(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2122.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1787.

PETERSBURGH, *May* 8.

THE empress at present is engaged in a project of a very mighty and grand nature. It is to form three great canals. The first is designed to unite the Caspian and White seas together, by means of a junction of the South and North rivers called Kiltma. The second canal is to unite the Baltic and Caspian seas together by means of the rivers Wyrega and Hosche, which communicate with the lake of Onega and the White lake.

The third object is to unite the Baltic and Black seas together by a double canal in White Russia, which will open a communication between Cherson, Petersburgh and Riga. This double canal, if executed, will make one of the most useful and memorable enterprises in the reign of the empress.

VIENNA, *May* 30.

We learn that the emperor arrived at Cherson on the 14th, in the afternoon, in perfect health, but being informed there that the czarina would not be in that town so soon as expected on account of contrary winds and the swelling of the waters of the Nieper, his majesty set out to meet his august friend and ally on her way. This will in some degree retard the return of our monarch. Two couriers have been sent by our government to the emperor with a detail of what has occured in the Netherlands. We are in daily expectation of receiving his majesty's directions upon that head.

By the last accounts from Constantinople, dated the 10th of this month, we learn, that the Ottoman fleet destined to cruise in the Black sea is sailed, and notwithstanding the reports of its consisting of 40 sail, it is actually composed of 7 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and some other small vessels, forming in the whole about 30 sail.

PARIS, *June* 15.

Letters from Vienna mention, that the emperor has given certain military orders which have somewhat an hostile appearance. The next post from Cherson will likely bring us an account whether it is determined in the late imperial interview to attack the Porte or not.

June 19. The journey to Cherson and the interview between the two crowned heads, engages the attention of politicians. It is said that the empress has not found in her ally a disposition so favourable to her great projects as she had wished and expected; and that she has met from the emperor an absolute opposition to her designs at Bessarabia. This accounts for the short stay of the emperor at Cherson, who is believed to be on his return to Vienna. His determinations respecting the insurrections in the Netherlands, are waited for impatiently, as it is doubtful how he will quiet the inhabitants of that part of his hereditary dominion, without lowering his dignity. The affair is made the more delegate as the Brabant subjects appear determined to support their opposition by every means in their power; and it is said, that they consider the count of Belgioso, whom the emperor loves extremely, as a hostage among them.

UTRECHT, *June* 24.

The enemy's army in the environs of Amersfort and Zeist has made a movement; it is now stationed near Bilt. This post is an hour's march from this city. This force consists of only about two thousand five hundred men.

June 28. The news which we hourly receive from Woerden is the most satisfactory. The number of auxiliary burgesses is greatly augmented. They march in bodies to the places where their presence is necessary. There is scarcely any post, though of but small importance, which is not provided with such a number of troops, as to secure it from insult.

WOERDEN, *June* 27.

Auxiliaries are continually arriving from all parts. The people never shewed so strong a zeal as they do at present for the defence of their liberties, being inflexibly determined utterly to abolish the stadtholderian despotism.

Continual desertions are made from the stadtholder's army, and almost the whole number of the fugitives going to Utrecht. Sloops and other vessels are equipping for cruising at the mouths of the river Yssel and Merve. Several of these vessels carry eight and eighteen pounders, and are stationed in the Zuyder-Zee, and on the coasts of Friezland, Overyssel and Guelders. One of them has stopped a large barque laden with grain, consigned to Amersfort.

ARNHEIM, *June* 18.

The states of this province are actually assembled here; they have highly approved the conduct of the deputies respecting the admission of the new deputies of Utrecht, against which they have protested; this was expected, for our states approve and favour whatever is unconstitutional, and reject whatever tends to re-establish order and tranquillity as much as in their power. We did not, however, look for a new instance of their folly, such as follows:—They have written to William V. their stadtholder and captain-general, and forbid him to obey any order of the states general, as long as the deputies of Utrecht shall have a seat and voice in the states general. Thus the states of Guelderland alone would lay down law to the first minister of the republic.

LONDON, *June* 13.

A morning paper says, that at this time a fleet of 12 ships of the line, are in Brest water, ready to put to sea, together with several frigates. The object of this preparation is unknown; some assert, that the intent is merely to discipline the ships, and others allege, that part of them are intended for the East-Indies; but while the troubles in Holland so much excite the attention of Europe, it is probable the squadron of which we speak, may raise new alarms.

A letter from a gentleman at the Hague, positively affirms, that a numerous army of Prussian troops are assembling on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with a view of assisting the prince of Orange, should his enemies attempt any further hostile measures against his constitutional prerogatives; in which case adds the letter, the Prussian generals have received peremptory orders to act offensively, in order to bring those deluded men to a proper sense of their error.

Orders have been issued by government for the immediate equipment of a small squadron of observation, consisting of the Ganges and Edgar of 74 guns each, Ardent of 64, together with three others of 64 guns each, and several frigates; commodore Bevelon Gower, who is appointed to the command, has orders to proceed to sea the moment the ships are ready. The destination of this fleet is not possibly known, though there is every reason to suppose the alarming state of the Dutch provinces renders this measure necessary.

The interview between the empress and king of Poland took place at Kaniow on the 6th of May. The king went on board the yacht in which the empress was, and they dined together with the principal nobility in their suite; the empress sat on the king's right hand, and the emperor's ambassador on the left. After dinner the two crowned heads retired from the company, to an adjoining room, and had a conference for an hour, and parted next day after the exchange of mutual civilities.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, May 16.

"A plan, which has been laid before the empress and ministry of Russia for rendering the Boristhenes more securely navigable, has been at length approved of, and orders have been given for putting it into immediate effect. The heads of the plan are these: As the Boristhenes has an immediate communication with the Caspian Sea, and as by that means a far easier navigation can be made from the Russian to the Turkish dominions, as it is deemed highly necessary to keep a check upon the Ottoman ports there, a number of galleys are to be built, which are to be strongly manned and fortified, and are to be constantly employed in or about the mouth of the river, in order to protect the trade which may be carried on through that channel, which it is clearly proved will be highly advantageous, as a means will thereby be established of maintaining a constant commerce with the Persian empire, and that entirely by water. In consequence of this determination, several gentlemen have set off under proper escorts and with every convenience, to make surveys, particularly on the trace of the river, and the small islands at the mouth of it, where some fortifications are to be erected, and stores deposited in case of accidents."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 2.

"The greatest confusion reigns at this place. The destruction and mischiefs committed here on the 29th are unprecedented. A number of persons had met at an inn to sign an act of qualification for the preservation of the ancient constitution. They were set upon by a lawless mob in the streets; one young man the mob threw into the water, but he was got out unhurt: next morning they threw another into the water, who was to be a friend to the stadtholder, but he found means to escape into the inn called Land Welvaaren.

"The same night, about nine o'clock the mob belonging to the patriotic party, began to pillage the inn, where they destroyed every thing; they then went to the house of one Arends, a lace merchant, where they also destroyed the premises; next to the bookseller Arends where they vented their greatest fury. The house of burgomaster Rondrop was next marked out, which they pulled to pieces; destroyed all the furniture and every thing they could find. They attempted the house of burgomaster Dedel, but it being full of armed burgesses they desisted, and directed their fury to the house of burgomaster Beelt, where they totally destroyed the whole; two other houses shared the same fate; and by this time the morning appeared and the whole burgesses were in motion."

July 2. We are informed, that an edict has been published by the king of Prussia, during the late disturbances in Holland entirely counteracting the policy of his predecessor. It gives entire and unrestrained liberty to all foreigners who may be disposed to settle in his dominions, to leave Prussia whenever they shall think proper, provided the state has no pecuniary claims upon him unanswered. To this circumstance the late monarch never would consent, always expecting those who had accumulated fortunes in Prussia to continue there for the remainder of their lives. The present sovereign very sagaciously endeavours to avail himself of the uneasiness and discontent now prevailing in the republic of Holland, and it seems the edict above mentioned has already operated to his wishes; many merchants, with several individuals of independent fortunes having already removed their wealth and families to a country in which the solemn word of great and powerful monarch is pledged for their security.

Letters received by yesterday's mail from Sclavonia announce, that a body of Turkish troops, under the command of the pacha of Zwolnich, approaching the frontiers of Albania, had been attacked, and, after a severe conflict, totally routed by a numerous army of Arnauts, commanded by the rebel pacha Mahmud; nor was their any prospect of the defeated general obtaining the least success in that country, the Montenegrins, at the time the last letters came away, being all in motion, for the purpose of espousing the cause of the malecontents.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, via Spain, May 25.

"A new scene is on the point of opening in Africa, no less than a war among the Barbary States, who have quarrelled with each other, are on the eve of commencing hostilities very serious. This is a most consequential business to the Europeans, who would find it well worth their interest to blow up the flame, that these barbarians being employed in tearing one another to pieces, might have less leisure for committing depredations on the Europeans in the Mediterranean. The emperor of Morocco has eight or ten capital ships at Mogadore, and a number of gallies, &c. at Larrache and Tetuan, which are intended to go against Algiers or at least to attack the dey's flag wherever they meet it. A Danish man of war, La Mossenden, of 32 guns, has just anchored here from Algiers, by whom we have the above intelligence."

A foreign print mentions the discovery of a medicine which creates in him that takes it, an aversion to every kind of spirituous liquors. In a moral view, of what infinite importance would such a medicine be in this country. But in a political view, what would become of the British distillery?

July 3. As the following paragraph comes from the highest authority, and is of the utmost consequence to the commercial interest of Britain, it is much to be wished that it may be copied into every public print:—

By the first article of an arret promulgated by the council of France, dated the 6th of May last, the proprietors of British goods, or their representatives, must prove by affidavits made before the magistrates, or custom house officers, of the British port where the goods are shipped, that said goods or merchandises are of the growth or fabrication of Great-Britain; and the cockets, bills of lading, and sea-papers, must certify that they have been laden in one of the ports of Great-Britain. It further enacts, that the affidavits made to prove that the cotton stuffs exported to France are of British manufacture, must also mention the marks wherewith each piece, &c. is marked, in order that they may be distinguished from the cotton stuffs fabricated in the East-Indies, or in either foreign countries.

The duties paid last week, at the custom-house, on goods imported from our own colonies, and the States of America, exclusive of the duties received on merchandise from all other parts of the world, amounted on an average to six thousand pounds a day, and on Saturday to near ten thousand. And we have the pleasure to add to this extraordinary se-