

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 182.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23.

WE may attribute the terrible fire that happened in this city, to the malefactors, who have set fire to six different places. From the quarters of Giamaj to the castle of the Seven Towers are all reduced to ashes. Seven Towers are the other great number of palaces and palaces which have been the prey of the fire, that of the emperor Constantine the great, the palace of the emperor Soliman, where was the magnificent mosque, so named; the street of the Jews; almost all the quarters of the Jews and Christians; likewise the synagogues and churches of the nations; many magnificent palaces and dwellings belonging to the members of the divan, and to other persons of distinction. In the seraglio even they have been in the greatest confusion; and as the flames approached, by degrees, his highness was upon the point of departing to Pera, to the palace of the ambassador of Austria. It is computed, that above two thirds of the unhappy city exist no longer. About 5000 people have lost their lives. Many have been devoured by the flames; others have drowned themselves; others reared into the mosques built of stone, where they met a terrible death; for these edifices formed a kind of furnace heated over by the flames. Since that horrid hour have been discovered often, combustible kindled to renew the misfortune; which makes the inhabitants of Pera, who tremble for their safety, to be in a strict and constant alarm. The populace are extremely discontented. The Turks cry out against the infidels; all are very much against the government; they bellow forth threats against the grand seignior, who they are incapable of reigning; which gives a prospect of a general revolt; perhaps an entire revolution throughout the empire.

VIENNA, August 22. The emperor has received the news of the death of his nephew, when he heard of the death of the emperor of Austria, the last year of his life, who is dead in the 45th year of age. This news, which seems to draw the attention of the imperial cabinet, at first suspended his majesty's journey to the dominions of the deceased monarch, and he sent to the king of Prussia, who by the death of his nephew was his nephew.

The malefactors condemned to labour on the public works, were heretofore confined in the fortresses or long houses. The great design of shame was not attended to. It is now ordered, that chained together two and two, they be employed in cleaning the streets of the city; that for the first three days they be exhibited in their usual dresses, but afterwards both men and women shall have their heads shaved, and be clothed in coarse linen frocks. This punishment has been inflicted on some of these evil-doers, taken out of the place of correction, in this city, and it makes a dreadful impression on these wretches. They cry out, grinding their teeth and in the accent of despair, that they will rather be dead.

WARSAW, Sept. 7. Every thing is in the greatest confusion in the Crimea. The chem had much ado to save his life; but nineteen Russian regiments are on their march to re-establish him on his throne, which will be the easier done, as the court of Constantinople do not seem to interest itself in supporting the rebels.

HAGUE, August 25. Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, had a conference on Thursday last, with the deputies of the States General, in the chamber of Treves. His excellency was received at his coming, and accompanied at his departure, on the stairs, by Messrs. Van der Sandt and Treffens, members for Holland and Groningen, in the assembly of their high mightinesses. The city of Leyden has proposed to the states of Holland to examine the department of the marine.

Sept. 25. The reports that the passage of boats between Dover and Calais had been stopped, prove to be groundless. We are assured, that the treaty of commerce with the United States of America will be signed on Thursday next, and that this week a final resolution will be taken in the assembly of Holland, upon the proposition of the city of Leyden.

LONDON, October 4.

The morning chronicle of this day says, that by accounts received yesterday, we learn that Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby have both asked leave to return home, in consequence of the late orders received, concerning their orders received first. It is said that Mr. Flood will take no post in Ireland under government, till the king shall assent to a bill declaring the rights of the kingdom. Mr. Fox has declared, since the late advices from Ireland, that that kingdom is more irreparably lost from Great-Britain, than North-America itself.

News has come, no body knows how, that the French have taken all our factories in Hudson's bay. The trade thither, since 1670, has been in the hands of a company; it consists at this day of nine members and a secretary. They fit out four ships yearly, manned by 150 sailors. The annual export of furs exceeds 100,000 l. sterling; but on their return, 4,000 l. duties are paid.

The Canada of 74 guns, is arrived from Jamaica at Portsmouth much damaged, in a gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland. By this ship we find divers

others of the fleet were greatly injured: the Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, has come off with the loss only of her main-mast; the Ramilies of 74, lost her main top-mast and fore-mast; the Glorieux of 74, her bowprit and mizen; the Centaur of 74, her bowprit, mizen-mast, main-top and fore-mast; the Caton of 64, sprung a leak, and went for New-York with the Pallas of 32 guns. The convoy was dispersed, and several frigates are sailed to the westward, to pick up the stragglers. From 40 per cent. upwards has been offered on many of these ships.

Oct. 8. We daily hear of damages received by the Jamaica convoy; some sunk, others disabled, by those which arrive in the several ports of this kingdom. The Witleywood, Edwards, was abandoned by the crew soon after the storm; she made water very fast. The names of at least ten others which were disabled, have come to hand.

DUBLIN, September 23.

The lord lieutenant has prorogued the parliament till the 23d of September next. The anniversary of the coronation of their majesties was yesterday observed here as usual.

The merchants corps of this city, at a general meeting at the royal exchange on the 20th instant; captain Arthur Standley in the chair: Resolved unanimously, That the principle of our association is the defence of the king and kingdom, against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and that we consider the volunteer army as fully equal to both these purposes.

Resolved unanimously, That the levy of new regiments, under the name of fencibles, appears to us improper and in no sort necessary, but involves a well known ignominious outcast of the volunteers of Ireland, and is a dishonour to the raising of the militia, and contrary to the plan of economy and saving, which we have been told was adopted in this kingdom.

Resolved, That we look on the adviser of this measure as an enemy to this country, and as a traitor to his king; because, that notwithstanding our well known force, he has given the enemy an idea that we were not able to defend ourselves without these fencibles.

Resolved, That we shall consider every member of a volunteer corps, who shall accept of a command, or who enters a fencible regiment, as unworthy of the name of an Irishman, and as sacrificing the real interests of his country to his mercenary views.

The resolves of the meetings held at Ballinoney, by the deputies of thirty corps of volunteers; those of the volunteers of Carlow; those of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Armagh, &c. &c. run nearly in the same tenor.

At a meeting of deputies of fifteen corps at Lisburn, take notice that they are informed, that certain regiments are raising, to be named fencibles, who receive arms and ammunition from government, and who, after some time, are to receive pay; that every officer of Ulster, who takes a commission, or any soldier who enters one of these regiments, be regarded as an infamous deserter of his country's cause, and as such shall be expelled from the association. This measure is big with the most fatal consequences to Ireland, tending to divide the volunteers and abate their courage; to seduce the members of parliament and turn them from their duty to corruption, &c. In short, this scheme, whether the offspring of ignorance or policy, leads to a mercenary army (which the experience of ages demonstrates to be destructive to the liberties of mankind) instead of an army of independent citizens. They declare that they will never do duty with any of these fencibles in any shape.

A letter from Francis Dobbs, one of these fencibles, directed to the meeting at Lurgan, being read, it was resolved, that such a man as he deserved no answer from the volunteers of Ulster; and that he might easily get the opinion they entertained of him and all such as he was.

SALEM, November 29.

Last Monday a cartel arrived here in 13 days from Quebec, with 133 prisoners. Another cartel sailed from thence about the same time for Philadelphia with near 100 prisoners.

On Wednesday last captain Stephen Clay of the ship Iris, belonging to this port, arrived in 36 days from Cadiz, by whom we learn, that the important siege of Gibraltar has terminated unsuccessfully on the side of the combined forces of France and Spain. The British fleet, said to consist of 32 sail of the line, with 17 transports, on or about the 17th ult. arrived at Gibraltar, effectually succoured the garrison, and sailed again in a day or two afterwards on their return to England. The combined fleet, which lay at Algiers, did not put out so speedily as was necessary to overtake the enemy. The siege was raised on the 13th, and all thoughts of renewing it were entirely relinquished.

On Thursday the 21st inst. the letter of marque ship Argo, mounting 12 carriage guns, and commanded by captain Trevett, was stranded near Old York harbour. She was from Nantes, with a cargo of dry goods, tea, brandy, nails, iron, salt, &c. which, at the lowest computation, would have produced fifty thousand pounds sterling. The ship was running in for the harbour, under her top sails, with the wind at north-east, and full of snow; but unfortunately falling about her length to leeward, ran on a point of rocks, and was

instantly bilged; the long boat being hoisted out, was immediately staved; and the lanyards being cut, the masts went overboard, whilst the sea made a breach over the ship. In this situation were the crew and passengers, 74 in number, when the stern, being hove round by the sea, enabled some to swim to the shore, and by means of ropes to save the rest.

BOSTON, December 5.

By a vessel arrived at a neighbouring port from Martinico, which left that island the eighth of November, we have the very pleasing account, that on the 6th of that month the marquis de Bouille arrived there with a number of ships of the line, and 12,000 troops. This event has diffused great joy through the dominions of our illustrious ally in that quarter.

Tuesday arrived here (cloathed with the laurels of York-town) the first division of the French army, and yesterday arrived the second; the third are expected this day, and to-morrow the fourth.

Extract of a letter, dated London, September 27.

"We are informed, that Charles-town is soon to be evacuated; such times as the present, it behoves people in business to act with great caution; if a peace should not be concluded in the course of a few months, we are of opinion the war will continue several years; before three months are at an end, we shall be better able to judge.

WORCESTER, November 29.

On Friday morning last, five hundred horses, said to belong to two gentlemen in Hartford, passed through this town; they were on their return to the owners, having been employed in the service of the French troops for several months past.

NEWPORT, November 30.

Last Wednesday evening arrived here a small schooner, prize to the privateer schooner Kochambeau, captain Keed, of this port; and this morning arrived an armed galley, of 8 carriage guns, and had 38 men, captured by the above privateer, off the Hook, after a close engagement of one day, during which, captain Keed lost a prize master, Mr. Benjamin Cornell of this town. The galley had her captain and one other officer killed, and several wounded.

The captain of the aforesaid galley, is said to be the noted Davenport, who has committed to many depredations in the Indies; the other person who was killed is one Bentley, late of this state, who deserted from Colonel Greene's regiment, and gave the enemy intelligence of his situation, by which that brave but unfortunate officer, with major Flag, were cruelly massacred.

PROVIDENCE, November 30.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated November 27.

"A brig arrived here last evening from Cadiz, after a passage of 29 days. She brings an account of the relief of Gibraltar by lord Howe, who effected it with 32 ships of the line only, having evaded the vigilance of the commanders of the combined fleet, by his manoeuvres. When he arrived off Gibraltar, he defeated the combined fleet, consisting of 52 sail, and finding it impossible to oppose so great a force, pushed up the straits, with the other fleet close at his heels, and by his manoeuvres led them on near the British shore, where leaving them in a strong current which sets up, he took the levant wind, and in the morning sailed down the straits, and completely relieved the garrison, taking at the same time one ship of the line, some say six, and destroying all the gun-boats; after which he sailed for England."

FISH-KILL, December 12.

We hear that the remaining part of the garrison of Charles town is arrived at New York, consisting chiefly of Hessian troops and loyalist refugees; the latter of which are dispersed in Queen's county, where they are to linger out a dreary winter of cold and hunger.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

Extract of a letter from on board the ship Commerce, captain Truxton, of this port, dated St. Thomas, November 19, 1782.

"We had nothing particular on the voyage, except a smart engagement with a brig mounting 14 four pounders, and a copper bottom schooner, mounting 14 six pounders. The schooner behaved the most brave, sustaining the greatest part of our fire, and of course was most damaged: she had fourteen men killed and wounded, among the latter the captain, since dead. The brig had three men killed and four wounded. Accounts from Louisiana say, that the crews of both the above vessels acknowledged themselves to be our prizes; but another brig, called the Quaker, mounting 20 nine pounders, and the Amazon frigate, heaving in sight, obliged us to abandon them.

"All our fleet arrived safe, from whom, and the Americans on shore, captain Truxton and his crew receive the greatest applause, it being the first drubbing those pickeroons have met with. You will be astonished when I tell you we had but one killed and three or four wounded.

"My information of this you may depend on, as it is verbatim from the captain of the schooner to his agent here.

"I constantly expected to see the schooner sink, she having her fore-mast wounded in three places, and main mast in four; her boom shot away, and scarcely a rag of canvas left."