(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2174.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1787.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 10.

ALL is in motion here, and every thing seems to announce an approaching war; our only reliance is upon the court of Verſailles, which is no doubt an efficacious ſupport, but far as matters are gone, it is doubtful whether even France will be able to prevent the effuſion of blood; in the mean time troops are marching, and the divan is employed in putting every part of the empire in a proper ſtate of defence; in ſhort, every preparation is making both by ſea and land; ten ſhips of war are at the entrance of the Black Sea, of which it is ſaid one Ibrahim Bey, and not the captain pacha, is to have the command.

LONDON, *April* 16.

By a ſupreme decree, dated the 1ſt of this month, his imperial majeſty has ordered that all perſons who poſſeſs any eſtates in his dominions, and who ſpend the revenues of them in foreign countries, except thoſe employed in the imperial ſervice, ſhall pay double taxes upon ſuch eſtates.

From Algiers we learn, that an Engliſh ſhip arrived there on the 18th of March, bringing diſpatches to conſul Logie, who was ordered to pay to the dey the ſum of 4000 ſequins, as a recompence to the injury done to the Algerine corſair burnt by the Portugueſe under the fortifications of Gibraltar, and 1000 ſequins more to the crew. The dey at the ſame time received a very flattering letter from the king of Great-Britain, in which his majeſty informs the dey, that he has ſent him a preſent of four braſs cannon. The dey expreſſed great ſatisfaction with this, and the difference is now entirely made up.

The appearance of an approaching war between Ruſſia and the Porte, ſeems not in the leaſt degree abated. Preparations threatening hoſtility are daily making on the parts of the two powers, who now regard not each other with an eye of peace. The empreſs, on all hands, is ſuſpected not to have made her long journey with the idea alone of taking poſſeſſion of her new territory, but that ſhe wiſhes to extend the limits of it. The Porte ſhews the ſtrongeſt oppoſition to every encroachment, and is taking all poſſible means to gather new ſtrength. At Paris a Turkiſh dragoman is already arrived, the uſual forerunner of an ambaſſador from the ſublime Porte. The baſhaw will probably follow in the ſpace of a month or ſix weeks, the buſineſs that he is about to negotiate, is ſaid to be of the laſt importance, the particulars of which are not yet authentically ſtated.

Dr. Herſchell, the celebrated aſtronomer, has nearly completed his ſtupendous teleſcope. It will be upwards of forty feet long, and four feet nine inches in diameter. Its power, it is ſuppoſed, will exceed any inſtrument of the ſame kind in the world. Beſides the two ſatellites of the Georgium Sidus lately announced, the ingenious conſtructor believes, that, by the help of his new inſtrument he ſhall be able to diſcover more ſatellites of the ſame planet. He has plainly perceived a volcano in the moon, and purſues his reſearches with a curioſity not more enlightened than indefatigable.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 6.

"The ſtates general have paſſed an ordinance, by which they have forbidden the public ſale of military or naval ſtores for twelve months; as alſo the ſale of ſhipping to any of the ſtates of Barbary, or their agents, on pain of forfeiting the amount of the value of ſuch ſhipping and ſtores. The ſcarcity of ſtores and the ſituation in which the republic ſtands reſpecting the Barbary powers are the occaſion of this ordinance."

Extract of a letter from Valenciennes, April 5.

"On the 27th of March Mr. Blanchard made his 23d aſcenſion from this town with five balloons pended to his car, one of which burſted by ſtriking againſt the clock of the general hoſpital, and another hung to it; each perſon trembled for the aeronaut, as the wind was very rapid; however, he diſengaged himſelf from the clock with great courage, but the fears of the populace were redoubled, on ſeing his boat and balloons deſcend, beating over the roofs of houſes, and chimnies, which made it feared it would fall entirely, either into the fortifications of the town, or in the river Eſcaut, as it blew that way; but having cleared thoſe places, the balloons roſe majeſtically, and Mr. Blanchard ſaluted the people, appearing in perfect tranquillity. However, in about ten minutes he finiſhed his voyage, and deſcended 5 leagues and an half from this place at the village of Waſmera."

April 19. Private letters from Algiers contain accounts of a very ſingular nature. The dey inſatiable in his demands, has poſitively denied having received an account of the ſtipend promiſed by the court of Spain, and inſiſted upon the payment of the whole ſum, threatening the conſul not only to ſeize on his perſon, but on the Spaniſh ſhips then in the harbour, if his very reaſonable demands were not immediately complied with. As to his excellency comte D'Eſpilly, he was treated in the moſt contemptuous manner. The groſs epithets of rogue, dog and raſcal, &c. were beſtowed upon him by the dey, who, leſt he ſhould not underſtand him ſufficiently, inſiſted on the interpreter repeating his very words, and finally commanded the Spaniſh negotiator to depart from his dominions, except he preferred being yoked in chains to the plough.

Accounts have been received from Gibraltar of one of the new batteries raiſing by the Spaniards on the lines of St. Rocque having ſuddenly given way, by which many workmen and others were killed.

April 23. A private letter from Gibraltar, dated March 20 has the following article:—By a veſſel juſt arrived here from Tangiers, we have advice, that the emperor of Morocco has abſolutely declared war againſt the Spaniards, and was preparing a fleet of armed veſſels to cruize againſt them in the Mediterranean; but one thing will ſtop his hoſtile intentions for ſome time, the plague having broke out in his army, which has carried off a great many of them, and particularly that part of it which he intended to have marched into ſome part of the Spaniſh territories.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, March 24.

"A convention between this court and that of Verſailles is now on the tapis, relative to the negotiation of an extenſive treaty of commerce and guarantee between the two powers, but it is univerſally thought that no treaty of that kind will be agreed to, particularly as the majority of the miniſters are againſt it, and that ſeveral miniſters of other powers have got intimation of ſuch an attempt, and have declared in ſtrong terms againſt it. The Engliſh and Dutch ambaſſadors, together with the conſuls of other nations, have delivered memorials requiring an anſwer on this head."

Advice has been received of the capture of the Sultana Haſiten, and Campigni Bacha, Algerine corſairs, by a ſmall Corſican and Genoeſe fleet; but the former pirate, by means of a ſudden breeze got clear off. The Algerines ſupported a very ſmart engagement of ſeven glaſſes, and loſt ſeveral men. They had juſt captured a Tuſcan veſſel laden with cordage, which by this means became liberated.

April 28. A letter from Cadiz by the way of France, ſays, that a fleet of men of war is ordered to be got ready for ſea immediately, to block up the port of Tangiers, to bombard that town, and to deſtroy the gallies, corſairs, and xebecs the emperor of Morocco has laying there, which were to have put to ſea; but the plague raging among the ſailors, had carried off many of them, as well as of the army, which has ſtopped the Moors commencing hoſtilities againſt the Spaniards for ſome time.

A letter from Madeira, by way of Liſbon, ſays, that the crew of an Algerine galley attempted to land, with intent to carry off ſome of the inhabitants; but a body of the natives, headed by an Engliſh gentleman, ſoon beat them off, with the loſs of ten men killed, and many wounded, ten taken priſoners, and ſold to the merchants for ſlaves.

May 3. Lord Rodney has waited on his majeſty, and preſented him with a ſeries of printed letters, intended as a juſtification of his conduct in the St. Euſtatia buſineſs. The ſame has alſo been for ſome days handed about in the high circles, and will ſpeedily make its appearance among the people at large. To it his lordſhip has annexed the following introduction:

"The conduct of lord R. relative to the capture of St. Euſtatius, having been very much commented upon, and with a conſiderable degree of ſeverity by ſome, he thinks it is due to his own character, to publiſh the following letters and extracts of letters, as the beſt mode of convincing the world that thoſe cenſures are malicious and unjuſt; and that his views were invariably, during the whole period of his command, to the advancement of the public ſervice, and glory and proſperity of his country."

NORTHAMPTON, *June* 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancſborough to his friend in this town, dated June 18, 1787.

"On the night of the 13th inſtant, a little before day-break, I was ſurpriſed by a very rude noiſe at my door, being ſound aſleep when it commenced—and before I had really come to my ſenſes, I found my bed ſurrounded by three or four ruffians, with guns and bayonets. They immediately demanded a candle—I offered to ariſe and get one, but was forbid ſtirring on penalty of inſtant death.—My wife finally obtained liberty to ariſe and procure a candle; but before this, one of the villains found way and had introduced himſelf into the chamber where my hired man (one Lion) ſlept: He proceeded to the bed, and with a very auſtere voice exclaimed, *Who are you for?* *Lincoln*, replied the man: The conſequence of this anſwer from the innocent man, was the reception of a few ſevere blows with a muſket, though he did not get very badly hurt. The villains ſoon introduced a candle into the chamber, and after plundering a cheſt, which they broke open, they proceeded down ſtairs, bringing their priſoner with them. They immediately began ſearching the lower room, and after pillaging what they pleaſed, began to think of making their eſcape. My apprentice, who happened to be out that night, and coming home in the midſt of the fray, was not diſcovered by their centry till he had got quite to the houſe, when he immediately hailed him; the lad being ſurpriſed at ſuch an abrupt and ſudden challenge, did not give an immediate anſwer: the centry upon this, fired at him; the contents of the piece paſſed about 24 feet from his head and entered a log of my houſe—I have ſince extracted the charge, and find it to contain one buck ſhot, and one ball of an enormous ſize. Previous to their departure, they extorted from me, my hired man and apprentice, an oath, not to reveal the tranſactions of the night, nor eſpouſe the cauſe of government any more; and alſo to repair to their head quarters whenever they ſhould call for us—and in conſequence of my breaking the oath, they would pay me another viſit, burn my houſe, and execute a ſcene of bloodſhed upon me. However, I paid little regard to their injunctions, and ſoon diſcloſed the matter, after their departure. My loſs of property is very conſiderable—I ſhall not attempt to enumerate the articles but it conſiſts principally in cloathing."

BENNINGTON, *June* 18.

On Saturday laſt a perſon paſſed through town, charged with diſpatches to Shays, Wheeler, &c. directed to them at the Iſle aux Noix, in Lake Champlain, and written by the leading members of the preſent houſe of repreſentatives in Maſſachuſets. The letters contain aſſurances of pardon to them and their adherents, provided they would prefer a petition.

NEW-HAVEN, *June* 28.

On the 18th inſtant, ſix villains robbed the reverend Mr. Steele of Egremont, of about 25l. in caſh, and plundered the reverend Mr. Alexander of Mendon, who lodged there that night, of his hat ſtock, &c. but he ſaved a ſum of money, by timely taking it out of the ſaddle-bags and concealing it in his bed. The villains required the clergymen to ſubſcribe an oath to conceal the robbery, and join Shays when called for. Mr. Steele ſubſcribed it, but they were alarmed and went off before the other had ſigned it.

ALBANY, *June* 19.

A correſpondent requeſts us to contradict a paragraph which has appeared in ſeveral of the public papers, mentioning that Shays, with a number of his officers was at Salem, and there treated with attention by the inhabitants. The miſtake probably aroſe from Salem's being formerly called White Creek—Shays ſome time ſince held a council at a ſettlement called Little White Creek, about twenty miles from thence, and adjoining Shaftſbury—but our correſpondent is confident that he has never appeared publicly at Salem, ſince a few days after his defeat at Springfield, and previous to the proclamation iſſued by governor Clinton. If he has been there at all ſince that time, it muſt have been in the moſt obſcure manner, and unknown to the magiſtracy, or any perſon of conſequence.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 19.

The Worceſter Magazine for the fourth week in June, contains the following paragraph, demonſtrative of the deſtructive operation of the ſtamp act lately paſſed by the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.—At the time of paſſing the late ſtamp act, by our legiſlature, ſixteen news-papers were publiſhed in this commonwealth: ſince then, and the paſſing the preſent act laying a duty on advertiſements as a ſubſtitute for the ſtamp act, eight of thoſe news papers have drooped and died! a ninth was diſcontinued for ſeveral months, but was revived again by a hope that the act would have been ſpeedily repealed. In the room of thoſe news-papers thus diſcontinued, two only have ariſen, one in a neighbouring and one in a diſtant county, the former in a place where no