

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 14, 1783.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

ExtraB of a letter from Vienna, in Germany, dated February 21, 1783.

THE part of our fleet is to sail for the Black-Sea, and the other for the Archipelago; the enlisting troops and sailors goes on still at Smyrna and Salonica. We embark here every day a quantity of stores and artillery for the Black-Sea, where 180 pieces of cannon have been lately sent.

From the frontiers of Poland, April 16. The Russian troops are said to be already in march towards the frontiers of Turkey; and that their quarters were to be established yesterday at Cerdeczew.

PETERSBURGH, April 20. The Porte have got together on the frontiers about 50,000 men, ready to march on the first notice. Some politicians pretend, that the divan have made use of finesse in protracting affairs, with a view of gaining time for making warlike preparations.

We learn from Cherson, that three men of war have lately been launched there, which will be followed by nine more now on the stocks. There are ten frigates at Azoff, and thirteen more are cruising in the Black-Sea. From these considerable movements of the Russians, together with the preparations of the emperor, it is presumed that the flames of war will soon break out.

LEOPOLD, April 25. It is strongly reported, that a Russian squadron, of 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates, has already passed the Sound, to come and join that which is here, in order to sail immediately for the Levant; which makes it presumed, that war against the Turks is on the point of being declared, and that the two imperial courts of Europe are seriously bent on delivering the five provinces of Greece from the Ottoman yoke.

FRANKFORT, May 8. All the letters from the frontiers of Turkey confirm the great preparations of war making on the side of the Porte. Besides the repairs of the old fortresses of Belgrade, new works are erecting. The letters from Slavonia advise, that in conformity to a firman of the grand seignior, they are fortifying all the places in Bosnia, and particularly Banjaluka.

L O N D O N, April 5.

ExtraB of a letter from Naples, March 11.

Of the many anecdotes related concerning the desolation at Messina, the following is by much the most terrible and distressing. The marchioness de Spadara, during the earthquake, was conveyed by her husband to the harbour; but during the preparations for embarkation, having come to her senses, and perceiving that her infant son was not with her, she profited by her husband's being too busied to attend to her, and ran back to town. She found her house safe, and going up stairs, took her child from its cradle, but could not return; as in the interim, the stairs had fallen; she flew from room to room, distracted by repeated crushes of one or other part of the building, and got to the balcony, where, thinking herself safe, she held up her son, and implored the assistance of those who saw her; but the interest which every one felt for himself at the moment of this dreadful and general calamity, prevented every attempt to avoid the impending danger; and the house taking fire, this unhappy woman fell a sacrifice to her maternal affections. Her body was found attached by the arms to her babe—an embrace which death itself could not loose.

May 17. They write from St. Ubes, that four sail of American ships are arrived there, chiefly laden with wheat and flour, which was immediately disposed of at a very considerable price—those articles being much wanted there; that the captain and crew were treated in a complaisant manner by the Portuguese, and ready money paid for their cargoes, to induce them to continue the trade to that port.

There is a degree of insatiation inherent in the minds of men in this country. They sorrowfully regret that they have lost America, and that Ireland has taken herself off, and yet, they are doing every thing in their power to irritate the minds of the Scotch, and drive them to desperate measures. What punishment can be too great for men, who would still disturb the quiet of Great-Britain, by destroying that union on which her salvation depends?

Thursday in the afternoon died, at his house in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Mr. John Lidgate, a master tailor; and about two hours after died Mrs. Lidgate, his wife, an eminent midwife; each aged fifty-one years, both being born within two days of each other, and are both to be buried in one grave.

May 18. During the late mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth, a marine on board one of the ships refusing to join in the mutiny, and saying he was glad to be out of the scrape; the sailors laid hold of a rope that hung from the main-yard, put it about the man's neck, and hoisted him up to the yard, where he hung till he was dead. So many ships being paid off, the sailors are become very riotous, and are constantly about the streets drunk, and fighting with each other. Doctor Montgomery seeing a sailor lying bleeding very much, went to his assistance, but he died before the doctor reached him; upon which the doctor asked a sailor who stood near him, if there were no magistrates in the place to punish the offenders? "Damn your eyes (replied the sailor) we are all magistrates." Upon which the doctor was glad to cheer off, and I believe will allow all the sailors in the fleet to bleed to death, before he goes to the assistance of one of them again.

A race of men called Bohemians, who are dispersed all over Hungary, have carried profligacy so far as to oblige the government strictly to prohibit their living together. They were distributed into different tribes, or companies, inhabiting the villages, whilst a few among them lived under ground. In general, they to all appearance, behaved themselves with great veneration for the laws, till last summer, when one of them being taken up, and brought before the judge, gave to his interrogatories such answers as led to the discovery of the most flagitious atrocities; a strict search was made, and from the enquiries set on foot, it appeared, that for these twelve years, the Bohemians, dispersed in the counties of Hungary, bordering on the province of Austria, had fed on human flesh, without the least knowledge of so shocking an instance of brutality coming to the ears of the executive power. The pedlars or wandering traders, who travelled with boxes of goods from town to town, were chiefly the victims of those monsters, who way-laid them, and having dragged them into their woods, butchered them in the most ferocious manner, to the sound of their musical instruments. The murdered victims were afterwards jointed, and preserved in salt, as food for the wives and children of the barbarians. It is unknown how many have perished by their hands; but it is supposed a considerable number, as the prisons were crowded by a great number of those wretches, who upon conviction, were doomed to the most excruciating deaths; but the emperor; who disapproves of such executions, reversed the sentence of the ordinary judges, and ordered every Bohemian, male and female, to be banished into the Turkish territories.

ExtraB of a letter from Leuclmerry, dated April 21.

Early on the morning of Wednesday last, the 6th instant, a party of the 4th regiment (three companies of which were lately quartered in Strabane and Lifford) led by a gauger and a constable, seized two unfortunates, between Killygordon and Convoys, in the county of Donegal. As the party were returning, they were followed by a number of country people, one of whom, the owner of the still, made an attempt to recover his property, which the gauger contriving into a violent rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, which, after repeated orders, they did, when four men were killed, and six dangerously wounded. The persons killed, were of the name of Porter, and what renders this affair particularly lamentable, consisted of the father, his two sons, and the father's brother, besides a brother-in-law and a cousin among the wounded. The coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, and verdicts returned, wilful murder. Warrants have been issued to apprehend the principals in this unhappy business; and we are informed that the gauger, constable, and sergeant of the party, are fled.

May 19. A letter from Petersburg says, the English, Imperial, and Prussian ambassadors, are in daily conference with the empress, but nothing transpires of what passes. Expresses are continually going to and from the courts of Vienna and Berlin, which induce people to believe, that if a Turkish war should break out, the king of Prussia will take a part in it.

May 20. A private letter from the Hague says, that a letter from Madrid brings advice, that it was expected the duke de Crillon would be sent to America to settle a plan with the congress for carrying on a trade, and to make a permanent peace with them, which will induce the Americans to lay aside all thought of making any attempts on the Spanish settlements in South-America.

May 21. An evening paper of last night says, that by private letters to several gentlemen of consequence in the city, brought on Monday by the Dutch mail from Holland, information was received, that the preliminary articles of peace between the United States and this country, had been actually signed at the Hague on Saturday last. No official intimation of this event has been yet communicated to the lord mayor or the bank; but the influence of the accounts received was felt in the stocks, which, notwithstanding the depression, produced by the refusal of the bank directors to advance the second payment upon the subscription receipts, rose three-fourths per cent. within a short time after the arrival of the mail. It is said the Dutch agree to cede Negapatam to this country, and also to allow us privileges in our intercourse with their spice islands, which we did not previously possess, whilst we, on our part, relinquish all pretensions to Trincomale, which has been much insisted upon in the course of the negotiation.

ExtraB of a letter from Constantinople, April 3.

The warlike preparations both by sea and land go on here with all possible alacrity. All the castles upon the coasts of Natolia and Thrace are full garrisoned, and well provided with ammunition and provision. Vast numbers of soldiers are passing from Asia to Europe. Their number already amounts to upwards of 100,000 men. A Tartarian courier is sent to Belgrade with important orders, and a vast quantity of artillery, camels, and all sorts of ammunition and provision are sending towards that place. The preparations by sea are no less considerable. The latter end of last month 23 sail of the line entered the Channel, all well equipped; four more of 30 guns each, are already in the Archipelago; near the light-house 40 ships of war are

sitting out, besides others at Gallipoli, and in the Black-Sea, so that about July there will be 70 ships of war of different sizes ready for sea; 2700 complete sailors are expected from the Archipelago islands.

The war about to be commenced between Russia and the Porte, may be attributed principally to count Panin, the late minister of the foreign department. The annihilation of the Turkish empire was a favourite object with count Panin, to the prosecution of which he was not a little impelled by a certain tinge of religious enthusiasm, which complected his mind.

The Russians enter so cordially into the spirit of a Turkish war, that should it be commenced, it will be conducted in the most vigorous manner. Temporal ambition, actuated by religious zeal, may shake the basis of the Ottoman power, and bid defiance to the standard of Mahomet.

It would be a singular incident in the annals of the human empire, if the Russians were to obtain so complete a conquest of the Turks, as to possess Constantinople; and yet, considering the sudden rise of the Russian empire, it seems to be a northern power, destined in the order of things, for the accomplishment of great events.

The Monarca of 70 guns, captain Gelle, which bore so great a share in all the engagements with de Suffrein in the East Indies, is the missing ship of which no account is given, she not being arrived on the Malabar coast with the rest of the fleet.

May 26. William Norton, Esquire, minister at Bern, one of the Swiss cantons, is dismissed from this employment, his majesty having no further occasion for him. The salary, which was fifteen hundred pounds a year, of course declines.

On Friday morning lord Grantham's baggage was all ready packed up, to be sent off to his lordship's seat in Yorkshire, when a letter was brought by a messenger: his lordship instantly ordered every thing to be unpacked, and waited on the king at St. James's, from thence went to Mr. Fox's office, and afterwards returned to the king. This unexpected affair has given rise to various conjectures, but the chief opinion which prevailed was, that his lordship is about accepting his former office of ambassador at Madrid; but others conjecture that America is the place of his lordship's destination.

When the last accounts came from Constantinople, the Turkish fleet were greatly distressed for hands, as they had not seamen sufficient in their ports to complete six ships of the line.

June 3. Letters from Paris mention, that a contention is likely to take place between the courts of France and Spain, on account of the former having made a claim of a certain sum of money by way of indemnification for certain losses and disappointments incurred in the late war. It is pretended, that the repeated protractations of the Spanish cabinet, and their declining to act in unison with the councils of France, are manifest infractions of the family compact; whereby it is stipulated, that war against either of the above powers shall be regarded as personal by the other, and that in case of both being engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole force, and that their naval and military operations shall proceed by common consent and perfect agreement.

Edicts are stuck up in all the ports of France, forbidding the seamen discharged from their men of war to enter into the service of any foreign state for twelve months, on pain of punishment.

June 5. A letter from Glasgow, says, that a vessel is arrived there from New-York in 16 days, and has brought over several Scotch families and their effects, who had been loyalists, and therefore did not chool to continue there any longer, as the British forces were preparing to evacuate that city, the transports lying in the harbour ready to take them on board.

A ship called the American rabius arrived at l'Orient the 16th of last month, which left Philadelphia the 20th of April—the brings the assent of congress to the provisional articles of peace, and some new instructions to the American commissioners at Paris for forming a commercial treaty with England, the basis of which is said to be the same as those formed with France, Holland, and other countries; America giving no exclusive or superior privileges in trade to one nation over the other, but a free and equal intercourse with all.

Mr. Dana, an American, who has resided for some time in Russia, has been received at the court of Petersburg in a public capacity, as commissioner from the congress.

Mr. Jay, one of the American commissioners concerned in negotiating the peace, has received an express order from congress "not to return to Madrid, but to be prepared for another embassy." This has given rise to a conjecture that England will be the place of his destination.

D U B L I N, May 13.

Departing viceroys, for time immemorial, left this country with those feeling marks of their regard for its best interests, that succeeding generations bore the most ample testimony of their zeal for humble friends and prostitute followers; the Irish pension list groined under the successive burdens of venal chief governors and corrupt favorites. After the most minute enquiry, not a trace of this infamous traffic can be discovered, to raise the revered name of Temple—not a pra-