(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2324.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1791.

WARSAW, *April* 27.

A COURIER is arrived from our minister at Constantinople with dispatches, the subject of which is, "that the negotiations relative to the navigation of the Black Sea still meet with difficulties on the part of the Turkish ministry, which will by no means grant any advantages to the Polish nation till Poland has entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte against Russia as an enemy of that empire:" And it is said, that the Sultan will not admit of even this modification, "that Poland, before she declares herself, must wait to see how the king of Prussia will act towards Russia."

We have accounts from Jassy that the Russians continue pursuing their advantages against the Turks. After the taking of Machschin, prince Gallitzin marched to the Peninsula of Kuchepany, opposite Brailow, where he found the flotilla under general Ribas, who had landed two battalions upon the Peninsula, which induced the Turks to quit the redoubts, and throw great part of their cannon into the Danube: In their flight they set fire to every thing, and passed to an island opposite, where they entrenched themselves: However, the Russian troops pursued them, and having raised a battery in the night, began to fire upon them in the morning; and notwithstanding the enemy's fortification was covered by the heavy artillery of Brailow and the Turkish ships, yet the Russians took it by storm. All the enemy's vessels are either destroyed or rendered useless; the garrison were mostly either cut to pieces, or drowned in the Danube; the Russians were employed two days in destroying the entrenchments. Out of twenty pieces of cannon the Russians have taken seventeen; besides they took prisoners a Pacha of Three Tails, and one hundred other officers. The Turks had 4000 men killed or drowned, and 22 large and small vessels destroyed. After this important victory the Russians returned to their post with 26 pieces of cannon, 9000 cartouch boxes, five standards and 27 pair of colours.

PARIS, *April* 28.

Whilst this country becomes daily more quiet, some of our neighbours are still in a state of anarchy: 15,000 men marched from Avignon the evening before yesterday to make a second attempt upon Carpentras; they had cannon, bombs, and ammunition with them. The besieged place put itself in a state of defence. The besiegers, however, joined by the inhabitants of about 40 villages, appeared before a village where the people of Carpentras had opened the sluices, and in flying had set every thing on fire; thus that unfortunate country suffers all the horrors of a civil war. The mayor and the vicar of Vaison have been hung up.

There has been a violent tumult at Versailles. On the 26th ult. as the regiment of Flanders was preparing to quit that town, a multitude of people, two thirds of whom were women, assembled together to prevent their departure. In vain did the national guards and the municipality endeavour to disperse them. They were immediately assailed with a shower of stones. The guards threatened to fire, but their threats were despised. It was therefore found necessary to fire upon them in good earnest, by which many people were wounded, after which the rioters thought proper to disperse.

There has also been some disturbance in the church of St. Sulpice, occasioned by the imprudent behaviour of some young men, who interrupted the service; however the national guard took hold of some of the ringleaders, and several others fled to the Luxemburgh for safety, where they were taken up and put into confinement.

Mademoiselle D'Orleans, now in her 14th year, was last Friday attacked with nine fits of the Epilepsy—her disorder proceeds from excess of grief, for the removal from about her person of her governess, madame de Sillery, better known to the English by the name of madame de Genlis.

April 30 It was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette, would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily for his own fair, and as yet unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such as would have done honour to the days of Roman or of Grecian patriotism. On his abdication of the command, he immediately waited on the eldest colonel in the lines, and informed him that he was no longer his general officer, but one of the privates under him. He accordingly dressed himself in a soldier's uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, actually mounted guard on his majesty, at the Thuilleries.

This noble example of the commander in chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a simple volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the revolution more glorious.

May 7. We learn from Carpentras that the army from Avignon, after battering that place to no purpose towards the port de Monteaux, to the west of Avignon, attacked it towards the port d'Orange, against which part they had fired red hot balls for seven hours, but without effect.

When the letter of the 29th came away, Carpentras still resisted its besiegers, whom they annoy by frequent sallies in which we are assured that the Avignonese have had near 900 men killed and wounded; and in a sally made the 27th, they lost two pieces of cannon.

LONDON, *May* 6.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, April 26.

"Dutch ships have for some time hesitated about proceeding to Russian ports in the Baltic; but the Dutch minister at Copenhagen having acquainted their consul here, that England required no assistance from the states general to act against Russia, all ships belonging to the republic might proceed with safety to the Russian ports. in consequence of this information the Dutch proceed as usual.

"It is confidently said, that the republic of Holland will take no part in an offensive war against Russia; and we have the best authority for saying, that if the present misunderstanding between Great-Britain and Russia terminates in a war, this country will maintain a strict neutrality.

Interesting particulars of the CIVIL WAR *now raging in the* Comptat Venaslin, *and of the first pitched battle occasioned by the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The combined army of the Insurgents, or of that party, in the combat, who oppose its reunion with France, and whose principal strength lies in Carpentras, possessed themselves, in the beginning of April, of Sarrians, Mazan, Caromb, Barroux, and a number of other smaller municipalities. On the other hand, the patriotic party in Avignon and Vaucluse, raised an army of near 10,000 men. The greatest part of these forces put themselves in march, on the 18th of April, towards Sarrians, a town in the neighbourhood of Oranee, and one of those comprized in the federation of Sainte Cecile.

On the 19th, at eight o'clock in the morning, they halted in a plain in the vicinity of Sarrians, where the army took their breakfast.

From the peasants in the neighbourhood they learnt, that Sarrians was entirely deserted by the garrison thrown into it, and that the town intended to surrender. On the faith of this report, they continued their march in secure confidence; when all of a sudden while their main body were passing a defile, they were attacked from the heights on each side, by a continual discharge of musquetry and cannon; and here was fought the first pitched battle to which the revolution in France has given occasion.

The patriot army disengaged themselves as fast as possible from the defile, and formed their ranks. The enemy is said to have consisted of seven thousand men, formed into two bodies, and supplied with seven cannon, had greatly the advantage of position; they were however, obliged to give ground.

They then intrenched themselves among some country houses; from whence, being dislodged, they rallied a second time, and drew up in a rank. Here commenced a regular combat, which ended in the total dispersion of the rebel army. That of the patriots marched strait on to Sarrians, and planting their cannon against its walls, the keys were delivered after the first discharge.

The lieutenant-general who commanded in the attack, entered with a moderate escort and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, which was deserted, and the doors and windows of the houses were all shut; while in the midst of this general silence, a discharge of musquetry was made from all the windows opening to the Grand Square. Here the soldiers could no longer be restrained; a general pillage took place, and fire was set to the houses whence the musquets were discharged.

After this, the army withdrew from the town, encamped on some heights which command it, and after resting there about two hours, marched on to Mouteaux, a town about two leagues distant from Carpentras, where they are now encamped.

Already fifteen of the diffident communities have sent deputies to the army cantoned at Mouteaux, declaring that they had been induced by force only to enter into a league with Carpentras. It is this city only which holds out. There were said to be 4000 men in garrison in this city. But at the same time the courier was setting off from Avignon, (viz. 21st) with the letter from which this account is taken, a capitulation was proposed by the besieged.

BOSTON, *July* 12.

By the arrival of captain Rich, the editor has been obliged by the perusal of the Calcutta Chronicle, which appears to contain full and interesting intelligence respecting the operation of the British army, and the conduct of Tippoo Saib.

Enveloped in the mystery of terms, we wandered through tedious accounts of skirmishes, marches, petty victories, and harmless defeats, until we arrived at the death of Tippoo, his son, and son-in-law. This rather awakened an attention, the ardour of which had been in some measure depressed, from the frequent repetition of local descriptive terms and designations, unexplained, and by us inexplicable, and the most general of which were Dawks, Cores, Jungles, Cowle, Looties, Kheelant, Coflees, and Zemindarce. We found ourselves many Coffs from the comprehension of these accounts, and should very gladly have solicited Cowle from any of the sons of literature versed in the eastern languages. But proceeding without their assistance, we at length discovered that Tippoo at last was living. On the 14th of December lord Cornwallis arrived at Madras, with his suite, after a favourable passage of six days from Calcutta; on the 27th January his lordship intended to join the combined army, formed of English troops and the subsidies of the native princes, at Arnee, to which places they were then on their march, immediately on the arrival of the reinforcement, and stores from Bengal. Some unpleasant occurrences had happened. The nabob of Arcot's troops, which were appointed to escort the governor-general to the army, had mutinied and refused to go, under the plea of their pay being much in arrears, but the spirited exertions of the nabob's son, quelled the mutiny, with a body of troops under his command, and was severely wounded in the conflict. Two officers of high rank in the combined army, it was reported, were at variance, and the decision of their difference had been referred to supreme authority. The most flattering expectations of success were formed by a knowledge of the military skill and intrepidity of Cornwallis. Whether they will be realized in a similar way to the expectations of his royal master from his generalship in America, time, the glossary of all events, can alone determine.

Tippoo has ever cautiously avoided a pitched battle. He appears to have entertained the British forces and led them about wherever they would follow him. The only consequential blow struck by the combined army was at Canonore, which surrendered to general Abercrombie on the 17th of December. This victory was atchieved with trifling loss on the part of the British, and of Tippoo's forces 100 were killed, and 6000 made prisoners.

The grand and centre armies formed a junction on the 17th of November. They had not been able to bring the Alexander of the East to open warfare. The conduct of general Meadows was generally censured, and the inhabitants of this war desolated country look forward with pleasure to his being superseded.

The several native princes in junction with England furnished large bodies of well disciplined cavalry, and a numerous infantry not entitled to much encomium. Scarcity of money was a general complaint; an unhealthy season, universally felt; a failure of cotton crops in Bombay, pretty fully demonstrated, and a variety of other unfortunate circumstances appear to attend this unhappy people.

This is a concise summary of the state of India.—The termination of this contest cannot be well conjectured. Tippoo is well supplied, has a powerful army, and a rapaciously ambitious mind. He will prove a powerful enemy to the views and interests of Britain, and will consequently be opposed by every possible exertion in their power to make.

DANBURY, *July* 11.

By letters from Vermont, of the 22d ult. we are informed, that pigeons were so plenty in the northern parts of that state, the last spring, that great damage was done to the corn; some fields were quite ruined by them. And that one man, by bating them in his barn, caught at one time one thousand and thirteen pigeons.

The last mentioned circumstance is confirmed by several reputable characters, whose veracity may be relied on.

ALBANY, *July* 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the county of Ontario, to his friend in this city, mentions, that the Indians continue perfectly quiet and friendly in that quarter.

We can assure the public with much satisfaction that judge Cooper, (who may be considered the oracle and soul of Otsego county) has collected this season about 70,000lb. of maple sugar, which is brought to market in boxes after the Spanish manner, containing 300lb. each; about 15,000lb. is in cakes, the remainder is all grained, and equal to Muscovado. The last year the quantity this public spirited gentleman collected was only 20,000lb.