(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2173.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1788.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 27.

OUR frontier places are provided with provisions and ammunition for thirty months, and furnished with a sufficient number of troops and cannon. Since the grand vizier's departure, every thing is quiet here; but the plague has re-commenced its ravages.

Yesterday a courier arrived here from Servia, with advice that 4000 Austrians having passed the Save to post themselves on our territory, were repulsed by our troops, and obliged to return, but their bridges being broken down by the troops who guarded the opposite shore, and who were afraid our troops would pass the river, they were all killed and made prisoners. When the Caimacan, or grand vizier's substitute, was congratulated upon this advantage, he answered, that the infidels had drawn this punishment upon themselves by breaking a peace which had lasted fifty years.

May 22. On the 20th instant, in the morning, the captain bashaw sailed from this canal, with the grand fleet, for Sinope in the Black sea.

TRIESTE, *May* 17.

Two Turkish ships of war lately appeared in the Adriatic sea, which visited one French ship, and pillaged two others. As soon as it was known here, our two cutters went in pursuit of them.

WARSAW, *May* 17.

The account of a skirmish between a detachment of Russians and another of Polish troops, is confirmed. The Russians wanted to force away 200 Polish youths; general Potocki, hearing of this arbitrary proceeding, sent colonel Beilak with seventy cavilliers to hinder that violence; they came to an engagement, the Russians fell on the Polanders, and killed their colonel; this enraged them, and they attacked the Russians so warmly that they killed a great number, and put the rest to flight.

LEGHORN, *May* 28.

Letters from Spain confirm the accounts of the armaments making in all the ports, as may be gathered from the following paragraph out of a letter from Cadiz.

"The ships of war which are ready for sea, including those of the line, amount in all to 62 sail, which will form a respectable fleet; it is said that the chevalier de Langara will have the command of it. The land forces are also augmenting, all the fortifications are repairing, and our garrison is to be augmented with six battalions of infantry; besides this, several corps of cuirassiers are upon the coast, to prevent any landing that may be intended. Similar orders are sent to all the ports in the kingdom."

VIENNA, *June* 8.

On the 27th of last month, instead of the army's receiving orders, as they expected, to pass the Save, they saw two companies of pontoniers appear, who began to break down the two bridges thrown over that river, which they finished the same day. On the 28th they countermanded all the dispositions, and all hopes of passing the Save vanished. We are assured the grand army will remain on the spot it has occupied these seven weeks, and that they are fortifying it for that purpose.—

HAMBURGH, *June* 20.

By letters from Stockholm we learn, that the king of Sweden had not left that capital on the 10th instant, but that it was expected he would set off from Finland by the 20th, when every thing was ordered to be in readiness for the embarkation of his troops. Those that have already sailed with the duke of Sudermania, amount to about 70,000 effective men.—These movements begin to be very sensibly felt in the north. Hitherto Finland has been the magazine to which not only Stockholm but great part of the country of Sweden has been chiefly indebted for its supplies of grain and wood; but now such supplies, instead of being received from that province, are obliged to be sent thither. Vast quantities of provisions have likewise been ordered for the use of the army, in consequence of which all the necessaries of life have risen to an immense price.

LONDON, *June* 2.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 3.

"The Porte sent an Algerine express to Tunis to demand the succours to be furnished by that regency, in case the Porte is at war; but the bey answered, that he could not grant any succours, as he was himself at war with the Venetians, upon which the Algerine advised the bey to make up matters with the senate, for which purpose he immediately made proposals to the Venetian consul, who said he could not give an answer till he had received orders from his court, and immediately sent to know their pleasure upon this subject.

"It is reported, that the rebel pacha of Scutari has taken the title of duke of Albania, and has hoisted the Imperial flag."

June 5. The private letters from France, which are written in the expectation of being opened, say nothing of any disturbances; on the contrary, many of the writers affect to blame the parliament, and pretend to defend the king.

The last letters from Algiers mention, that they are fitting out upwards of twenty stout frigates, which mount from twenty to forty guns, and were ordered to be in readiness to sail by the latter end of May; the place they were destined for was kept a profound secret.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 16.

"On the 7th of this month, the marquis de Noailles, the French ambassador at this court, after having received dispatches from Versailles, had a long conference with prince Kaunitz, relative, as is supposed, to proposals of accommodation sent to Paris from the court of Petersburgh. Unfortunately, although a peace cannot but be desirable for all the three belligerent powers, it is not probable that they will be accepted, either here or at Constantinople.

"The Austrians, in truth, have hitherto stood the brunt of the Turkish war, and do not dissemble their disappointment and chagrin at finding the Turks far less pliable than they expected. This ill humour is increased by the conduct of their allies the Russians, of whom they do not scruple to express their dissatisfaction for their backwardness in the common cause; in having recalled some of their troops, and thereby damped the ardour of the Austrians, and rendered impracticable the enterprises which had been projected."

June 24. Monday the marquis de Luzerne, the French ambassador, waited on the marquis of Carmarthen, formally, to inquire into the tenor of the articles of the provincial treaty, lately concluded at Loo, in Holland, between his majesty and the king of Prussia. The same is expected to be demanded of the duke of Dorset.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 11.

"Intelligence is just received in this city, that the Ottoman Porte has declared war against the king and the republic, on pretence that Poland has furnished the enemies of his sublime highness with the necessaries for war, contrary to the convention that subsists between the two powers; and unless the Russians and Austrians should cut them out work enough, the Turks will certainly enter this kingdom with the sword."

June 30. On Friday last an express arrived from Paris, with advice of a total change of measures having taken place in the French cabinet, that the ministers of France were entirely changed, that the parliament were called, and that the duke de Chatelet, formerly ambassador to our court, is appointed minister; all which regulations are so well relished by the people, as to have already given every appearance of returning tranquillity and peace.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 10.

"Our communication with Barbary has been put a stop to for some weeks past, for which reason we cannot draw any supplies of cattle from thence. This circumstance renders fresh provisions enormously dear here, so that we are nearly reduced to a blockade in that respect, and are obliged to have recourse to salt meats: It is nevertheless supposed the emperor will first repent the hasty steps he has taken, when he finds the yearly revenue he used to extract from this place missing; and it is said, a Jew in Barbary, who is supposed to have been the instigator of the business, will lose his head, as the first step towards a reconciliation."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, June 10.

"A brother of the celebrated Paul Jones, is now actually to l receiver at a turnpike near this city."

July 1. The uncommon expedition with which the Prussian monarch returned to his capital, is said to be owing to a remonstrance having been made by the French minister, in consequence of the treaty of alliance with Holland and Great Britain.

By various accounts from the West-Indies it appears, that the smuggling parties are concerned pretty deeply in the same illegal practices which brought on the war between Great-Britain and Spain in the year 1741.

According to letters from Paris of Thursday evening last, the exiled members of parliament are recalled. The new prime minister of France was expected to be declared the next day (Friday) by the king; but such was the temper and spirit of the people all over the kingdom, that it was generally believed the crown will be obliged to make some other sacrifice; and that nothing but an assurance that the attempt against the constitution shall never hereafter be revived, will satisfy the nation, or put a stop to the troubles, which in some places were arrived at an alarming height.

By an order dated the 24th instant, the king of Sweden has been pleased to grant a general pardon to all caviliers, dragoons, soldiers, registered pilots, marine soldiers, volunteers, sailors, and pilots of merchant ships, who have deserted their corps, and having left the kingdom have entered into any foreign services; his majesty exempts them from every punishment they have deserved for deserting, and from all inquiry on that head, on condition of their returning to the kingdom, and rejoining their corps, or declaring where they are, within six months from the date of the present amnesty. Those who do not return in that time, will, if discovered, be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The king of Sweden has declared to the court of Copenhagen, that the armaments which are making at present in Sweden, have no hostile designs against Denmark, and that the good intelligence subsisting between the two powers would receive no injury by them.

The Porte has lately sent many thousand measures of corn to the Imperial army, for which his majesty has thanked his holiness in the most sensible manner.

Accounts, it is said, are just arrived, that a large detachment of Imperial troops have had a rencountre with the advanced forces of the republic of Venice. The object in contest was the passage of the Imperial troops through the territory of the republic. This the Venetians resisted, and the resistance was followed by an immediate action.

A congress, it is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France and Russia, for settling the present disputes between the Imperial court and the Turks.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 14th ultimo, bring an account that a strong report prevails there of a congress being appointed to meet at Semlin the first week in July, to treat of a peace, and that a cessation of hostilities is expected to be proclaimed very shortly.

A letter from Leghorn of the sixth of June says, "The Imperial internuncio at Constantinople is now performing quarantine here, a better situation than that of being shut up in the Seven Towers We have no particular news, more than that the grand vizier is arrived at Belgrade; and it is said that the Austrians have made another attack at Dublin, and taken it, but not without considerable loss."

July 3. The king of Sweden has absolutely left Stockholm, in order to take the command of the army in Finland; and 9 ships of the line have sailed to join the Swedish fleet gone on the expedition to Finland. Admiral Wrangel sailed in the above fleet to take the command of the whole.

By a gentleman just returned from France, we give the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reins the 1st of June, the day on which the parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity by the military being call d to the assistance of the king's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reins were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between 10 and 11,000 men marched for Reins, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was grown near the city where they encamped. At 11 o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the south gate, and the people defended themselves till upwards of 1100 were killed. He says throughout Britany, and the provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reins and many other towns the following were posted up in different parts of the provinces: *Louis le severe, le present roi de France, qui a donnez la libertie aux Americaines, et soit esclaves de son peuple!*—— "Louis the severe, the present king of France, who has given liberty to America and made his own subjects slaves." In other places through which he passed was wrote in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

The following are the only particulars of the engagement between the emperor's troops and the forces of the republic of Venice, which have arrived.

The Imperial troops having disembarked in the district of Budon, to effect a junction with some