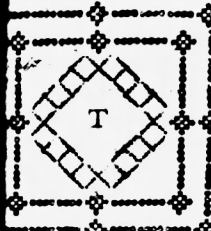


MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1772.

S I D O N (in Syria,) July 25.



HE Enterprizes of Ali Bey have answered his Expectation. Mechemet-Bey-Aboudaab, Gen. of his Army in Syria, hath beaten Four Pachas who defended Damascus; and that City surrendered the 6th Ult. without having sustained much Damage. But to the great Altonishment of every Body, above General raised his Camp on the 14th, and set off for Cairo, abandoning all his Conquests. We know not yet the true Motive for this Step. The Four Pachas abovementioned have re-entered Damascus, without the least Resistance, and are levying Contributions from the People. The Porte hath not made any Dispositions relative to Syria. We are pretty quiet in Sidon. This Town has been taken by the Cherick Daher, and retaken the Drues, who keep a Garrison here.

MYRNA, Aug. 20. The Defection from our Army the Danube is very great. This Day 1500 Men fled in the Neighbourhood of this City to return to Asia. They were all Volunteers, consequently did not be obliged to rejoin the Camp. As they refused a Passage over the Hellespont, they committed some Excesses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. Aballa Pacha, and several other Officers, have been beheaded by order of the Grand Signior, for having abandoned the sea, without making the least Effort for its Defence. Their Heads have been exposed at the Gate of the Seraglio.

Sept. 17. If Credit is to be given to the Deserters who arrive from the Army, there are but between 2000 and 3000 Men in the Grand Vizier's Camp near Sidon. The Russians might take this favourable opportunity to pass the Danube, if they were not obliged to employ all their Forces to defend themselves against the Moldavia against Mehemet Pacha Magzoen Zade.

Letters from Cairo advise, that Ali Bey wishes to enjoy the Power he has usurped there. They write from Aleppo, that Neuman Pacha Setter has formed a Design of marching into Egypt against Ali Bey, and that he has taken 18 Pieces of Cannon from thence for that Expedition. All is now quiet in Syria.

Letter from Smyrna of the 9th Inst. advises, that Count Theodore Orlow, and Count Giovanni, went on board the Rhodus with one Man of War of the Line, Six Frigates, and a Bomb Vessel. The Man of War was much damaged; the Frigate, on board of which was Count Giovanni, was disabled, and obliged to retire, and the Bomb Vessel could not get near enough to do any Thing. Those Advices add, that the Russian Fleet has received 17 Ships laden with Provisions and Stores.

LEGNOR, Sept. 21. Captain Brown, of England, who had been Yesterday from the Isle of Peros, brings Advice that the Russians have not lately made any Progress; that they have suffered much by want of Provisions; that they were received by the Greeks, they had put a Number of them in Irons; and that Part of the Fleet had failed to Ragusa, to raise the Contribution had demanded of that Republick.

WARSAW, Sept. 25. The Russian Ambassador having Yesterday last, received Advice of the Defeat of Colonel Alzew, gave Orders immediately for marching into Lithuania all the Russian Troops in the Army of that City.

Sept. 29. All the Confederacies in Lithuania are defeated. Count Oginski is, it is said, at Konigsberg; and in returning from Grodno to this Capital, totally defeated and dispersed the Parties of Korycki, and Paezkewski; the Pulk of Bielak was most, and was himself wounded in the Action.

Sept. 29. General Bauer, on the 4th Ult. gained a considerable Advantage over 3600 Turks, near the Town of Dowiona. All the Baggage, Two Pair of Cannon, and Two Boats, which were upon the Olta, were taken. The Turks lost above 100 Men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28. Letters from Constantinople, of the 2d Instant, advise, that Aballa Pacha, who commanded a Body of 5000 Men in Crimea, had been defeated at Trebisonde, by order of the Grand Signior, sending that Peninsula to fall into the Hands of the Russians; and that his Head was carried to that City and laid at the Sultan's Feet.

WARSAW, Oct. 1. Yesterday the Russian Troops, the Lieutenant-Colonels Heifman, Strackelberg, Helwitz, and Major Count Melin, attacked the Confederates on both Sides of the Vistula; but the Confederates defended themselves so well, that the Russians were obliged to renounce their Enterprize.

HAMBURG, Oct. 8. Letters from Moscow bring Account of a great Tumult in that City, occasioned by some Regulations made by the Archbishop for preventing the Contagion, and particularly by his refusing certain Objects of the Devotion of the People, which the Sick and those in Health regarded

promiscuously. The Mob broke into the Archbishop's Palace, and plundered it, destroyed the Pest-houses, and committed several other Disorders. The Archbishop fled to a neighbouring Mochastry, where he was attacked and cruelly murdered the next Morning. Great Numbers of the Populace were killed by the Troops, before they could be dispersed; but as Count Orlow was expected to arrive at Moscow on the 6th Instant, it was hoped that his Presence and Authority would effectually quiet the Disturbance.

HAMBURG, Oct. 24. The Russian Minister here received a Courier this Morning from Warsaw, with Advice, that in the Night between the 23d and 24d of last Month, General de Suwarow entirely defeated the Body of Troops commanded by the Great Gen. Count d'Oginski, in the little Town of Stoiowitz, between Slohim and Neifewisz. The greatest Part of the Lithuanian Cavalry ran away, and the Infantry laid down their Arms, and surrendered Prisoners of War. Count d'Oginski owes his Preservation to the Swiftness of his Horse, by which Means he got into a foreign Country: All his Artillery, the Chancery, and Military Chest, fell into the Hands of the Russians, who upon this Occasion took an immense Booty.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15. Yesterday the Great Duke and Dutchess returned to Town from their Country Seat of Poggio a Caiano, to celebrate the Empress Queen's Name-day, which is to be performed this Day with great Solemnity, and the Great Duke being informed of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's Intention to be present at this Solemnity, immediately gave Orders to suspend the Dispositions for his dining in publick, that he might dine with his Royal Highness, and accordingly sent Count Thurn to acquaint his Royal Highness therewith. An Hour after this was settled, News was received from Leghorn, of his Royal Highness's being very much indisposed, which prevented him from being present at the Gala.

NAPLES, Oct. 15. By Letters from Malta, of the 23d Ult. we learn, that 20 Russian Men of War and Transports approached the Middle of the Isle of Negropont, and landed, on the 9th of September, 8000 good Troops, who have marched towards the principal Forts of that Island; and that, in the mean Time, they have made a Debarkation on the other Side of the Island, with a Design to invest the same Place on both Sides at a Time.

HAGUE, Oct. 25. They write from Vienna, that a Courier arrived there lately from Petersburg, with new Proposals for Peace, the Court of Russia not having approved of those made before by the Porte: That the Court of Vienna, though it does not perfectly relish some of the Articles, sent a Courier with them to Constantinople, and will detain the other Courier till his Return, in order to carry the Answer of the Porte immediately to Petersburg. The Contents of these Articles are kept very secret.

DANTZICK, Oct. 28. The Tumult among the Populace at Moscow, (lately mentioned) was not suppressed, till the 8000 Men, sent against the Mob, had made Use of their Artillery, and killed about 4000 of them. Notwithstanding this Loss, the Rioters demanded that their Associates, who were taken Prisoners, should be set at Liberty; but the Commander of the Troops told them, they should all be hanged. Marshal Selikow left Moscow Two Days after the above Event, when every Thing was very quiet.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 31. We hear from Petersburg, that her Imperial Majesty has been so well satisfied with Rear Admiral Elphinstone's Services, that upon his being discharged the paid him all his Emoluments, and gave him 1000l. to pay the Expences of his Journey to England; and that his Prize Money was to be remitted him when the Distribution was made to the other Officers, which it is said will be very considerable.

Nov. 2. We are assured that Charles Stuart was lately at Paris, and that soon after his Appearance there he received a Message from the French Court, desiring him to retire, with which he thought fit immediately to comply.

It is said the Deficiency of a very considerable Sum has been discovered in a publick Department.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, October 8.

"Yesterday died in this Town, at his Lodgings near the Elephant in the Deich-street, Jean Louis de C—, who, after receiving the Sacrament and extreme Unction, made his Confession before a Notary Publick, that he had received Five Thousand Livres from the French Ministry, to enlist into the Swiss Regiment, or Dutch Regiment of Guards, as a private Soldier, and at the first Review to take an Opportunity of firing at the Stadtholder with Ball. This Frenchman says, he is a Native of the Province of Artois, and he has lived here many Months in a very extravagant Manner. By the next Packet you shall receive a Copy of his Confession. Every one must recollect a certain Review at the Hague."

The Mary, Richardson, from Maryland to London, is ashore near Margate, and full of Water.

An old Correspondent congratulates us upon the present agreeable Aspect of national Affairs, and upon

the probable Permanency of the publick Tranquillity abroad and at home. The Reasons he assigns for his Opinion are these:

That France, our most potent Enemy, are themselves in a State of Distraction, the People there groaning under a Complication of real Grievances, their publick Revenues anticipated, their Credit at the lowest Ebb; these, with other Circumstances not so fit to be made publick, render them utterly incapable to undertake a fresh War, and which therefore her present Ministers will take Care most industriously to avoid.

That the rest of the European Powers (Spain excepted, and who can do nothing without France) we have nothing to do with or fear from, our Ministry being determined for the future to avoid a continental War, or to interfere in the Quarrels of the German Princes.

That the Disputes with our Colonies have of themselves gradually subsided, the Causes of Complaint on their Part being in a great Measure removed; and his Majesty's Subjects on both Sides of the Atlantic become duly sensible that their mutual Prosperity and Security depend upon their firm and cordial Union.

That at home the Spirit of Faction is wisely abated; the sinister Designs of our pretended Patriots are detected; the flourishing State of our Trade affords full Employment for all our Manufactures; and the People of late irritated by designing Men with the apprehension of imaginary Grievances, duly sensible of their unexampled Happiness.

That as his Majesty is known to have no Interest separate from, and is anxiously solicitous for, the Glory and Prosperity of his Subjects, so his present Ministry do all in their Power to second his royal Intentions, and of Course possess his full Confidence.

That the noble Lord in particular now at the Head of the Treasury, as he did not accept the high Station he now so worthily fills, from Motives of Interest or Ambition, but from a sincere Desire to serve his royal Master; so we have every Reason to believe he will not be induced to quit it, while his remaining there can, in his Majesty's Opinion; answer that laudable Intention. He has already given undoubted Proofs that he possesses a sound and manly Judgment, Courage without Temerity, Steadiness without Obstinacy, Patience without Timidity, assiduously discharging the Duties of his Office without Ostentation; and whose Integrity is without a Stain.

From the above Reasons our said Correspondent concludes, that we are now, whatever our other Correspondents may allege to the contrary, the happiest Nation under the Sun.

Nov. 5. The Number of Persons in the present House of Commons, possessed of Employments with Salaries annexed (besides hungry Dependants, whose Mouths are open to catch at Places) amounts to upwards of 240.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated October 28.

"There goes a Whisper here, that a certain Chevalier has again turned his Thoughts towards England, on an Invitation from some the least to be suspected, from the Favour in which they have long been at Court. I should be so far from giving the least Credit to such a Report, that I should not even mention it to you, if I did not know the Truth of the following Circumstance: The Chevalier has actually been here in-cog. and is gone from hence in Company with the Marquis de Fitz-James, but where is left for Time to shew."

There was no Drawing-room, or any publick Business transacted at St. James's Yesterday; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Birth-day was not observed, but in private, by any of the Royal Family.

His Majesty is so much affected with the present Situation of his Family, as not to have had any Rest for several Nights past.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Jamaica to his Correspondent in London, dated Sept 4, 1771.

"I have little News to send you from this Quarter; but as probably you may hear of an Insult having been offered to the British Flag in this Quarter of the Globe by the Spaniards, the Case, as far as I can learn, is as follows:—There are small Schooners of Ten Guns commanded by a Lieutenant, with about Sixteen Hands, employed in his Majesty's Service to cruise in these Seas; One of these Schooners being lately off Carthagena, the Spanish Governor (supposing her an illicit Trader) sent Two Guards Coasts to bring her into Port, which they accordingly did, notwithstanding the Commander produced his Commission; but on their Arrival in Port, and finding her the King's Vessel, she was civilly dismissed, and lately arrived here. As the Commander of the Schooner suffered himself to be carried in without firing on them, it is looked upon as degrading the British Flag; for which he has been tried, and, I am told, is suspended from his Employments. People here are in general sorry for him, as he is esteemed a good Officer. I think it seems to be allowed on all Sides, that it would have been imprudent to have maintained a Fight with a Force so much superior: But, say they, for the Honour of the British Flag he ought to have fired into them, and then have struck. This, as nearly as I know, is the State of the