(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2279.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1790.

VIENNA, *June* 9.

THOUGH the last letters from Constantinople affect a warlike tone, it is evident that the people who are under a Turkish government wish ardently for peace. The first division of the fleet, in consequence of the pressing orders of his highness, has left the arsenal, and on the first of last month was at an anchor in the canal; it consists of five cravelles, as many frigates, and other vessels of a smaller force. The second division was to leave the arsenal in a fortnight after; and the third by the end of the month. These delays are entirely occasioned by the want of sailors, which cannot be procured, and government is obliged to employ the Asiatics to man their ships, as they did last year.

The same letters made mention of a small squadron of armed vessels which is cruising in the Archipelago, and which has been sent there by the Barbary powers to support the Porte against the Russian privateers, who by that means can attempt nothing in those seas.

The day before yesterday a courier extraordinary arrived here from Madrid, who delivered his dispatches into the hands of his majesty. As nothing has, as yet, transpired of the contents, our politicians conjecture that their purport is to request our good offices to accommodate the differences between England and Spain; but that it is very improbable, as the house of Austria is not at present at leisure to charge itself with such a negotiation; others, on the contrary, imagine them to be relative to some family arrangements, in which our minister interests himself very much.

WARSAW, *June* 12.

The second of this month the city of Lissa was destroyed by fire. The whole, excepting twelve houses, was swept away by the flames.

FRANKFORT, *June* 15.

Troops are passing by this place for the Low Countries continually. On the 12th instant, the remainder of the hussars, who passed a fortnight since, filed off, and since the 11th a number of boats have fallen down the Maine with the troops of Wurtzburgh.

Seven thousand Prussians are arrived at Wesel from Prussian Guelderland, and will remain there until further orders, when they will probably direct their march either to Brabant or the country of Liege.

STOCKHOLM, *June* 18.

On the 16th, we received a journal of the operations of the small fleet commanded by his majesty, from the 25th ult. to the 7th instant.

May 25. The fleet of Scheeren moored at Pilkepassi.

26th. A party sent to reconnoitre, brought intelligence that the enemy had at Potterlax nineteen cannon destined for Fredericksham—a detachment was sent next day, and succeeded in destroying them.

28th. The enemy's magazine at Ytuipala was burnt, and the same day the king sent the captain Manthell to Wybourg, to accompany there a Spanish courier.

29th. The king received intelligence that the duke of Sudermania had passed Hoogland with the grand fleet.

30th and 31st. The fleet remained inactive at Pilkepassi.

June 1st. The king weighed anchor, and sailed on the 2d for Biosko, keeping the grand fleet constantly in view—after mid-day, he moored, and sent out to reconnoitre.

3d. At three o'clock, a cannonading was heard between the great Swedish fleet and the Russian fleet—the king caused to bring up his force to assist his brother—the fourth and eighth divisions of the cannonading vessels under the command of lieutenant-colonel Hielmstierna, formed itself against the right wing of the enemy's fleet. A Russian frigate lost one of its masts, and a ship of the line was so much damaged, that she was obliged to withdraw. The wind becoming strong, our cannonading vessels were obliged to withdraw, to resume their former station.

The fleet off Cronstadt, composed of seventeen ships of the line, and seven frigates, had attacked our grand fleet at three o'clock in the morning; it remained firm—and the Russians withdrew to Cronstadt.

Our ships have sustained little damage, excepting that several of the enemy's bullets have lodged in their hulks. Three of the enemies ships were completely damaged.

At eleven o'clock our fleet bore anew on the enemy, but they declined engaging.

In the middle of this movement, the king wished a second time to go with his fleet to assist the duke, his brother, but the wind growing stronger obliged him to remain in his station. The first cannonading continued four, and the second two hours.

The 4th, a new engagement began after mid-day, which continued till six o'clock in the evening. The enemy's fleet did not keep so firm, and the moment that our fleet was in pursuit, we were informed that our frigates had seen the fleet off Revel, commanded by admiral Tschitschagoff, pass at the height of Hoogland.

5th. The two fleets manœuvred all the day——the duke chased the Revel fleet; and, whilst he was thus engaged, the fleet off Cronstadt kept very near, in order to put our fleet between two fires; at last we lost sight of them.

At six o'clock, lieutenant Clelono Tarning joined us with his division of cannonading vessels.

6th. Our fleet off Scheeren departed from Biosko, making N. E. A thick fog separated our great fleet from the fleet off Revel—it moored between Biskops, Oro, Torsori, and, accompanied by the fleet of gallies, blocked up the Gulf of Wybourg. The king caused to disembark the hussars, the dragoons, some infantry and artillery, at five miles from Petersburgh, to reconnoitre the environs.

The above journal is dated "Biosko Sound, seventh June."

By later accounts we learn, that the troops disembarked by order of the king, under the command of major-general Pollet, marched on the 8th in two divisions; the first, which consisted of the guards, hussars and artillery, under the command of colonel Cedestorm, by the highway of Wybourg—This division was parted at the village of Maxlax—The second, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Vandyke, being posted at Umajochi, was attacked by two squadrons of Russian dragoons, whom they repulsed. We lost two hussars, the enemy twenty dragoons, and we made three prisoners. The king went in person to Umajochi to testify to his troops his satisfaction of their conduct.

PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *June* 27.

A deputation from the inhabitants of Avignon, informed the assembly, that they had emancipated themselves from the tyranny and superstition they had so long groaned under, and came to throw themselves into the arms of France, and be incorporated with its citizens. The address was received with great pleasure.

The conduct of M. de Mirabeau was then the subject of deliberation—he was charged by the deputies of the city of Perpignan with a design to set the city by the ears.

M. de Mirabeau made his appearance at the bar, and used his utmost endeavours to invalidate the charges against him—His defence, though it disproved some of the allegations, did not appear, on the whole, to be complete. A decision was deferred.

June 29.

The assembly took the situation of the island of Tobago into consideration, and ordered relief to the sufferers by the late fire.

A short decree was passed on motion of Mr. Target, postponing the nomination of a commander in chief of the national guard at Versailles, till the decree for the organization of the national guards is passed.

Several of the members delivered up their patents of nobility, and the insignia of their respective orders and ranks.

LONDON, *June* 12.

We are informed from Barcelona, by letters dated the 22d of May last, that an embargo was laid there upon all British ships, to prevent their departure until the pleasure of the Spanish court should be further known.

All passports were also prohibited through the kingdom of Spain, which restrains all British subjects from leaving that country. The strongest representations of necessity and duty were made ineffectually, and therefore every Englishman there at this time is a prisoner, and must remain so until the decisions of tedious negotiation, or the fate of war, shall determine otherwise.

News is just received from Paris, that it was deliberated on Saturday last in the national assembly, not to wear any articles which are not fabricated in France. Mr. Monailles made the motion, a long debate ensued, and the matter was sent to the deliberation of the patriotic committee.

The Hague Gazette is forbid to be printed for six weeks, by order of the states of Holland; the cause, an offensive paragraph.

Muley Al Yezid, the emperor of Morocco's eldest son, had quitted his sanctuary, about three days journey from Tetuan, and proceeded directly to that place, where having staid near six days plundered the people, and put several of the Jews to death, he went to Tangers, from thence he set off for Latache, Sallee, and Mequinez, in his way to Morocco.

The procession of the nabob from Chitpore to Calcutta, in order to pay his compliments to lord Cornwallis, on his arrival in India, is worthy of discription, as it gives an idea of the style of magnificence of Eastern princes.

"Seven elephants of the first magnitude were led by their keepers, in like manner as our sumpter horses; seated on the back of which, on a throne of indescribable splendor, was the nabob, with a man behind him holding a superb fan, in the very act of collecting the breezes in his service.

"The throne was composed of gold, pearls and brilliants; and the nabob's dress was worth a sovereignty: nor was ever animal more grandly caparisoned than the no less honoured and exulting elephant on which he rode.

"His state palanquin followed. Four pillars of massey silver supported the top, which was actually encrusted with pearls and diamonds; and instead of verandas, fine glass plates on every side as well as the back and front, to show his mightiness's person to the greatest advantage.

"Arrived at the entrance of the governor's house, down knelt the half reasoning animal for his illustrious master to alight, who proceeded, with an immense retinue dressed all in new turbans and uniforms, to a breakfast that had been prepared for this princely guest."

The corporal who was sentenced to die for the outrageous assault committed on his commanding officer, major Montgomery, has received his majesty's most gracious pardon, on condition of his enlisting into the South Wales corps. We are glad, at the same time, to be able to bear testimony to the very generous conduct of the major, against whom much unprovoked calumny has been thrown out. The defence set up for the corporal by an attorney, was disclaimed by the prisoner himself, who has declared that the major's conduct had been always the most gentlemanly and humane: and it was finally owing to the earnest intercession of the major that he is indebted for the king's pardon.

June 25. The crops of hay all round London, are the greatest ever known.

The latest letters from Revel that could have been received here, are dated the 11th of May, old style, that is the 22d of May.

Revel, said to be taken by the Swedes from the Russians, is a large, rich and strong town, of the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia, and the capital of Esthonia, with a harbour—it is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions.

It is seated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles east of Abo, and 133 west by south of Petersburgh.

On account of the scarcity of water in the Vistula, which prevented the Poles from coming down with their products the prices of wheat have rose at Elbing from 300 guilders to 470 guilders.

Timber in Dantzic and Memel is 50 per cent. higher than last year, owing to the mildness of last winter which hindred the Poles from bringing it to the river side.

A morning paper says, "Notwithstanding the apparent disposition of the court of France towards a neutrality in the present disposition of affairs, we are assured, from undoubted authority, that a committee of the national assembly have, in conjunction with the interior cabinet, agreed to the equipment of upwards of 60 sail of the line, on Sunday evening last."

A squadron of Dutch ships, consisting of twelve sail of the line, from 50 to 74 guns, with frigates is expected at Spithead, in the course of next week;—these will join admiral Barrington, and proceed, according to general opinion, to the Mediterranean.

In France, the flame of liberty blazes so high, and the aversion of the people to the aristocracy is so great, that they will not even have the names of their streets called after the latter. At Dijon, the Rue de Conde is now changed to Confederation-street, and the Porte Conde to Porte Liberte.

The whole force of the Spanish navy was as follows on the 15th of May last:

At Ferrol, three ships of 112 guns each, one of 84, eighteen of 74, two of 80, two of 68, one of 64, thirteen frigates of 34 guns each.

At Cadiz, seven ships of 112 guns each, one of 94, one of 80, four of 74, three of 68, two of 64, four of 58, one of 54, twenty-eight frigates from 30 to 44 guns each.

At Carthagena, one ship of 80 guns, twenty-one of 74, one of 64, eight frigates of 34 guns.

At the Havanna, one ship of 112 guns, one of 64, and one of 74. Besides these, they had in their different ports as follows: six sloops from 16 to 21 guns, twenty-nine armed brigs from 12 to 22, five packets of 16, two luggers from 12 to 16, twelve schooners of 10, four gallies of 3, several half gallies of 3, one ship of the line building at Cadiz, one frigate do. of 40 guns, one do. 34, one do. 30.—At Carthagena were nine store-ships of 40 guns each, one of 22, one of 20, one of 18, one of 12, fifteen xebecks from 14 to 36, twelve cutters from 12 to 18 guns, 33 gun-boats, 23 bomb-boats. The total of their line of battle-ships are 71 sail—a very respectable naval force if they can but find active, skilful, and resolute seamen to man the ships.