

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1796.

WARSAW, March 9.

OSCIUSKO and his few friends still remain prisoners at Peterburg. Their firmness and consistency gain them the esteem even of their enemies. They are well treated; and that too by the immediate orders of the Imperial Catharine—but she will never work on the affections of Kosciusko. He lives in a palace, and has a table every day of 16 covers, and is attended by a physician of the court daily, who has orders to inquire respecting his health in the name of the empress; but he has not liberty to write. He does not read, speaks little, and will sit still for hours leaning his head on his hand. In his misfortunes one companion remains with him, and that is a negro which came with him from the United States of America, and has been his inseparable companion.

A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte grows daily more inevitable.

COLOGNE, March 22.

We are informed from Wesel, that we must not doubt any more of a Prussian army composed of 35,000 men marching towards Westphalia, under the apparent pretext, to protect against the belligerent powers, the line of neutrality, violated in the last campaign by the French in the passage of the Rhine, and afterwards by general Clairfayt. It has been remarked, that for some time past the Gazettes, which are printed with the approbation of the Prussian government, have entirely altered their language; they say, that should the directory mistake so far the interest of France, as to refuse peace as proposed by the court of Britain, the principal conditions of which is a reciprocal restitution of all conquests; then measures shall be entered into, which it is not time yet to discover; that threatening language is tolerated and even approved by the Prussian court, since ministerial papers profess it, which they would not dare to do were they not tacitly approved.

Extract from a particular letter, written from Hamburg, March 20.

"I do not know so much as your Gazettes, and I am not able to inform you of what is going on in the Imperial court, though I communicate with a person who can observe it very closely. I only can assure you that the marriage of the archduke Charles with the princess of France, is not so positively talked of now as on the arrival of the princess: I can assure you that nothing as yet indicated that the court neglected her. On the contrary, the Imperial family is very respectful and kind to her publicly.—Besides, all those who are admitted in her company think her to be very amiable and interesting, though she joins to a very affable behaviour, an air of dignity which over-awes."

"As to the marriage with the archduke, I am inclined to think that some unknown obstacle opposes it, and that obstacle might originate from a previous engagement which the unfortunate princess of the princes has prevailed upon her to accede to during their captivity; and that engagement ought of course to be sacred to her."

BERLIN, March 22.

The report that has been in circulation for some weeks that a numerous body of troops was about to be put in motion is totally without foundation. The corps under prince Hohenlohe is the only one that is to remain in position in Franconia, and none are destined for foreign service.

DUBLIN, April 21.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

Pest, March 30.

The march of the Russian troops to the Ottoman frontiers, has long announced an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte. It is expected that hostilities will soon break out. It is pretended that that which has determined the empress to hasten the opening of the campaign, is her uneasiness at the preparations of the Turks both by sea and land, and information of France, having sent officers and arms of all sorts to the Porte, in consequence she has caused to be followed by three armies of 50,000 men each, a manifesto that she has published against the divan, and she has determined to attack some parts of the Turkish empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the ensuing campaign with that of the Musselmans. Such are the motives that the Vienna Gazette assigns for the recent hostilities of which we are informed. We are assured the Russians have already taken the fortress of Choczim; and that an army, under the command of general Romanzow has already reached the borders of the Dniester.

It is thought that this sudden invasion is an event concerted in execution of the triple alliance, and that its object is to oblige the Grand Seigneur to break all connection with the French.

LONDON, April 11.

We are now enabled to state with certainty, that the reports of the Dutch fleet having gone to Bergen probably circumstantial, and well authenticated as they certainly appeared to be, were all destitute of foundation. That fleet never has been at Bergen. Its destination is not actually known; but it is highly probable that a part of it was detached to the Cape of Good Hope, and that the rest was destined to co-operate with the French in some expedition which had been previously concerted between the ministers of the two republics.—We have the satisfaction, however, of knowing, that whatever may be their destination, we are well prepared to receive them. At the Cape, their defeat, as they had no troops on board, is certain.—And the extreme vigilance of the admiralty has provided every settlement liable to be attacked by such a force, as may set at the efforts of our enemies at defiance.

April 12. The Hamburg mail that became due yesterday arrived this morning. The campaign has not yet been opened, but every thing is prepared, and it is probable that it will be opened immediately. It is expected that the first attack of the French will be on the corps of the Austrians, posted on the right side of the Rhine on the Sieg.

On the side of Italy the armies are making movements, which indicate that hostilities will commence without delay. The intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet from Toulon is incorrect.

From Madrid the accounts state, that the government have countermanded the orders for dismantling the ships of war, and that Don Juan de Langara is expected to put to sea soon with 15 sail of the line.

The news from Holland is unimportant.

A letter from Constantinople of the 28th ult. states, that preparations for war are carrying on with the greatest activity. It is said that these are occasioned by the prevalence of the French interest at the Porte, which has determined the Ottoman ministers to engage in a contest with Russia.

The Sardinian envoy, baron de la Tour, has left Vienna, after concerting with the emperor the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign in Italy, where the Austrian army is to consist of 60,000 men, and the Sardinian of 40,000.

Mr. Wickham's note to Mr. Barthelemi is conspicuous for the chilling formality of its style, and for the extreme caution with which it refrains from using any words that might afford satisfaction to the French republic. The diplomatic character of Mr. Barthelemi is no where mentioned, the form of the French constitution is no where acknowledged, and the term French republic seems to be studiously avoided. In the common transactions of life, such minutiae may be of no consequence; but they are of no slight moment in the diplomatic dealings between nations, especially between nations in a state of war. The concluding sentence of Mr. Wickham's note seems to be wholly unnecessary for any purpose of pacification. It explains none of the preceding sentences, and surely it is not calculated to afford any proof of the frankness, candour, and sincerity of the British government.

April 13. It is an important fact that the messenger which carried the dispatch to Mr. Wickham, went by the way of Vienna, it being the object of our cabinet to procure the emperor's concurrence; in which case the official note would have been in the joint name of the two sovereigns. It is obvious, from its being only in the name of his Britannic majesty, that the emperor did not give his consent; and it is not improbable that he will negotiate for himself a separate peace.

A forgery to the amount of 17,000l. on the bank, was discovered yesterday. A person of the name of Weston, having been intrusted with warrants of attorney, to receive dividends, had forged the names of the proprietors, in order to sell and transfer their stock. This he had been doing for six months, but was not discovered till yesterday, when he absconded, and in a few hours after he blew out his brains with a loaded pistol.

April 22. A letter was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday night from the first lieutenant of the Diamond frigate, off the coast of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sidney Smith.

Sir Sidney, in the night of Monday last went in his boat to cut out a French lugger in the port of Havre. This he accomplished, after some resistance, by which one Frenchman was killed; but deterred from immediately sailing by the rapidity of the current he cast anchor.—During the night, however, the ship drove from her anchor—the cable, it is said being cut by one of the prisoners—and was carried by the current above the town.

In this situation he was attacked on the morning of Tuesday, by all the gun-boats and other vessels which the enemy could muster; and after a gallant and even desperate resistance, against a force so infinitely superior to his own, he found himself at length obliged to

surrender. We are happy, however, to find, that he received no injury in the conflict.

There were five officers with him—in the number were Messrs. W. Moore, R. Kenyon, and S. Harrow.

The following particulars are extracted from a private letter received from an officer on board the Diamond frigate, which Sir S. Smith commanded, and which is arrived off Brighton.

"On the 18th inst. in the afternoon, Sir Sidney Smith ordered five boats belonging to the ships of his squadron to be manned, and he himself embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbour of Havre-de-Grace, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this service, after a strong engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir Sidney Smith went. It falling a calm soon after, and a flood tide, Sir Sidney could not get out to sea; and accordingly dropped anchor in Havre Roads. After dark one of the French prisoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which she drifted up the harbour into the mouth of the river Siene. On the morning of the 19th, the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and five gun-boats, which the governor had sent out. An engagement of 40 minutes ensued, when Sir Sidney Smith was obliged to strike to this superior force. Himself, his officers and men, to the number of 32, were sent on shore at Havre.

"The officers on board the Diamond frigate, on hearing of the capture of Sir Sidney Smith, sent a flag of truce into Havre, to inquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the governor of Havre returned, Sir Sidney was well and he would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four British seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded.

"The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir Sidney underwent a long examination before the French commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a stronger escort to Paris."

April 23. By the arrival of the Argo, of 44 guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, at Plymouth, intelligence is brought of the capture of La Unite French frigate, of 40 guns, by the Concorde, of 36 guns, captain Hunt, likewise one of Sir Edward's squadron, after a severe action, in which the enemy had 36 men killed and wounded—but happily from superior skill and management, not a single man was either killed or wounded on board the British ship.

BOSTON, May 31.

From Europe.

By captain Mirick, arrived on Sunday, in 47 days from France, our news from thence is several days later than before received. The captain's verbal information is, that a peace between the French and Germans will speedily take place; that the territorial mandates, or new paper emission, depreciates rapidly, and was at 300 for 1, notwithstanding the rigorous penalties for every act which might injure their credit; that provisions were extremely low; and that all kind of profitable business was stagnated.

From the West-Indies.

By the arrival of captain Pote, in 24 days from Port-Royal, Martinique, we learn, that the English are carrying on a very vigorous siege against St. Lucie. In the first attempt to land, it is said, they lost 500 men; and a 74 gun ship was sunk by a French battery. They at length, however, effected a landing and took some inferior forts: The French retreating to the almost impregnable fortress, Mal Fortuna, where they would probably defend themselves till the last extremity. They fought desperately in every encounter; and vessels were continually arriving at Martinique, with wounded soldiers.

We have further confirmation of the surrender of Demerara to the English, by letters received since our last. The fact appears established beyond dispute.

The English, at Jamaica, we are told by captain Clark, relax from their recent practice of condemning American vessels. An execution having been granted by the court of appeal, in London, in favour of Mr. Tisdale of this town, against the captors of a vessel belonging to that gentleman, which had been condemned and sold by a decree of the Vice-Admiralty court, the decree being reversed, they were alarmed, finding they should have to pay nearly twice the amount of the sales. These circumstances had damped the ardour for plunder; and, it was supposed, would operate to the release of the American vessels now there.

June 3. Captain Wayne, from Guadaloupe, informs, that Victor Hughes has placed that island in a fine state of defence; that he has a large number of stores filled with provisions, and military stores in abundance. French privateers have lately captured sixteen vessels loaded with necessaries for the British troops, and had carried them into St. Martin's. In one of them was