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er. May 21, 1788. NAKD.

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April 29, 1788.

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anuary 23, 1788.

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May 24, 1788.

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May 24, 1788.

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EASED,

MARTLANDGAZBITE

THURSDAY, July 10, 1788.

WXXXX HOUGH many of our young officers both of land and feat prefented them-T delves to enter into the fervice of the Imperial courts, the empress of Rustia XXXXX has only engaged fix.—They will, by what we learn, have their dismission from our fervice, but they will at the same time keep their appointments.

Paul Jones (who is not blind, nor retired, as some papers announced) has likewise entered into the Russian service. The Russian minister, residing here, has remitted him one thousand Dutch ducats, and By what we learn he is engaged on very favourable conditions, and will in consequence set off soon tor Petersburgh by the way of Sweden.

April 3.

ed in case the emperor, or the allies he is bound to who, being restricted by the late treaty from arming de Mercy Argenteau, the Imperial ambassador, has by the Spanish preparations. charging him to represent to the king of France, subsidies, and affairs now begin to assume the apthat he ought to grant the required succour of 24,000 pearance of tranquillity.

The inundations have made dreadful ravages in all our provinces, especially that of Valladolid, where they were in fear for some hours of that beautiful city's being entirely carried away by the floods: Besides which many strong shocks of earthquakes have thrown down a number of public buildings and houses in Tolosa and Bucay.

To the elevation of the waters may perhaps be attributed one cause of the earthquakes, and of a phanomenon which happened at a mountain near I alavera, called St. Michael's Mount, which was coveted with very large pines. They lately heard subterraneous roarings in the mountain for three days together, at the end of which it funk down, and there remained no other marks of it than the tops of lome of the trees, which grew on it beloze, and which juit appeared above ground.

They are wards faw on the furface a kind of lake of sulphureous water, out of which issued a sort of volcano with one large crater, clouds of fire, cinders, and a fœtid smoke, that insected all the environs for above the distance of a league.

Letters from Lisbon of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of last month, give dismal details of the calamities caused by inundations and tempests in Portugal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April.

The grand standard of Mahomet was displayed the oth of this month with the usual ceremonies at the boot of the flaircase of the divan. This standard conists of a flag ornamented with horses tails, and its liplay announces the approaching departure of the grand vizir for the army. This minister and comnander in chief designs at first to form his camp at ilistria, on the Danube, for the purpose of watchng the motions of the two hostile armies, that of the ullians to the right, and that of the Austrians to he left, and to act as circumstances may require. He has the public opinion in his favour, and much expected from his activity, prudence, and his vabur. On the 9th of February the baron de Herbert, Imperial internuncio, presented to the Porte a nemorial, wherein is fet forth his having been realled, and requesting permission for himself and atte to depart, at the same time soliciting the needary passports, to which the porte graciously conented, in consequence of which M. de Herbert and lite, on the 15th of February, unbarked on board to French vessels freighted for that purpose, and ound to Leghorn, whence he will travel by land

emlin, and ready to be transported at a moment's

rantylvania.

without any ceremony; so that, on the whole, they passed a most miserable Baster. The Christians who on all the Turks who fall into their hands.

Prince Charles of Lichtenstein is faid to be appointed to command the army in Croatia, confifting of 40,000 effective men.

The Spaniards are arming by sea with amazing giving them any relief; an instance of the nature of diligence, and mean to dispute the passage of the volice of China, respecting these unhappy objects. of a late treaty with the Porte, being the first treaty of alliance between them fince the foundation of the The same samily compact by which the king of Spanish monarchy. Whether Great-Britain will suf-

seceived some fresh instructions from his court, The states of Brabant have just voted the council

The supplement extraordinary to the Gazette of the 5th of April, gives an account of an action between a body of Turks, to the amount of 1000 men, in attending the wounded men." who made an attempt to possess themselves of Botof Austrians under col. Fabry. The latter, after tended for the Mediterranean. nœuvres of the Imperialists; and being afterwards worsted in two very obstinate assaults, the Turks were forced to abandon the enterprize, and leave the advantageous port of Bottuschan in the hands of col. Fabry, who has fince received reinforcements to fecure him against any further actempts.

April 24.

The Turks, in all probability, will foon expeof thirty and forty pounders, and the Turkish sol- our late negotiation. diers were disciplined in the use of them till they became expert, and every approach to that capital was properly fortified and defended. There is no doubt, however, but they will profit by their former example; but the Turks will stand much more in need of the assistance of able commanders and engincers this war, than the last, as having double the adopted at the beginning of the present century.

The following is the extract of a letter from Cherbourgh, dated April 21.-- " If we are to judge from the general complexion of affairs in this country, some object of magnitude is in agitation. When place has been added to the number. The military, it is their united opinion there will foon be war; and the arrival of one of their body within two ception all the followers of Mahomet. days from Spain, in a great degree fanctions the

throughout that kingdom, particularly in the great From the great loss the forces suffained in confe- sea ports; and though Spain would scarce venture to appea of the foulness of the water at Furack, the enter into a war with England, in which the was imperor has been induced to remove his head quar- not to be supported, yet from the reported excellent ers to Peterwaradin; and accordingly on the 26th state of her marine, much might be done before you March, his equipage, &c. was fent to Saffe. In were in a state of resistance, whilst France, in consemean time his Imperial majesty took the oppor- quence of a previous adjustment, could keep more pity of viliting the forts of most importance in than equal pace with your preparations.

"The reason assigned by the court of Madrid for The semy of Marshal Lacy would have passed the her present exertions, is to oppose the entrance of Oczakow, have been ordered to march towards the ave before this time, but for the floods and swell of the Russian squadron into the Mediterranean; but frontiers of Poland, in order to join the other troops.

The troops, however, are collected at their whole force cannot be requisite for such a pur- to oppose the Austrians and Russians. pose, and even their exchequer is not in a state to Ataing. Their first enterprize will be the seige of run into any great unnecessary expence."

Belgrade, the garrison of which, fince the late fally, Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Houghhave remained quiet, and wait impatiently the arri- ton Bast-Indiaman, brought over by the Wycombe val of the grand vizit, whom they expect at the Buft-Indiaman, dated Canton, December 10, 1787. head of 200,000 men. Every species of cruelty is Dollars are very scarce among the Chinese. increased on the unfortunate Christians in Belgade, chiefly owing, I believe, to their being at war with whose heads are firuck off on every little suspicion, the Chin Chew people (or more proper) there is now a war and famine, in the intecior parts of the country. The Chinese and Tartars are contending have taken arms in Servia, revenge those severities for liberty and property all the same (they say) as England was with America; it is shocking to see the unhappy wretches dying daily before the factories starved to death, owing to the scarcity and dearness of rice, and the scoundrels of Mandareens, not

Mediterranean with the Russian fleet, in consequence "Many of the country captains (commanders of small ships employed in the country going to Bengal, Madras, Batavia, Malacca, &c.) pitying the distressed situation of these wretches, frequently relieved Spain claims 24,000 men of France, authorifes the fer this branch of the house of Bourbon to give laws them by a free distribution of rice, and made an ofemperor to demand a similar succour of 24,000 to the Mediterranean, is a question that much inte- fer to take them on board where they would soon retroops, or 24 millions of money, of the court of refts our politicians; and the more fo, from a know- cover their debility, and allow them wages per Verfailles, which succour was Ripulated to be grant- ledge that all this is done at the infligation of France, month, the same as Chinese failors; no, the rascally Mandareens told them they might go on board, but affif, are attacked. We are affored, that the count in her own ports, adds as effectually to her marine if any of them died, the captain must be answerable for their lives.

> " You will see from the newspapers an account of the arrival of the fleet, and the particulars of a meeting, which happened about a week ago on board the Belvidere, in which many were wounded before they were quiet. My brother Charles affifts Mr. Edward

France has privately supplied Spain with a number tuschan, on the 21st of March, and a detachment of seamen, for the purpose of manning the fleet in-

dispersing a number of flying squadrons, were at The Dutch treaty being now happily concluded. length attacked hercely by the Turks, who were can no longer afford a pretence for clamour. The obliged to retire, through the superior skill or ma- ground is therefore now shifted, and these who are enemies to the present administration, think that greater advantages ought to have been gained, no less than a free trade to the Dutch spice islands. This, however, was never asked; the great object was to break the connexion entered into between the States General and France about four years fince ; and which, happily for this country, by the late treaty, is virtually diffolved.

It has been reported, that the reasons of further rience the lots of baron de Tott, through whose concessions not having been made to us by the Dutch, abilities and skill in military tactics the Russians is on account o' a protest having been entered into by had been prevented, during the last war, from the French minister at the Hague. Such report is forcing the passage of the Dardanelles and attack- however, totally false. The French are two well ing Constantinople. He had the large and unma- convinced of their declining interest in the Dutch nageable cannon melted down, and imall ones cast republic, to have attempted dictating the terms of

> The Venetians, it is thought, will not stand single among the Christian powers, who oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean. Indeed from the present state of Russian manners, they would be to the full as dilagreeable neighbours as the Ottomans.

So very numerous will the armies of the Porte beforce to contend with, and probably attacked on in confequence of the vast reinforcements they will every fide of their European territories, and even receive from Arabia, Persia and other friendly difon part of their Asiatic provinces adjoining the tricts, that it is highly probable they will out num-Black Sea. It is however a mistake to suppose them ber their antagonists, who being also in great force, unacquainted with the use of fire arms, yet they one of these consequences must absolutely followhave no bayonets affixed to their pieces, but carry a The scene of action must be frequently changed, or sabre. Bayonets were of French invention, and famine will on both sides supercede the use of the

So forcibly have the divan expressed in a circulating letter to the various independent Mahometan states, the injustice of the conduct of the two Imperial invaders, that their long cherished animoficies wrote last I mentioned that a vast many artificers of against the subjects of the Sublime Porte have been different descriptions were employed on the cones, wholly laid aside; and they are now arming with fince which time every fit person in and about this the utmost alacrity in one common cause, to repel the efforts of those whom they are taught to believe. perhaps, believe what they with should happen, but have without provocation, or even the pretext of justice, entered into a league to extirpate, without ex-

May 6. Our correspondent at Belgrade, under date the 10th of March, informs us, that no person "He says every possible preparation is making was allowed to go in or out of that place, without the express permission of the pacha or governor; that persons of every description were literally obliged to help in repairing the fortifications, having guards with drawn fabres over them for the purpose. and that arms had been diffributed to all the Greek and Christian inhabitants, who had been previously fworn to use them for the desence of Belgrade and

The 80,000 Turks, sent from Constantinople to

On the 7th ult. there was a smart engagement within 3 leagues of Choczim, between 3000 Turks

ctions of the faid act; be published fix weeks ARVEY HOWARD, Gur. Can. May 23, 1788.

at the subscriber, be debts, means to a undel county court, efit of the act respect-

EBASTIAN OLET ****

Frageis-Street.