

LONDON, August 11.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 27.

"A Deputation of the States of Bohemia, headed by Count Rutenham, is just arrived here; their business is to invite the Emperor to his coronation at Prague.

"M. Noailles did not appear in the circle on Sunday the 24th. He had been invited for that day to an entertainment at Count Hatzfeld's, the Minister of State, with some other persons of the Corps Diplomatique. Count Hatzfeld hearing of what had passed between Prince Kaunitz and the Marquis de Noailles, that the latter could not be acknowledged as ambassador of the King of France till his Most Christian Majesty was re-established in the full exercise of all his privileges, the Count wrote him a note, excusing himself from the pleasure of receiving him. But this regarded only his character of Ambassador, as he is personally much esteemed among the Nobility.

"The Chancellor of war has entered into contracts with a number of bakers, which proves that there is some other military enterprize in agitation; and it is openly said, that within a short time 12 battalions will receive orders to march into the Netherlands.

"The Emperor is very seriously displeased with the new Constitution of France.

"A meeting which called itself a Club of Liberty, and was held here *a la Françoise*, has been broken up, and its members imprisoned. Among them is a certain Abbe, who had before received an intimation to quit Vienna."

It is not Oczakow, but the chain of mountains called Barkan, which forms the defence of Constantinople. Oczakow is but a solitary fortress, situated in the midst of an uncultivated country, on the borders of the Black Sea.

Died, at Edinburgh, after a short illness, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Blacklock, a name well known in the learned world, and which will long survive him. He was an extraordinary person. Tho' totally deprived of sight from his early infancy, and unassisted by the advantages of fortune, his genius, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, shone out in various productions both in verse and prose. He was an excellent classical scholar, and well versed in most of the other branches of literature. As a poet, a philosopher, and a divine, a great share of merit will not be denied him by those who are acquainted with his writings. His poetical works are marked with such an elegance and force of diction, such a glow and propriety of description, and such an ardour of sentiment, as affect the feelings of every reader of taste, and have accordingly been admired by the best judges in Great-Britain. His muse was ever the friend of virtue, for he himself was the friend of human kind. The whole of his private life was an amiable example of unaffected piety towards God, and undiminished good will to men. His conversation was animated, entertaining, and instructive. His wit, of which he possessed no small share, often gave pleasure, but never pain. "*Multis ille flebilis occidit!*" Such was the mildness of his temper, the benevolence of his heart, and the elegance of his mind, that it was impossible to know him and not to love him; and it may truly be said, that he never lost a friend, nor made a foe.

"Him Nature with no common care design'd:—

"O! with what ardour did his piercing view,

"Through every maze of Nature Truth pursue;

"Sacred to Virtue and the Muse, his breast,

"With Heaven's own loveliest image was impress'd:

"Like Heaven's eternal goodness, unconfin'd,

"His soul with one fond wish, embrac'd mankind."

AUGUST 24.

At the York Assizes, John Bennett, a Sheffield rioter, having been proved upon the clearest evidence, to have set fire to the house of Mr. Wilkinson, the Magistrate, was capitally convicted.

A warrant has just been signed by his Majesty for 1,250l. to Messrs. Duval and Co. for a picture, as a present to the Spanish Plenipotentiary who signed the late Convention.

Mr. Trotter, Secretary to the Treasurer of the Navy, proceeds this day to Portsmouth with 100,000l. under a strong guard, to assist in the discharge of the seamen belonging to those ships that are ordered to be paid off.—Adequate sums have also been ordered for Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, &c. for the same purpose.

We believe we may safely announce to the public, that the Courts of Spain, Austria, and Prussia, do not mean to take immediate hostile measures against the French.

On the 25th of this month is the feast of St. Louis, when it is usual to present a bouquet to the king. It is thought, however, that this custom will be dispensed with, and that in place of the bouquet, he will be presented with the constitutional act for his approval.

The Turkish army is entirely dispersed, and in the utmost confusion. Immediately after the battle of Maczin, the Arnauts fell upon the Janissaries, and, from the intelligence we have received, the latter have suffered a greater loss in this attack than in the battle.

The whole kingdom of Spain resembles one entire Inquisition. The natives are not suffered to leave their country, or mention one syllable relating to politics. We still hope that all think alike, and that their patriotism will suddenly burst forth, to the destruction of despotism, and the ruin of superstition.

Mr. Wilberforce is furnishing himself with additional evidence in favor of his slave abolition bill, which he means to bring forward a second time early next session of Parliament.

A court of directors of the East-India Company was held on Wednesday in Leadenhall-street, when it was resolved, that from the 1st of September next, SALT-PETRE should be issued to the purchasers at thirty-one shillings per hundred weight.

Since the King of France has been suspended from his royal functions, the Spanish, Swedish, Imperial and Sardinian Ministers at Paris, have refused to hold any sort of correspondence with the present Ministry of France. They very properly say, that they were deputed from their Sovereigns to confer with the Ministers of the King, and not with those appointed by a national convention.

The Governors General of the Low Countries have just published a proclamation from the Emperor, granting an indemnity and free pardon to all those engaged in the Belgic insurrection.

The Countess de la Motte, who lately jumped out of a two pair of stairs window to avoid the bailiffs, died on Tuesday night at her lodgings near Astley's riding school.

By the accounts of some prints, we might believe that the intended duchess of York was to be sent out of her own country in a state of nature.—One has made the Queen present her with jewels, and the other has kindly given her a pair of shoes, and a third has made the Prince of Wales see that cloaths are provided for her!—These good gentlemen probably will not stop in their charitable donations to her royal highness, until the last shift is made for her.

The National Assembly has established, in every maritime town in France, professors for teaching navigation, and the working of ships, in order to make their common sailors the most expert in the world.

At eleven o'clock last night Mr. Lindsay, Minister of Legation, arrived from Petersburg with the treaty of peace between this Court and the Imperial Catharine.

The following letter was received this morning by Mr. Taylor, master of Lloyd's Coffee-House.

WHITEHALL, 14th AUGUST, 1791.

SIR,

A letter has this day been written by Lord Grenville, to the Governor of the Russia company to inform him, that from the accounts brought by Mr. Lindsay, who arrived this morning, of the result of the negotiations at Petersburg—His Majesty's servants are of opinion, that there no longer exists any reason, why the Russian merchants should not proceed in the usual course of their commerce, without any apprehension of interruption.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,  
(Signed) J. B. BURGES.

The Parliament which was prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th day of this inst. (August) is further prorogued to Thursday the 3d day of November next.

The following quota of men, to be furnished by the Confederated Princes to the French Aristocrats, was lately published in a paper at Vienna.

The Emperor	160,000
The King of Prussia	80,000
The King of Sweden	30,000
The King of Sardinia	40,000
The King of Spain	60,000
The Stadtholder	12,000
In all	380,000

Among the new General Officers appointed in consequence of a decree of the National Assembly, are to be found the names of d'Orleans, de la Fayette, and du Portail, as Lieutenant Generals.

France appears to be galloping as fast back to monarchy, as she trotted from it for these two years past. There seems now to be very little doubt but the King will be re-seated on his throne.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 23.

On Saturday last one of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the office of the right honorable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, with dispatches from the right honorable Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and plenipotentiary at the Congress of Sistovia, containing an account that a definitive treaty of peace was signed on the fourth instant, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte, under the joint mediation of his Majesty, the King of Prus-

sia, and the States General of the United Provinces; and that a separate convention between her Imperial Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, for settling the limits between the two Empires, was afterwards signed on the same day.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Agreed upon between the Allied Courts and Russia, as the basis for negotiating the peace between the Turks and Russians.

On the 22d of July, the ministers of the allied powers delivered a third memorial, which was followed by an answer of the Russian Court, dated the 27th of July, in which the Empress agreed with the ministers of the said courts, respecting the conditions which are to serve for the basis of the pacification between Russia and the Porte. These conditions consist in the following points:

I. That the city of Oczakow, all its fortifications, and its whole district, shall remain in the possession of her Russian Majesty.

II. That all the country situated between the rivers Bog and Dneister, shall for the future belong to Russia, in a full sovereignty.

III. That the river Dniester shall for the future determine the frontiers of both kingdoms.

IV. That the two powers shall have a perfect and equal liberty to erect on the shores of the said river, which shores shall serve for frontiers of the respective empires, as many fortresses as they shall think proper.

V. That her Russian Majesty grants a free navigation on the river Dniester; and,

VI. That the Courts of London and Berlin will engage to propose the said conditions to the Porte, and agree to declare to the Divan, that they could obtain no other conditions, from her Imperial Majesty; and that the allied courts expect the Porte will make no difficulty in accepting them; as, should the terms be rejected, they (the allied courts) will much regret being under the necessity to abandon the Turks to the fate of war.

These preliminaries having been signed by the English and Prussian Ministers, were immediately sent by couriers to the respective Courts to be ratified.

Her Majesty the Empress has also sent couriers to the principal European Courts, in order to make them acquainted with this event.

PORTSMOUTH, July 11.

This morning came into our harbor from *Harve-de-Grace*, the sloop Trotters, Richard White, master, having on board three cases, containing an elegant model of the late French Prison, the Bastille: It is cut out of one stone, and must have been made at a great expence; a large stand, exhibiting the Glacis and out-works which surrounded that famous edifice, in the middle of which it is intended the model of the prison is to stand, and then it will be a complete miniature representation of that emblem of despotism, which the enlightened Frenchmen, to their great honor, have utterly demolished.

The third case contains a stone taken from the ruins of the Bastille, in which is inlaid a drawing representing the fete of that building, and inscribed with the following words:

"*Envoye a Mr. Stanhope, President de la Societe des amis de la Constitution de Londres, dedis a la Societe, le 14th Juillet, 1791. L'an Troisieme de la Liberte Françoise par Palloy, Patriote Citoyen de Paris.*"

These cases were immediately sent to London.

PROVIDENCE, October 6.

The business of the subscription to the Bank of this State being finished, the Stock-holders proceeded to the choice of Directors; and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:—

John Brown,	Nicholas Brown,
John I. Clarke,	Samuel Butler,
Jabez Bowen,	Andrew Dexter,
Moses Brown,	Thomas L. Halfey.
Welcome Arnold.	

Tuesday the Directors had a meeting, when JOHN BROWN, Esq. was unanimously chosen President, and Mr. OLNEY WINSOR, Cashier, for the Year ensuing. As the first payment of specie was completed yesterday, it is expected that the Bank will be ready to receive proposals for discount on Monday next.

BALTIMORE, October 11.

On Saturday last a melancholy casualty took place in the precincts of this town.—Master William Travers (only son of Mr. John Travers of this place) a highly promising lad, in the 14th year of his age, went out to shoot partridges, accompanied by a negro boy, who, in crossing a run of water, gave a spring, by which incident the contents of the gun, which he held on his arm, were fatally discharged, and entered the head of the amiable youth, who was advancing just behind him.—He died in three hours.