

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

V I E N N A, June 21.

It is impossible for the prince de Litchensia to undertake any new enterprise till the arrival of his proposed reinforcements. Two thirds of the present army are now necessarily employed in covering the frontiers; nor will it be easy for him, with all the assistance that can be sent, to dislodge the Turks from the many important situations they have obtained, particularly at Debicza, Brein, Oltrofsy, Futsa, Kiladrefon, Todoron and Novi.

L O N D O N, June 21.

The Dutch have expressed a very great desire for sepossessing their settlement of Negapatnam, on the coast of Coromandel, which was captured from them during the late war; Sir James Harris, it is reported, has returned to the Hague with full and final powers on that business now under negotiation.

June 26. We are assured that the declaration of war between Sweden and Russia has actually taken place. The king of Sweden is the offensive party. He follows this declaration by the personal command of the army in Finland.

By this declaration of war, the empress will find herself much perplexed in her quarrel with the Turks, and must withdraw a considerable body of her forces from the south. Her projects are so far thwarted in regard to offensive measures against them, that we are assured the Russian fleet destined to the Mediterranean will not sail this year.

Our late attempts in opening the fur trade from Kamtschatka, have been very unsuccessful. The Nutka, captain Mears, which left Bengal about two years ago upon that expedition, in company with the Otter, has returned to China in a very distressed state; and of the other ship no accounts have been heard. The adventurers in this new species of trade must have sustained a very considerable loss; but the unfortunate fate of those immediately employed is still more to be lamented.

A matrimonial negotiation between the courts of London and Berlin is now on the tapis. The alliance will, as report goes, be a double one: the prince royal of Prussia marries one of our princesses; the duke of York marries a princess of Prussia.

Last Sunday afternoon, several very fine ships bound to Russia, which had been stopped on account of their having British seamen on board, failed down the river, on their way to Peterburgh. They all carried small gun-boats on their booms, which are intended to act against the Turks on the frontier rivers.

An English cutter, mounting twelve six pounders, and lately purchased by the grand signior, for the sum of 68,000 piasters, failed at the same time from Deptford.

The above cutter carried out a great quantity of powder and warlike stores, which the Porte purchased of some Turkey merchants resident in England.

Letters from Constantinople say, that two Spanish men of war arrived there on the 14th of April, with the ambassador, which the Porte had sent to Spain, and conducted at the same time the ambassador of the emperor of Morocco, who carried a very valuable present in money from the Moorish monarch to the grand signior.

A vessel also arrived the 12th from Egypt, which had not only a great quantity of provisions on board, but also 350,000 piasters in ready money from the government of Grand Cairo.

June 27. After the conquest of Karolia, the king of Sweden will march to besiege Peterburgh—the empress has no force there sufficient to withstand his army, not having more than 20,000 men within 1000 miles of the capital. It is only five days march from Karolia.

How far these hostilities may affect the tranquillity of Europe, it is impossible yet to determine—the nearer war approaches this country, the more likely we are to be in the end involved in it, through our connexion with the foreign powers.

Extra of a letter from Constantinople, April 22.

Since the 20th of this month the Porte has not published any news relative to its warlike operations; the numerous and bloody encounters which have taken place, though by no means decisive, have been attended with very important consequences, in many instances. From time to time we see the heads and hands of those whom our divers commanders have killed, exposed on the gates of the Seraglio, as proofs of their success. Prisoners of war and deserters are also arriving daily.

The hospodar of Wallachia has lately sent 57 refugees from the Austrian army, who, according to their own disposition, are French, Polish, Prussians or Hollanders by birth. Twenty-seven who say they

are natives of the first of these nations, have been restored to his most christian majesty's ambassador: all others have been conducted to the bagio, as prisoners of war.

The divan are assembled daily, and sat in council the 20th of this month, from twelve at noon till twelve at midnight, in consequence of dispatches which had been received from the Mahometan powers in Barbary.

Troops are arriving in multitudes from Asia, but they are so badly equipped, and so very ill disciplined, that no great expectations can be formed of their military achievements.

A body of wild Arabs also entered this city yesterday, and were immediately formed into two legions of cavalry. They were all dressed in green, with white facings, and each of them armed with a sabre!

June 28. Letters received by the Thetis, dated in January last, speak highly of the government of earl Cornwallis, who it seems employs every moment of his time in forwarding the real interests of the company, and the happiness of the natives. Bengal has suffered much from dreadful inundations, occasioned by the most heavy rains ever experienced. His lordship's late tour up the country had chiefly for its object the relief of those manufacturers whose houses were destroyed, and whose works were consequently at a stand; to those unhappy people every encouragement was held out, and every means used that humanity could suggest, for the restoration of their drooping spirits and finances. The letters add the pleasing accounts, that thus encouraged, the manufacturers of Bengal were recovering all their wonted superiority; and that when the Thetis sailed, the several country powers continued to give the most sincere tokens of their pacific disposition to the English East-India company.

Tuesday died at his house in Hasley-street, the right hon. lord Say and Sele. The death of this nobleman was the consequence of an act over which it is impossible that the veil of secrecy can be thrown. For some days previous to his lordship's death, an uncommon degree of inquietude seemed to inumber his spirits; he frequently burst into tears, but assigned no satisfactory motive for his uneasiness. On the morning of his dissolution, he submitted to have his hair dressed; but appeared very impatient during this operation; soon after the servant quitted his presence, he seized a sword, which about four years since was given him by the Duc de Conflans, and stabbing himself violently in three different parts of the body, almost immediately expired.

July 2. Yesterday morning goods to the amount of upwards of 140,000l. were entered at the custom-house for Virginia and Maryland.

By private letters from Paris we learn, that the conduct of the French ministry is to pass the ordeal of impeachment.

We have just received certain advices from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of May, which confirm the accounts respecting the several armaments in the above sea. The Russian fleet had absolutely entered the Mediterranean. The Portuguese squadron, which had been cruising in the Straits, were anchored in Gibraltar Road; and the Spanish armament from Cadiz, consisting of seven ships of the line, two frigates and a brigantine, had been also cruising some days in sight of the garrison, and then stood up the Mediterranean.

A Danish squadron (which is the more singular) also passed the rock a few days before our advices came away; and the squadrons of the Barbary powers, instead of assisting the said fleets, conformable to their promises given lately to the court of Spain (their new ally) were uniting with a view of attacking them, and stopping their progress.

In the mean time the British squadron, under the command of commodore Cosby, were at Leghorn in a total state of inactivity, and too inconceivable to give that consequence to the flag of Great-Britain which it so justly merits.

Extra of a letter from Grenada, June 7.

The occurrences of yesterday were truly alarming. The duke de Tonnerre was in danger of losing his life; the people assaulted his hotel, and having forced their way through the guard, got into it, and fired through the windows; they then endeavoured to find the duke, saying, his skull should make a mire for the prime minister; they broke all the doors, windows and tables, of his cabinet of natural history, &c. The whole was a frightful spectacle, and many were wounded, both citizens and soldiers. The adjutant of the royal regiment of marines had the imprudence to order them to fire on the people, and the carnage would have been dreadful, but for the coolness and pressing intreaties of the first pres-

dent, and the timely and wise proceedings of the comte de la Tour du Pin Rollier, who at length got an order for the troops to retire, and tranquillity was restored; but the people continue to guard the magistrate's carriage, to hinder their departure. There is still a great fermentation; and those people who cannot forgive the soldiers for firing on them, and killing and wounding some of them, endeavour to excite a discontent amongst the mountaineers. Much depends on the answer which a courier, dispatched to Versailles by Mr. de Tonnerre, will procure.

We hope that the melancholy circumstance which happened some time ago in the neighbourhood of Jrib-town, will be a strong caution to all persons concerned in the cares and health of children, how they treat them as to diet, a part of parental duty too frequently not fully adhered to: A child about twelve years of age, was invited to a gentleman's house as above alluded to, and after dinner was permitted to eat immoderately of lobsters, gooseberry pye, &c. he went to bed at the regular hour seemingly well; but at night felt such dreadful pangs that he threw himself out of bed, and lay on a quilt which in his agonies he had dragged with him, and in the morning he was discovered in this situation working for death. Every possible assistance was immediately procured, but in vain; for in a few minutes after the arrival of his disconsolate parents, and a surgeon and apothecary, he expired.

July 4. The states of Venice are at present not a little embarrassed, in consequence of the emperor insisting on a categorical answer to the following demands—1st. That they grant leave for 25,000 Austrians to pass by way of Venetian Dalmatia; and 2dly. That they take under their protection the ships laden with provisions for his majesty's service passing the limits of the republic, either on their way to Montenegro, or elsewhere, in the mean time many thousand Austrians have already passed those territories to enter Bosnia on the side of Klum.

The principal motive which has caused the Russians to change their plan of operations, is the reason of the Tartars in the Crimea; they asked and obtained from the empress thirty-six thousand stand of arms, under pretence of defending the country, of which they gave secret advice to the divan, and had settled to fall suddenly on and massacre the Russians.

This conspiracy was discovered in time; just when they were going to incorporate the Tartars with the Russians, and the latter intended to disarm them; but the Tartars, suspecting their secret had transpired, went off with their horses and arms to the mountains, and joined their khan.

The arming of the northern states bids fair to prove an insurmountable check to the ambitious views of the aspiring Catharines, and may be the means of preserving many thousand Russians, whose lives her insatiable pride would have sacrificed in the field of blood and carnage.

LANSINGBURGH, (N. York) August 25.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. the inhabitants of Half-Moon district assembled at Waterford, to testify their approbation of the ratification of the federal constitution by eleven states. At ten o'clock the signal was given from a field piece, for forming a procession; the people then collected, to the number of 500, on the bank of the river half a mile above the town, and formed a procession in the following order:—A company of light infantry, in complete uniform, commanded by captain Ketchum; music; the constitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, borne on the end of a flag-staff, by colonel Taylor, on horseback; the United States standard, borne by Mr. Daniel Read; farmers, preceded by Morse Kent, Esq. Mechanics, with flags emblematical of their different occupations; merchants; officers of militia; strangers; a company of artillery, with a field piece. In this order they moved through the different streets until they arrived upon a plain on the west side of the town; they there halted, and, after a discharge of 13 guns, seated themselves under a beautiful bowser, erected for the purpose, and, at 3 o'clock, partook of a truly American feast; Beer, of their own brewing, was the only liquor suffered to be brought on the table; in this they drank eleven patriotic toasts, each accompanied with a discharge from a field piece, and also a discharge of musketry by a platoon of captain Ketchum's company.

The procession was then formed again, and, after moving through the town in the same manner as before, returned to the bowser, and kept their order until the field piece fired 13 times, at the fall of which every voice joined in a loud hurra. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity; and the utmost harmony, decency and decorum, prevailed throughout the day.

August 5, 1788. Negro WILLIAM, a runaway fellow, who had fled from his master, was taken up by a young fellow, who had been with him some time, in Virginia, and was taken to the sheriff, who ordered him to be whipped, or he will be sold.

RT, Sheriff of andel county.

July 21, 1788. A runaway, a negro, and says he is about 20 years of age, 5 inches high, and part of his right eye on his back; has a scar on his face, to the right of his eye, to the left of his eye.

EIN, Sheriff of ert county.

August 18, 1788. A runaway, a negro, who it may be concluded to petition the court next sitting, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in Worcester County, to the Hon. William Hopewell, de-

RT HYLAND.

ment,

regularly bred to good account, well recommended, to Messrs. Hart-Tobacco.

at private sale, on the 1st of the next fair

ally situated on the gothy river, by party five acres, more house, with a stack of other convenient hard. The soil is corn, wheat, rye, given after the 5th

N MERRIKRN.

August 13, 1788. A young man, who is on suspicion of being a runaway, is offered for sale, about 17 years of age, to be the property of Montgomery county; but six years old, to obscure that it thirteen hands and fore back. Who desired to apply,

FART, Sheriff of andel county.

RINGS,

Quality,

by

DALL.

August 20, 1788.

to inform the public in a particular, that the boarding-house, in the town of Edelen's Hoppen, her old friends for from her assiduity

NA BREWER. The late of John Brewer, deceased, are requested those who may have claims to bring them settled, by JOHN BREWER, admx.

August 20, 1788.

application will be made next Anne-Arundel to ascertain the value of a tract of land late act of assembly. JOHN CHEW.

August 18, 1788.

at application will be made to the next Prince-George's to ascertain the value of a tract of land late act of assembly. JOHN CHEW.

HENRY E. DYER, GEORGE DYER.

Francis-Street.