

L G N D C N, July 11.

By a letter from Semlin, dated 11th of June, we learn, that the first division of the Grand Vizier's army encamped on the 27th of May, near New-Orloff, and a second was expected there by the 4th of June; the Vizier was with the third, and to all appearance, he intended directing his march toward Crawford. It was reported at Semlin, that the Turks had advanced their point of throwing a bridge over the Danube, and passed over three bodies of 20,000 men each, near Cladova; the greatest part of which were Spahis; and that by an authentic list, the Ottoman Troops in the field against the Emperor, amounted to three hundred and fifty thousand fighting men.

The most powerful sovereigns in Europe, are those of Prussia, Denmark, and Russia. The different provinces and states in France, have their laws, usages, and assemblies, which nothing but absolute and unopposed force can possibly deprive them of. Spain has her laws and customs, established hitherto by her courts or assemblies, which king of the realm durst annihilate, or even alter or amend, and upon the request of the grandees and nobility, a general council must be called, though no instance has occurred of the like, for above two centuries, no more than in France. The Emperor of Germany is not absolute. Austria, Netherlands, Hungary, or Bohemia; and his Duchy of Tuscany enjoy the rights of the other Italian republics; but in the sovereignties first mentioned, there are no laws or ancient usages for assemblies or general states, to any right handed down, except in Denmark, which, however, were entirely relinquished by the Burghers and representatives of the people, and the nobility compelled to comply with the same; which revolution had been concerted and carried into effect, on account of the tyranny and oppression of the aristocratic power, by which the King was reduced to a mere cipher, and the popular assembly but to some empty pageant.

July 16.

Monday at one o'clock, a messenger arrived from France at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, on which a council was immediately summoned, and met at quarter before 2 o'clock, the following were the Ministers who formed it: Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. W. Pitt. Neither the Marquis of Stafford nor Lord Chamberlain were in town. At half past five o'clock the council was over, when a messenger was despatched with the result to the King at Cheltenham.

The cause of this extraordinary meeting was the discovery of an intrigue of a nature fully as unexpected as alarming, which has been carrying on at the court of Berlin, by which his Royal Majesty, it is asserted, has been almost persuaded to renounce his recently entered into connections with this country. The French, as usual, sit at the bottom of this plot, and the principal instrument, a woman. This female is no less a personage than the Countess — who, thru' the insinuating address of a Frenchman of distinction, resident at Berlin, has disposed the Duke of Brunswick and Britain have acceded.

To pacify, as much as possible—his Majesty has promised to convene the States General of the kingdom in the month of May next, but it is not thought that this proposal alone will satisfy the Parliament.

The best informed people are of opinion that the King finding the unanimity and firmness of the people at large, will not dare to enforce his new laws by military violence, and that he will at last give way to the wishes of his people.

Two Russian frigates, the Jaroflaw, of 32 guns, and the Hector of 26 1/2 pounds, with 240 men each, are both taken by the Swedish fleet and brought into Ribe, near Swaberg; the crews are put into the prison of the castle, and orders have been given to set them well.

Augt 2-3. The Hamburg Gazette received

August 2, contains the following relation of an engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets, which happened on the 1st ult.

The Swedish fleet consisted of fifteen ships of the line—the Russian fleet of seventeen. They came in fight near the island of Hognland, and an engagement took place. The action commenced about five P.M. and continued till midnight, when the Russian fleet was dispersed. The issue of the engagement proved to be, that the Swedes had sunk one Russian man of war, and taken another of 74 guns and 780 men.

The Duke of Sudermania went the next day into Swaberg, with a ship of his fleet missing. It is thought the victory would have been more complete on the part of the Swedish Admiral, had not the disproportion of force in respect to the size and number of ships, been so great between the two fleets.

The account adds, that the Russian fleet is much shattered, while that of the Swedes has been very little damaged. The action took place about four sea miles off Revel in Livonia.

The foregoing we are assured may be depended upon as authentic, and we are now able to add from undoubted authority.—That the Swedish fleet were much smaller than the Russians, having only three ships of 70 guns each, the other only 60 guns, whereas the Russians had one of 82 guns, two of 80 guns, and several of 74 guns, besides which the Russians had the wind in their favour during the whole engagement. The Russian ship taken is the vice admiral. The number of killed and wounded on board the Swedish fleet is not known yet—but they write in general terms, that the engagement was very severe and bloody, it began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 17th of July, and lasted for upwards of seven hours.

Another account says, the Russians lost four frigates, and several transports; and that as soon as the Swedish fleet was repulsed, which they expected would be completed in less than a week, the Duke of Sudermania meant to pursue his advantages, and seek for the Russian fleet.

A letter from the Hague, dated August 5, gives the following account of the above engagement.

On the 17th ult. the two fleets met, the Russian confided of 15 sail of the line; that the engagement lasted nine hours, from two o'clock P.M. till eleven, and was obstinately contested, but ended in favour of the Swedes, who have taken one ship of the line, (the

second in command, count Wascham Rær-Admiral) and four frigates; both fleets, however, were so much damaged, that they were obliged to put back to their respective ports to refit.

It is further reported, that the Swedes had one ship of the line sunk in the action, as she was not arrived, nor from probability could she be otherwise missing; and that the Danes contrary to expectation, intend to join the Russians with ten sail of the line, which are now ready for sea.

Letters from Amsterdam of the 14th inst. bring accounts that the Russian fleet on the 13th at 3 o'clock in the morning, attacked again, and completely beat that of the Turks, and burnt four of their largest ships and ten frigates; the rest escaped into the open sea; the action lasted noon. Oczakow is now attacked by sea, and the Russian camp is but seven weeks from the place. Prince Potemkin has reconnoitered Oczakow in person, and the Turks made a brisk rally, but were repulsed. The Turks were driven out of the outworks, the suburbs are burnt, and the Russian Chasseurs on foot encamp on the fort. The garrison is deprived of fresh water, as the Russians are in possession of all the sources from whence they obtained it.

L O N D O N, August 6.

An Affembly, held at Vizille, a town about 12 miles from Grenoble, on the 21st of July, present from 5 to 600 of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the provinces of Dauphiny.

Resolved.—That we still continue to offer new resistance to the King, to withdraw his new edicts to recall his Parliament, and to convene a meeting of the States-General.

Resolved.—That whosoever shall accept a place in any of the new tribunals, whether by election or otherwise, shall be declared infamous, and a traitor to his country.

Resolved.—That this province, in order to fix its nation with the rest, will not in future grant any impost, either by free gift or otherwise, till such time as it shall have been deliberated by the States-General.

Resolved.—This it will continue to demand the establishment of its ancient rights; that as taxation is the price of public security, so this Province will cease to pay any, if his Majesty does not speedily re-establish the Courts of Justice.

Resolved.—That the members of this Province will continue to demand the liberty of all its members, who have been taken away by order of government.

Resolved.—That as the Prime Minister has thought fit to return the address presented to him for the King's perusal, without opening it, a copy of the resolutions of this Assembly, shall be sent to the King's brother, and every Prince of the blood, in order that his Majesty may be acquainted with them.

Resolved.—That this Assembly do at different intervals form itself into committees, till such times as the new edicts be withdrawn. That the next meeting be on the 1st of September next, when all the members promised to attend.

To these resolutions the provinces of Beau and Brabant have acceded.

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Letters from Amsterdam of the same date, confirm the above, and assert, that the Swedish fleet were returned to the coast of Finland, not much damaged, and would be ready for sea in two or three days, when their intention was to pursue the victory, by seeking the Russian fleet on the coast of Laponia. These letters further add, that besides one ship of the line being taken, there was another sunk.

Dispatches received yesterday from M. Fenwick, his Majesty's consul at Elsinore, confirm the above account in more general terms, and corroborate the engagement to have terminated in favor of the Swedes.

A letter from Petersburg, dated July 23, says, "The situation of this capital at this time is very singular.—Should an open rupture happen with Sweden, which is but much feared, nothing short of a miracle can save it from famine. The provisions which were hitherto drawn from Moscow, have been sent from thence, to another quarter, where the armies wait support. Corn is buying up in Prussia, Poland, &c. but how is it to reach us as yet difficult to say; the over land carriage is next to impossible."

It is said to be just discovered, that through the intrigues of France a very formidable alliance is now on the point of being concluded between France, Russia, Germany and Denmark, in consequence of our recent treaties with Holland and Prussia.

Our political situation at present inclines more to a general war, than at any one period which has founded the alarm for the last 18 months past.

Orders have actually been given by the Danish Government for supplying them all, the Empress of Russia, with the naval and military forces stipulated by the sub-siding treaty between Denmark and the court of Peterburgh, which has been formally announced to the Swedish Minister at Copenhagen, by order of the Prince Royal.

Upon receiving this very unwelcome news, the Swedish Ambassador at the court of Denmark, despatched the same evening two couriers—one to the King his master, in Finland; and another to Berlin.

The Prince Royal is said to have expressed himself in very strong terms of indignation at the very unparable conduct of Sweden towards Russia; and says, that the whole force of the Danish empire shall be exerted in the cause of Russia, and her allies, if necessary.

We are also assured, that various private conferences have been held with the Prince of Orange, Sir James Harris, and the Swedish and Prussian Ministers at the Hague; in consequence of which, couriers were immediately despatched to Stockholm, and Berlin; and Sir James Harris was to leave the Hague this day, so that his arrival may be daily expected in London, for the purpose of consulting the British Court on the present situation of affairs in the north.

It is said to be the opinion of men of the soundest sense and deepest penetration in Holland, that his Prussian Majesty considers the present moment as a favourable one to establish his own character and consequence, by humbling his haughty rival, the Emperor, for many years to come.

This idea is strengthened by a knowledge of his having furnished the Court of Sweden with large supplies of money, as well as having been principally instrumental in kindling this new flame, which has broken out with such violence in the North.

A private letter from France mentions, that the famous Baillie de Suffren is exiled, on account of highly approving the conduct of one of his nephews, who is a Lieutenant Colonel, and who refused to carry into execution the new laws by force of arms.

The celebrated piratical Admiral Paul Jones, now in such estimation with the Empress of Russia for his talents, was called out at l'Orient by a Cadet of the Brigade, who served on board the Bonne Homme Richard, soon after the action of Scarsborough—and on

the gallant Paul not choosing to risk an action with him, this same Cadet kicked him publicly on the Quay that port.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, July 27.

"Orders are received here to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 1st inst, with intelligence, that the Swedish fleet were much smaller than the Russians, having only three ships of 70 guns each, the other only 60 guns, whereas the Russians had one of 82 guns, two of 80 guns, and several of 74 guns,

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On Thursday last, early in the day, the weather became very threatening.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

On Wednesday last the atmosphere over our city was

as bright as the sun, and the stars visible to the naked eye, even at noonday. The ship Jenny, commanded by Mr. Brades and Co., fortunately got under way before the sun, and was able to get into port in safety.

The blasting of Rockwood supposed to be occasioned by a fire which is said to be in the hills, has injured the property, and caused a loss of about \$10,000.

We have already received some melancholy accounts from the country: As the provisions destroyed, the cattle, coffee, &c. much injured. We are informed that the dwelling house of Thomas Astor, Esq. on his estate in the Heights of Manhattan has been entirely blown away, and a village to be seen at Cachetown, we are informed are also destroyed, — that the fortifications of the colony, a town upon its citizens and planters which the beams of hope would vainly dilate, and adds a new claim to the fostering attention of the parent state.

Sept. 23.—Since our last we find our apprehensions are fully verified. The populous of our plantations in most parts of the islands unhappy exhibit a melancholy picture of desolation, particularly in the provisions. We have, however, perhaps the less cause to rejoice when we consider the losses of our neighbours at Martinique.—There is a scene of horror presents itself which was never before experienced. The storm far exceeds the greatest one of 1766. Whole plantations are laid waste, and lives lost to an amount which we are anxious of mentioning, in hopes that from a more accurate recital, they may prove to have been exaggerated. From (le Procheur à Carthagé au Trinité), our readers must excuse our imperfect acquaintance with the geography of the island, and we write with out a map before us, an extent of coast as we understand pretty considerable, but a building is to be seen. At Carthagé the sea raged and destroyed all the buildings, carrying out with it, and crushing with the fall of the houses, boats, upwards of fifty negroes. Most of the plantations lost many slaves.

The gale seems to have taken a northerly direction, and to have been but of a small extent, (perhaps not above ten or twelve leagues) as Saint Lucia did not, as we understand suffer it. We understand from its direction, the S. W. end of Saint Christopher felt it, and are under some apprehension for Barbadoes.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] Sept. 1.

Capt. Cole, in 58 days from Cadiz, informs, sharp previous to his departure, a Spanish fleet of six sail of the line, three frigates, three brigs and a cutter, all copper-bottomed, sailed up the Straits—that a French squadron had blocked up the port of Algiers—and that a fleet of ten Portuguese men of war were stationed off the mouth of the Straits.

The gale seems to have taken a northerly direction, and to have been but of a small extent, (perhaps not above ten or twelve leagues) as Saint Lucia did not, as we understand suffer it. The Doctor hopes it may not be seen by some astronomer, in January, it will be visible with a good astronomical telescope, in its descent towards the sun, the 16th or 17th of September, or October, or November, according as in perihelion should be sooner or later. It will approach us from the southern part of its orbit, and therefore will appear with considerable south latitude, and south declination; so that persons residing near the equator as we do, or in South latitude, will have an opportunity of observing it before us. The Doctor hopes it may not be seen by some astronomer, in such a situation, and furnished with proper instruments for securing its place in the heavens—the earliest good observations being most valuable for determining its elliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the comets of 1532 and 1661. He recommends the Cape of Good Hope, as an excellent situation to make the proper observations. His paper, with respect to the planet Mercury, for the next year, I shall send by the next packet.

Accounts from the city of Martius say, that within twelve months past, more than 10,000 emigrants have fled that place to Kentucky and other parts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The greater part of these were not owners of any lands in the countries to which they have migrated, but expected to become purchasers; and many of them would have become settlers on the Ohio Company's tract, had the arrangements of the Company been so far completed as to hold out the necessary encouragement to them.

Congress has passed a Proclamation, forbidding all unwarrentable and hostile proceedings against the Cherokee Indians—and enjoining all those who have settled upon their hunting grounds, to depart with their effects and families without loss of time.

THERE has been many observation made by divers persons lately, respecting the advantage that might arise to this part of the country, should the inhabitants generally give encouragement to the manufacture of DUCK; which is thought to be a master of much consequence, that every considerable person will give aid to such an undertaking. The subscriber therefore, from a consideration of the defects of a number of persons in the country to begin the business, has procured samples of various qualities of Duck, particularly that kind that is most in use, and which is supposed will be the sort that can be made to the greatest advantage, which is 12 inches wide, and 4 yards in length.

The adoption of the new Constitution by our Convention has given universal satisfaction to the Anties—all parties seem to unite as one, and agree to put the government in motion. Judge Yates, one of the Supreme Court, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury at Albany, a few days since, recommended the support of the Constitution to them in a very pretty manner, and acknowledged he was before its adoption, opposed to it, but now it was his and every other man's duty to support it.—Both parties, it is said, are this day to join in Federal Procession at Albany. I mention this to shew you the union that is likely to take place in Albany, where there was the most dissension.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Island, Augt 7.

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WORCESTER, October 2.

On Friday last a Capt. John Tyler, of Mendon, in company with another person, was falling a tree, a large limb, which before was almost broke off, being jarred by the strokes aimed at the root, fell, and striking him upon the head, inflicting a mortal wound.

By the sudden death of Capt. Tyler, the town of Mendon, is deprived of a very useful and valuable inhabitant—his family of a tender husband and a kind parent—and the world, of one of the noblest works of God, an honest man.

LEV SHEPARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

CHEESE.

WANTED, a quantity of early made CHEESE, by the 1st of October inst.—for which any kind of Dry or Wet-India GOODS will be given.

LEV SHEPARD.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscribers in the month of June last, a redish brown wearing star, an artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 6th, 1788.