MARYIAMD (TAFELLE

DECEMBER 4,

From the INDIA GAZETTE of the 25th of February

XXXXX WY advices just received from Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib, who has never even in idea had thought of hoftilities fince the late treaty, is now at Bangalore, and gives up his whole I time to amusements. He sees the abfurdity of endeavouring to push his

conquests beyond their present limits, and is determined to enjoy the pleasures to be derived from a life of ease and retirement. He has made the best terms he could with the Mahrattas in the final adjustment of their claims, and those troublesome and unsettled neighbours have left the frontiers of his dominions.

An epidemical disorder has raged for some time in the southern parts of the Mossore country, not unlike in appearance, but very different in its symptoms, to the small-pox; it has committed great ravages, and it is said that upwards of 30,000 inhabitants have been Iwept away by it.

STOCKHOLM, August 1. We are still in a state of suspence respecting the fate of Nystot. This castle is admirably situated to resist a fiege, being built upon a stupendous rock.—We are certain, however, that it is on all fides completely blockaded, and that in all probability it must surrender foon.

MALTA, July 11. A considerable time is elapsed since we have received any intelligence of importance from Constantinople; but this we know, in the mean time, that the whole of the Levant is covered, as it were, with corfairs under black flags. Within these few days, ten frigates have sailed from hence, seven belonging to Brance, two to Spain, and one to Holland.

PETERSBURGH, July 27. We learn from Nyslot, that the Swedes, to the num-Ber of 5000 men, have made two fruitless attempts upon the castle, the garrison of which consists only of 200 chasseurs. In consequence of these two repulses the enemy have found it expedient to retire to a confiderable distance from the fortress.

ST. OMERS, September 4. A grand encampment is forming here, under the command of the prince of Condé. A general review is to take place on the 12th. Another encampment was to have been formed near Arras, and another on the coast of Normandy; but the change in the ministry has given a very different turn in the affairs. Moni, Neckar has more beneficial plans in view. He is bent on applying the revenues to other objects than warlike preparations. He knows that peace alone can give

prosperity to nations. At Toulon they have lately launched the largest ship that has yet been constructed for the French navy. It is called Le Commerce de Marseilles, and carries 118 guns.

Sept. 22. The imperial towns in Flanders are to be garrisoned by French troops. Thirteen regiments, (13,000 men) of the troops encamped near St. Omers have received their final orders, and their respective routes are given them; and it is affured, that nine regiments, (9000 men) are now upon their march from the encampment in Alface under the same orders. It is likewise added, upon the best authority, that these troops are ordered to reach the places of their respective destinations by the 12th of October.

Dillon's regiment of Irish brigade is to garrison

The camp here is breaking up, and some of the regiments began their march on Thursday.

The march of these forces into the Austrian Netherlands to garrison the towns on the departure of the imperial troops, must convince every man of discernment, that though the emperor's late losses have furnished plausible and seasonable reasons for the measure, yet the whole was certainly a preconcerted plan. The situation chosen for the encampment in Artois was of all others the most favourable to such a design; its proximity to the Netherlands could not but recommend it to the French ministry; and though it was artfully given out that the fite of the encampment was left wholly to the prince of Condé, yet I could produce some irrefragable proofs that the Height of St. Omers were fixed upon for the camp previous to the council held by the prince of the abby of St. Bertin, when it was formally announced to the commissaries

and officers in the several departments. Extract of a letter from Messrs. Sbuttleworth and Belfour,

"On the 13th instant (August) 21 ships of thelline ber. and 7 frigates, Russians, were at anchor off Helling-

Swedish 64 gun ship, that had been out on observation. We are making great preparations in Copenhagen, but to what intention we do not know, further than they mean to supply the Russians with the stipulated quantity of ships and men, as per treaty."

Another letter from Elfineur, dated August 26, Tays-" The Russian squadron that have lately blockaded the Swedish fleet in Helsingfors, have sailed from thence, and nine of them are in Revel Bay; the rest, with some frigates, are cruising off Atkinsholm."

-LONDON, September 2.

On Sunday died, at the Bald Buck, in Litchfield, Andrew Shufflebottom, chaise-driver, he was buried on Wednesday, and (by his own request) as near to the turn-pike road leading to Burton as possible, that he might (as he expressed himself) enjoy the satisfaction of hearing his brother whips pais and repais. He particularly defired to have his corpse carried to the grave by fix chaise-drivers (his late companions) in their scarlet jackets, the pall to be supported by the like number of hostlers from different inns, and the mourners to confist of fix publicans with their wives. The procession, in their way to the grave, were defired to stop at the Old Crown inn, and to refresh themselves with each a glass of right Holland's gin, his favourite liquor.

Extract of a letter from Elfineur, August 5. This morning a Russian brig cutter returned here from a cruise, and brought in two Swedish vessels loaded with tar and herrings."

The Porte has long been negotiating with the republic of Venice, through the medium of the Venetian minister at Constantinople: the object of the negotiations was, that Venice should take an active part against Austria and Russia. It now seems as if the senate did not shew itself inflexibly opposed to such a measure; the Austrian and Russian ministers at Venice having in two very spirited remonstrances charged the senate with having entertained a proposition for an offensive alliance with the enemies of the Christian faith; nay, they have gone so far as to affert that the Venetian minister at Constantinople actually promised that the republic should immediately join its naval forces to those of the Turks, and also invade the emperor's dominions in Italy, on condition that the Porte should pay the republic an annual subsidy during the war, and cede to it for ever the island of Candia. The answers to these two memorials have not been satisfactory, as they did not disavow the negotiations, but barely stated that the two imperial ministers could not have any good grounds for their surmises. Possibly it may be the prospect of this alliance between the Venetians and the Turks, and the apprehensions of a war in Italy as the consequence of it, that has occasioned the warlike preparations now carrying on in the dominions of his Sicilian majesty.

Oa. 1. The senate of Venice has made the emperor's mind easy with respect to his two sea ports on the Adriatic, Trieste and Fiumo; two senators, deputed for that purpose, having waited upon his majesty with assurances from the senate, that every precaution should be taken to prevent the Turkish squadron now in the Gulph, from approaching too near the Austrian coast, or throwing any obstacle in the way of the trade of those two ports. These assurances, so pleasing to the emperor, have given great offence to the divan, who have fignified to the Venetian resident at the Porte, that they considered such a line of conduct, on the part of the senate, as destructive of that neutrality which they had professed to have adopted. This circumstance might possibly kindle a war between Venice and the Porte, if the latter was not persuaded that the Venetian and Russian squadron's united would not fuffer an Ottoman ship to appear at sea.

The conditions on which M. Neckar offered to join the French administration were four in number.

I. That the states general should meet in Novem-II. That the different provincial parliaments should

be recalled from banishment, and reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

III. That the practice of issuing lettres de cachet should be declared to be illegal, and be for ever abo-

IV. That he should transact all the business of his department with his majesty only, and not with any of his ministers.

To the second and fourth the king acceded with. out the least hesitation; with respect to the first, he faid he was certainly determined to assemble the states general, but he would leave the time of their meeting to be determined by his council, in which M. Neckar would have an opportunity of urging his reasons for calling them together so early as Novem-

As to the third, his majesty said, he wished not fors, where the Swedish sleet were entirely blockaded, to retain the power of issuing lettres de cachet for being too weak to come out, and prevented from join- arbitrary or oppressive purposes, but he was convinced ing with the ten fail of the line now in Carlscroon; that it might be retained and exercised so as to be a about the same time they chased on shore and burnt a benefit to samilies without endangoring their liberty.

At the same time he said he would readily concur in any regulation of the practice which might be thought necessary for making it a benefit, and benefit only, to

Respecting the fourth, his majesty made use of the following expression to M. Neckar: Nous awons lon tem travaille ensemble, ainsi je recommencerai aver plaisir. To the qualifications of his conditions M. Neckar consented, and immediately took possession of his of-

The settling of the civil list of France to a particular sum is a great object of M. Neckar's. Hitherto it has been indefinite, and the fums of money which have been classed under this arrangement, have considerably added to the national debt. The article of expence in the queen's wardrobe is immense, it being her majesty's custom, however valuable her cloaths, never to wear a fuit a second time.

Tippoo Saib's ambassadors depart in the course of next month. The number of men going out at the same time is augmenting in all the modes that are deviseable, a large detachment oftensibly to complete the regiments 400 artifans, as they are called, a compliment to Tippoo Saib, and 400 from the Enfants

The declaration of war by the emperor of Morocco has, we are well advised, originated in French politics. The temptation held out to him was the homeward bound China thips, which pais by his very doors, and may be estimated on an average, from 80 to 100,000 l. sterling each.

Averse as our ministry have shewn themselves to embroil this country in the continental disputes, they will deserve a just blame, if they do not embrace the present opportunity to chastite the intolence of that piratical wretch the emperor of Morocco. This can be done at a very trifling expence, and with no rifk whatever. Continually to crouch to fuch reptiles, is disgraceful to any European nation.

At the furrender of Dubitza, major Lotterman, killed two Turks with his own sword, but a few ininutes after, he was shot dead by one of the other Turks with a pistol.

The Turks, in their late engagement in the Bannat, rushed on the enemy with an ardor and regularity unexampled in their former wars, and cut an entire division of the Austrian army into pieces. Not a man furvived the carnage. This dreadful conflict happened on the 10th of last month, and spread a general alarm, which extended itself to Vienna.

The behaviour of the Turks at Choczim may be rated as a prodigy in military history. The garrilon thereof, being only 6000 men, have baffled all the efforts of the Russians ever since the first beginning of the war, and we are informed by good authority, that when the last letters came out of the place, which was on the first instant, the Turkish commandant declared. "That bad as their provisions were, they had enough for forty-five days longer, and would then, it not relieved by their countrymen, measure swords once

more with the joint army of their affailants." O&. 3. The following intelligence lately arrived from Oftend, and communicated to government, is well worthy the public attention. The Flemings are now fitting out at Oftend, in the most warlike manner, three very large vellels, one of which is of no less burthen than 940 tons, a new ship, and every way calculated for offensive and defensive operations; nominally only 22 guns, but there are ports at prefent blucked up, which can be easily beat out, and make a double battery of 48 guns: the other two ships are of 320 tons, and nearly equal to the first in respect of goodness, strength, &c. These ships are all professedly intended for the East-Indies, and it is the public talk in Flanders that they will convey troops to some of the Oriental settlements, under the Austrian flag. A moment's inquiry is sufficient to see through the speciousness of this pretext, considering how closely allied, and on what terms the emperor and the court of France are together. It is well known the emperor has no fettlement whatever in India, and therefore troops are absolutely unnecessary for him to send abroad. By the above ships, the French would have at their command three men of war, but little inferior to line of battle ships, without infringing on the articles of the convention in November last; while England has in India one frigate of 28 guns only, the Vestal, commanded by Sir R. Strachan, which went out last year, and is the only English ship of war on the Oriental coast.

General field marshal Laudohn has represented the cruelties exercised by the Turks on the Austrians who have fallen into their hands, in such strong and true colours to the emperor, that orders have been issued to give no quarter to fuch of the grand feignior's troops as may be taken in the Bannat.

The Turks lately evinced a wonderful spirit of cruel vengeance. They shut up a number of Austrian prisoners in a house which was kept as a quaran ine residence for passengers between Turky and Austria; and pretending that those unfortunate people were infected with the plague, the Turkish officers gave or

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