一类文义 HB latest letters from Semlin mention, that his imperial majesty, after a flight indisposition which had confinco ed him to his apartment for several days, had again refumed his ufual exercise on horsehack, and that his 从来从来来 health was almost entirely re-esta-

blished. There had been no alteration whatever in the position of the army; and the sickness amongst the troops was augmented to a very alarming degree. The diseases under which they labour are chiefly fevers, agues and the dysentery; but there is not the smallest symptom of any contagious or epidemical distemper in either of the armies.

Marshal Laudohn set out very early this morning for Croatia, where he will put himself at the head of the army lately under the command of prince Charles Lichtenstein. The head quarters are at Czeroylyani, on the river Unna, and marshal Lausonn is expected to arrive there in three or four days.

The grand vizier has pitched his camp near to Nifsa, and on the high road to Belgrade.

MADRID, June 15.

The name of Peter Anthony Gratarel, secretary to the Venetian senate, is too famous in the political world not to mention his death, which we learnt from the Mauritius by the way of Cadiz. This person, after betraying and quitting his country, went through mamy adventures, and took refuge in the island of Madagascar, where he joined his strange fortune to the no less remarkable one of the famous general Begnouski. They formed the project together of making conquests, and raising a sovereignty for themselves in those foreign countries. The cabinet of Verfailles being informed of it, sent a body of troops to attack the rebel general immediately, who surprifed him and surrounded his house. He defended himself a long time, selling his life dearly, but was at last shot in the breast, and died immediately. They took nine of his people, amongst whom was Gratarel, but they all died foon after of, an epidemical disorder which raged there. Gratarel died the 12th of last October.

PETERSBURGH, July 26.

The Prince Gustavus, the Swedish prize of 70 guns, is arrived at Cronstadt, with & Russian men of war to refit—they are those the most crippled in the action. Admiral Greig's squadron has been reinforced with four other new ships, while they are repairing. Sixteen new armed galleys are constructing with great expedition—they are to cruise on the coast of Swedish Finland, to oppose the small fleet of the Swedish veffels at Swaborg. These vessels are to mount guns of 18, 24, and 36 pounders; and to make the equipment as complete as possible, half the watermen on the river Nova, and in this port, have been pressed on board

It is positively asserted here, that Jassy has again yielded to the dominion of the Turks, the Austrians having found it necessary to abandon the place, in order to affift at the fiege of Choczim.

LONDON, August 2. Paragraph of a letter from prince Potemkin's bead quarters,

"The famous Paul Jones arriving at Cherson whilst the prince de Nassau was preparing to engage the Turkish sleet, under the command of the famous captain pacha, earnestly entreated that prince to admit him as a volunteer, which was done with the applause of all the

Aug. 9. A variety of presents are going out to Atrica and Guinea, to be distributed among the chiefs in amity with Great-Britain; among whom it is resolved to attempt an entire new mode in respect to the slave trade, from which every good confequence may be expected to refult.

NEGOTIATION FOR PEACE.

A correspondent, who is in a situation that enables him to learn something of the negotiations that are carrying on at the Porte, under the mediation of France, assures that the following proposals have been made by the different parties at war, as the preliminaries of peace: The emperor has demanded a cession of Belgrade, of Moldavia and Wallachia, and a free havigation upon all the rivers that communicate with the Black Sea, provided the rivers pass through any part of the dominions of Austria, or of the territories of which his majesty claims the cession.

On receiving this proposal, the divan expressed the greatest indignation, observing, that the emperor prefumed to alk for more in the midst of a war, in which the Porte had hitherto baffled the defigns of her enemies, than he could suppose the Ottomans would give, even almost in the hour of despondency, to put an end to the most ruinous and unsuccessful war.

The ear piels, more moderate, infifted not upon any tritories the possessed at the breaking

the empress, in the imprisonment of her representative W. de Bulgakow.

To this the divan replied, that while they could maintain the war, they never would conjent that the Crim Tartars, whose royal house might one day give sovereigns to the Ottoman empire, shall be the subjects of Russia.

The French ambassador has proposed, that as the Porte had once already consented that the Crimea should be added to the Kussian empire, she should now finally confirm and guarantee that province to the empress and her successors; and this point, which appeared to have been the only cause of the war, being thus settled, the two powers shall put an end to it, without making any further claim whatever upon each other.

His excellency further proposed, that as the emperor had entered into the war merely as an ally, he should also put an end to it, as soon as his principal, the empreis, should agree to terminate it; and that as he had not complained of any wrongs done to him by the Porte, so he could not call upon her to make any facrifices to him.

The empress has promised the court of France to take the proposals of the French ambassador into consi- spired the soldiery with fresh courage, and raised their deration; but the emperor, without hesitation, declared it to be inadmissible, and immediately rejected

So stood the business when a new difficulty was started by Sweden. His Swedish majesty caused it to be signified to Russia, that he expects before he disarms, that the empress shall restore to his crown the parts of Finland and Carelia, which the Russians forced the Swedes to cede to them at the conclusion of a war unjustly undertaken against Charles XH of Sweden by the Czar Peter I. The empreis rejected with indignation the idea of purchasing peace from to puny a neighbour; for ingleriously surrendering provinces which her great predecessor had so gloriously won.

This we are assured is the present state of the negotiations for peace; and our correspondent apprehends. that the interference of Sweden, instead of accelerating the conclusion of the war, as the Turks expected, will probably be the cause of extending its ravages from the north to the fouth of Europe.

Aug. 13. Letters from Algiers inform us, that the dey has put the French conful in irons, and stopped all vessels of his nation that were in that port; we are likewise informed, that all the ships that were armed at Toulon, were ordered to fail and block up the bay of Algiers.

It has been remarked of general Paoli, that regularly in the course of every month he pays a visit to the king's bench. As the general seemed to have no acquaintance there, some one was induced to ask him his motives. He replied, with that openness which distinguishes his character, that he had no other motive than one, which, though fingular, he was not ashamed to avow: it is, said the general, to contemplate the spot where the valiant Theodore, who was my predecessor in command, and who surpassed me in merit, as in misfortune, fell a victim to poverty and anguish.

The following odd circumstance occurred in the west of England a short time since: A gentleman farmer from time to time had missed a deal of poultry from his yard, &c. A fox was naturally suspected, but no fox was known to harbour in the neighbourhood: however, a continuation of the offence induced the farmer at length to borrow a pack of hounds from a neighbouring gentleman, if possible, to discover the retreat of the offender. Many covers were explored in vain, till, in a wood, all on a sudden the hounds seemed to have got a scent at the bottom of a tree, in the branches of which, when the huntsmen came up, monkey was found chattering at the dogs. It feems he had absconded from a gentleman's house a few weeks before, and for want of food had grown perfectly voracious. The difficulty in taking of him, from his leaping from tree to tree, &c. was declared by the huntimen to have yielded more sport than any foxchase they ever engaged in, and whether the farmer's suspicion of him was rightly tounded or not, his poultry was no longer annoyed by nocturnal depredati-

of the prince de Conde. The compte de Artois serves for the land and sea service, and had already sent severals ons of infantry, of 400 men and 200 bettalions of infantry, of 400 men each, 8 regiments of cavalry and dragoons, of 375, and 2 regiments of chafseurs, of 500 men each. In all 20,000 men.

The camp at Metz is to be commanded by marshal Broglio. Monfieur the kings brother is a volunteer under him, it confifts of 24 battalions of infantry, 200 artillery men, and 18 regiments of cavalry a goone, making together 57,000 men.

out of the war, but merely that the Crimes should be Very particular instructions have been sent over to inseparably annexed to her crown, and guaranteed to the honourable Hugh Elliot, Esq; his majesty's envoy it by France, Austria, Spain and Great-Britain; and extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Den. that a solemn embassy should be sent by the Porte mark, to make strict inquiries into the cause of the to Petersburgh, to apologize for the rashness of the Ot- ships, bound from Sweden to England being made toman administration in kindling the flames of war prizes of by the Rushans, and put into Elsineur, comwithout any provocation, and for the infult offered to plaints having been received that they are British property. At the same time, the ambassador is commissioned to declare, that as his Britannic majesty has explained himself unequivocally as to the perfect neutrality he intends respecting the Russians and Swedes, the same assurances will be expected from the court of Den-

> There are in Russia two very considerable trains of artillery, one of them is placed in the Ukraine, frontier to the Tartars and Turks, the other on this fide the empire, within reach of new conquests. The for. tified places are besides abundantly provided with can. non, and each battalion has two field pieces and a mortar. In 1740, they could reckon in Russia twenty thousand pieces of cannon, and that number has fince greatly increased. The matroffes are as brave a budy of men as they are fine in appearance, their uniform is red and black, with gold button holes. It is to a Scotchman named Bruce, that the empire is indebted for the good order which now reigns in the artillery and the schools of fortification.

General Laudohn has taken upon him the command of the grand army in Hungary, but upon condition of having the sole direction of it himself. This has inspirits drooping almost to despair, at seeing thousands of their comrades perish on their right and left, in a painful state of inactivity.

The profound secrecy with which the grand vizier keeps his intentions, gives great uncafinels to the emperor, who has ordered a confiderable force to the protection of the Bannat, which the Austrians apprehend to be in danger, while they are divided about giving credit to two accounts, both probable, by one of which the Turks mean to pass the Danube, and by the other to return to Constantinople, in case the Russians should attack it. The uncertainty of which is the truth of these two contradictory affertions, puzzles the emperor how to act, and in fact keeps him fixed on one spot,

without daring to move. Bread has been so scarce in Normandy and in the neighbourhood of Verfailles, that riots have commenced, which the military were called forth to disperse. Government was obliged to order the price of it to be lowered, to prevent a general infurrection.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 6. On the 2d instant, the venerable old field marshal baron de Laudohn, received an order from the empefor to go and take the command of the army in Croatia. This order, though not known till yesterday, has given universal satisfaction; for prince Lichtenstein being too ill to support the fatigues of a campaign, his majesty could not cause greater joy than by bestowing the command on that illustrious general, of whose meit Frederick the Great spoke in the highest terms. In onsequence of this order he will soon set off for Dubitza. His majesty has, moreover, ornered him to be furnished from the court with whatever he wants, fuch as carriages, hories, table utenfils, fervants, wines, &c. and has befides ordered a fum of money sufficientto defray all his expences during the campaign. The army he is to command amounts to 60,000 men; but we are ignorant of a very effential thing, and without which he can undertake nothing worthy of his abilities, that is, whether he will be permitted to draw from the line of Croatia and Esclavonia what number of forces he thinks sufficient to reinforce his army, and enable him to enter Boinia. Those who maintained the affirmative formed their opinion upon the emperor's intention, which is not only to take Dubitza, but make his troops advance into the heart of Boinia, to preserve the Croats in Dalmatia from being destroyed by the perfidy of Mahmud Pacha. They indeed still defend themselves courageously, and with success; but they must yield, either through famine or to the super riority of numbers, notwithstanding the succours they have received from the Montenegrins.

Captain Cleves arrived here yesterday, in 49 days from Gottenburgh; and brings intelligence, that the flame of war increases in the north of Europe-that Denmark had declared war against Sweden-that off the coast of Norway a pilot boat spoke with him, and

Captain Cleves further informs, that accounts had been received at Gottenburgh, of two engagemants between the Russian and Swedish fleets; in the first of which each fide lost a flip of the line; in the second, the Swedes (which is the only particulars he can give of it) lost another thip of the line.

Three Swedith ingates, cruting in the North the middle of August last fell in with two Russes

S, COWS and

J.L. y to the last will IOLAS BERRY eased, to discharge of December, if

of LAND, callg near Rock creek. les from the courta, and about the This land is equal, e fame county, for in ; there are 20 or tence, and with a e meadow of about is exceeding well any improvement bicriber, who lives

LRY, Executrix. is against the above ng them in, legally lement, as the fubble to any future. pove estate. Those ediate payment, or without respect to 1 E. B.

ember 19, 1788.

m the fubscriber, a amed GEORGE. bout fix feet high, the large and long ne of his fore teeth, arkable scars on his feverely wounded ned to murder him is below his under of his right check ross the back part of esembling those ired on and took with London brown fue linen jacket, two ing breeches, white te and brown linen s. Whoever appreto me at this place, RS REWARD, in-

J. H. STONE. August 15, 1788. at the subscribers in ral affembly, at their certain desects in the

moiety of a tract of

TRIS'S NECK. M. TENNENT, BAKER. act of land, lying on n Dorchester county, received his bond,

who fince died infollic notice, that I moly for an act to pais, et of land. ERT WILSON. eptember 5, 1788.

of All Saints parish, ral affembly, at their e pews of the church

MEAD, Register.

REEN.