she—she* is the true friend of Poland.—*That* we deny, say the nobles (who in fact possess without *regal dignity* all the essential properties of *regal power* in that distracted country) *that* say they, we deny! Prussia, they affirm—Prussia alone can ever be our true ally. Remember, they loudly declare, the *partition treaty*, and say, how did Prussia use us *then?* In the midst of these violent contentions, the king seems to lose ground daily. Even some of his best friends have set their face against him; and at the head of the opposition to all his measures are his own nearest relations. Amidst such violent proceedings as these, who would be a king of Poland—a *king* in fact, and *no king?* But such will always be the case in a country, where the succession to the monarchy is elective, and dependent upon the will and pleasure of a number of factious, aspiring nobles. May Heaven defend every nation from the calamities which at this moment, from the turbulence of aristocratic ambition, renders Poland a scene of anarchy, and will, ere long, if not prevented by the interference of certain foreign powers, reduce her as a nation to a state of *political nonexistency!*—If so, truly will it be said, *sic transit gloria Poliandiæ!*"

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, November 15.

"The following is a copy of the note which the states ordered the marshals of the confederation to present to his excellency count Stackelberg yesterday.

"The underwritten, by order of the serene states assembled, have the honour to remit the present note to