

new possessions in Polish Prussia, and a large quantity of cannon, military stores, &c. are likewise preparing to be sent off with them. The intent of this preparation is publicly said to be effectually to reduce and secure the cities of Dantzick and Thorn.

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Aug. 17.*

"We expect soon to hear that our grand army has again passed the Danube; for we have received advice, that count Romanzow, after staying some time on this side of the said river, to refresh his troops, has left some regiments to guard the banks, and has marched thirty wersts to the west, in order to pass it there.

"In the account which her imperial majesty has made public, of the operations of her troops on the other side of the Danube, she declares, that in the engagement between general Weissman and Nyman Bacha alone, on the 3d of July, the Turks had 3700 men killed, and 1500 mortally wounded; and they lost their camp artillery, baggage waggons, standards, and all the vessels they had on the Danube, to considerable amount, besides those lost in other engagements; and that he had the greatest reason to be satisfied with the conduct of her generals, and the bravery of her troops."

"The Turks and Russians, by the interposition of the courts of England and France, are likely to become reconciled before Christmas. The empress is now more pliable since she has lost one of her bravest generals, and been rather unsuccessful in other respects; therefore the terms of reconciliation will not be so humiliating on the part of the Turks as those offered at the late congress.

Should a continental war be inevitable, it is said that a certain little territory, till within these few years wholly unknown to the English, will be the grand object of our manoeuvres and protection.

Every other business is now laid aside, and the king and ministry are daily employing their thoughts about colony affairs: It seems they are exceedingly anxious to have this intricate work settled before the meeting of parliament, as a Sanhedrim investigation is what they would by all means avoid.

It is confidently asserted that letters of recall were last week privately sent off to governor Hutchinson.

Some private dispatches of a very particular nature were lately sent off to the earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 30.*

"Arrived his majesty's ship Princess Amelia, of 80 guns, Capt. Berkly, from Jamaica, after a passage of eleven weeks; and this morning she came into the harbour to be paid off. The Fox, Norman, and the Adriatick, Max, transports from Quebec, having brought from thence the 21st regiment of foot, under the command of general Mackay; they this morning disembarked, and immediately marched from hence.

The Richmond, Fowler, from New-York, with troops on board, is safe arrived at Portsmouth.

A few days ago a French cook was engaged for three years certain, in the family of an English nobleman near Grosvenor-square, at two hundred pounds per annum.

In the late riot at Dublin, seven of the mob were shot dead on the spot, and twelve others wounded, who are not expected to live. The mob afterwards broke the windows of the sheriff, and a guard was posted at the mayor's house to prevent the like outrage there.

*Extract of a letter from Cracow, August 19.*

"The Austrian troops have been preparing for their departure from this city for a long time past, and on the 17th instant they entirely evacuated it, and marched off towards the city of Sandomir, in the palatinate of the same name. The next day a large body of Russians, amounting to 1400 foot, and 200 horse, arrived, and were immediately quartered on the inhabitants in the four quarters of Cracow, Casimir, Shodorin, and Cleparia. The people complain of the hardships suffered by maintaining such a number of foreign troops, but in vain, the Russians are in possession of the castle and all the other principal places of this city."

A letter from Algiers, dated July 24, says, "The Bey, who since his election in February 1766, had not been out of the palace, except to the Mosque, went on foot the 28th of last month, with many grandees of the government, to the castle called the Marme, to see the new fortifications which have been built there. His excellency was received under the discharge of the cannon of the town, and that of all the ships in the harbour, both corsairs and merchantmen, who had all their colours flying. The Bey made presents to all the officers, artisans, and slaves of the marine, and after amusing himself there for about three hours, he returned again on foot to his palace, and distributed more than 4000 sequins to the people as he passed along. The day after his excellency sent each captain of the ships who had saluted him the day before an ox and a sheep."

A letter from Hamburg, dated August 17, says, "It is just reported here, that his serene Markgrave of Anspach Barents, accidentally fell down from his horse in a chace, and died upon the spot; it is likewise reported that some accident happened to the emperor since his arrival at Lemburg. Some indeed assert, that he has been poisoned there, which rumour has alarmed our whole city, and we impatiently look for the next post."

*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, August 5.*

"Since the arrival of the emperor at Lemburg, messengers from that monarch to our court, and back again, are become so frequent, that every body can perceive that matters of very great importance are upon the carpet between our king and his imperial majesty; and if we can credit a very strong report, a treaty of marriage is in agitation between our king and a princess of the house of Austria, to which the whole nation wishes a good success, as it is the only

way which might preserve the empire from a total dismemberment.

"His imperial majesty has summoned all the engineers from the different regiments, in order to consult with them about building some new fortresses in that part of Poland which he is to possess, and repair the old ones.

"The Russian troops in this empire lessen daily, and are marching towards Lithuania; and as it appears now, the whole kingdom will be divided among the emperor, the king of Prussia, and our king; but Russia will content herself in obtaining the terms she proposed to the Porte, to which her allies will assist her."

Sept. 6. According to authentic advices from Constantinople (says a letter from Vienna) about three thousand French officers, belonging to the train of artillery, arrived at the army of the grand Vizir the beginning of the present campaign, which has been of inconceivable hurt to the Russians, and has given great umbrage at the court of Petersburg. These French officers (adds our correspondent) it is very plain, have not entered into the Turkish service of their own accord as volunteers, as it is well known the encouragement given by her imperial majesty to volunteers of every nation exceeds that of the Turks, notwithstanding which, there is not a French officer in her service.

The king of Denmark has given orders for constructing an observatory at Wardhuns, at the extremity of Lapland, near the Pole, and in five other places, in order to make observations of public utility.

Count Romanzow's resolution to repass the Danube was supported by some positive assurances of assistance from the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

A traveller declares that when he left Civita Vecchia in Italy (which was only a few weeks since) two vessels were preparing there to carry jesuits to England.

Orders are given from the war-office for the 27th reg. of foot to be embarked at Portsmouth for Halifax in Nova Scotia.

The Deptford man of war, of forty guns, Capt. Riddle, is sailed from the Downs for Antigua, with a regiment of foot on board.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, dated August 23.*

"During the late riot, until this day, the magistrates remained quiet and inactive; however, things had now proceeded to such an open violation of all law and order, that they determined to exert their authority. Accompanied with a few of the Highland regiment, and some of the 63d, they went in quest of the rioters, and came up with them about two or three o'clock at the head of Cavendish-Row. They expostulated with them for some time upon the madness of their conduct, and the necessity to which they were reduced of applying force to force. The mob, always deaf to reason, answered them with curses, menaces, and showers of stones. Sir Anthony King, a magistrate, who has given many signal proofs of his intrepid courage, exasperated by their boldness, repelled the most forward among them with several smart blows of his stick. Four men, armed with swords, attacked him at once, all of whom he beat back, and deferred giving the word of command to the soldiers to fire, until two pistols were discharged at him successively; then he commanded nine of them to keep up a repeated fire until they should be commanded to stop; at the same time he ordered the Highlanders to charge them with their bayonets. Three rounds of shot from the military soon dispersed this riotous multitude. By the best accounts I have learned, there are six killed, and several wounded. It is truly lamentable that the innocent and guilty should be so often involved in the same doom. I have just heard, that two servant girls and a man servant, a great distance from the scene of action, fell by straggling shot."

Sept. 7. The Delany, Capt. Gerrald, from Maryland, the Sally, Capt. Cleland, from Dominica, and the Friendship, Cap. Flannery, from the Grenades for London, are safe arrived off Dover.

A letter from Petersburg says, as the French ministry disavow any permission to the officers serving as volunteers in the Turkish armies, the commander is resolved for the future not to admit them as prisoners of war.

The insurrections at Constantinople are so frequent and dangerous, that the ambassadors there, and other public persons, avoid as much as possible going abroad.

Yesterday a messenger was sent off from St. James's with several dispatches to Lord Grantham at the court of Madrid.

However our ministers may affect incredulity, it is the general opinion that the Spaniards are only waiting a plausible occasion for the commencement of hostilities, with a power that has most complacently permitted them to make the necessary preparations.

It will not be unpleasant for posterity to learn, that at a period when two thirds of the people were on the point of starving, the spirit of exploring unknown countries was not only predominant, but countenanced and encouraged by the S—n.

It is thought that some measure will be taken on the meeting of P—t, to check the spirit of emigration which now reigns throughout this unhappy kingdom.

It is the general opinion, that if the powers concerned in mediating the differences between the Turks and Russians, join together heartily in the cause, a peace may be brought about in a short time, the two belligerent powers seeming equally desirous to put an end to the war.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 31.*

According to the last letters from Hamburg, two Prussian commissaries are now in that city, en-

deavouring to establish a company of merchants, who shall, for the future, have all the merchandize that passes by the way of Humberg into the dominions of the king of Prussia, go through their hands; for which they are to pay a duty of six crowns per cent, on their coming in, and the same on going out of the country. These letters add, that the emperor and the king of Prussia had a private interview the 17th instant; some say at Neiss, and others at Brieg in Silesia, in which they gave each other reciprocal assurances of the greatest friendship."

In an ample detail of the operations of the Russian army on the other side the Danube, printed at Petersburg, and which consists of 21 pages in quarto, among other reasons for their retreat, the following is mentioned: "Our cavalry was so harassed by continual skirmishes with the Ottomans, and by the bad forage, that they could no longer sustain the fatigue; during the whole time they were obliged, by the alertness of the enemy, to be under arms. Want of water was another hardship they underwent, particularly the corps that was detached to reconnoitre the grand Vizir's army. In the night they were exposed to the rains and winds, without covering, and in the day were continually harassed by fresh bodies of troops, which were renewed by others, who fought with fury to revenge their former losses; whilst we (says the narrative) were obliged with small fatigued bodies of men, to attack numerous bodies who were reposed in places fortified by nature, and of easy defence.

In another place the narrative informs us, "That when the Russian columns advanced towards Osman's retrenchments, they were furiously assailed by the Spahis that were in ambush, who no sooner dispersed by our artillery, than they were replaced by the Janissaries from the retrenchments, who fell on our right wing with horrible noises, by which means 300 newly enrolled men, unacquainted with their manner of attack, ran off, and put the rest of the corps into disorder; but luckily the last division came on, and, keeping up a continual fire, gave the former time to rally; after which Col. Klitsenka took possession of their retrenchments, and not one of the enemy would have escaped, had they not retired into Silesia."

In the camp which the Russians took possession of before Silesia were found the orders of the grand Vizir to Numan Pacha, which were "for him to fall on the back of the enemy whilst they were attacking Silesia, by which means not one of the infidels could escape; and that, if Numan did not succeed, he had to fear disgrace from the sultan, and punishment from the Holy Prophet."

The late Lord Lyttleton was born at seven months; and the midwife supposing the infant dead, threw him into the cradle; and it was not till some time after that he engaged the attention of one of the attendants by shewing signs of life. This was the world likely to have been deprived of a character that reflected honour on humanity. His lordship was always of a tender constitution, and it was by the greatest regularity and sobriety that his life was preserved to the age of 64, more especially if we consider the distress of his mind for some time past. During his last illness he was several days insensible; however, a few hours before his death he recovered the entire use of all his faculties. His fortitude, resignation and piety was that of a good man and a Christian. He particularly desired that his blessing and forgiveness might be delivered to his son. Of his daughter in law (now lady Lyttleton) he took the most affectionate leave, recommending to her in the strongest terms that she would never forget her duty to God; for at that moment he would not exchange the pleasing consolation of a good conscience for the possessions of the universe. All his domestics, even the lowest, were called up to him, and received his blessing; at the same time were added his thanks for their services. The writer of this wishes a more able pen would do further justice to so distinguished a character. He can only add, that as a Christian, a gentleman, and a man of learning, he was an honour to his country, and has left an example for the nobility of this and future ages.

BALTIMORE, November 20.

It is with pleasure we are authorized to assure the publick, that Dr. GRAHAM, so justly celebrated for his unequalled skill in all distempers of the eyes and ears; and all obstructions of speech, continues his practice with accustomed success; recent instances of which, evidenced in this town and its vicinage, we are now obliged to omit for want of room.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 2.

On Tuesday last his Excellency our Governor was pleased to give his assent to the bill, entitled, An act for the regulation of the staple of tobacco, and for preventing frauds in his majesty's customs.

We learn from Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, that on Saturday last departed this life, Mrs. Miller, the wife of Mr. James Miller, merchant, of that place. Her affability, humanity, and natural sweetness of temper, endeared her to all her acquaintance; and her disconsolate husband, her numerous relations, neighbours and friends, shew the just sense they entertained of her domestick, social and christian virtues, by the heavy load of grief with which they are universally overwhelmed from this sudden and unexpected stroke of fate.

We are requested to insert the following.

November 25. Departed this life, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. Robert Henwood of this city, one of the senior members of the Well-meaning Society, who, together with a wife and five small children, he has left to lament his loss, as he was an honest man, a kind indulgent husband, tender parent, compassionate master, and an agreeable companion.