

The following articles of intelligence are re-
lated from the Public Ledger, printed in
London, from August 26, to September 1.

WARSAW, August 6.

THE news of the day is, that a
formidable detachment of Aus-
trian troops has entered the
territories of this Republic.
This news seems to be con-
firmed by a letter from Vienna, which says,
that the Emperor has caused a considerable
quantity of artillery to be transported into
Galicia. The Emperor of Russia's banker,
Crescentine resident here, set out the day be-
fore yesterday for Petersburg, which has
given rise to a variety of conjectures. Let-
ters from Petersburg advise, that the
Cronstadt fleet which sailed the 18th of last
month, will not go out of the Baltic this
year, but that a small detachment therefrom
will cruise in the Mediterranean during the
winter.

Copenhagen, August 6. Besides the loan
for 500,000 rix-dollars which is opened in
this capital, in consequence of a royal or-
dinance published by the department of
finance, another edit of the same date has
appeared for negotiating a loan to the same
amount at Altona, and likewise one for the
payment of the demands of the Bank upon
the King, and the diminishing the national
debt.

Utrecht, August 25. M. le Comte de
Maillebois having lately presented a memo-
rial to the States-General, requesting that,
to prevent defections from his legion, the
troops may be sent into quarters in some
walled town, their High Mightinesses have
ordered them to repair to Bois-le-Duc, for
which place the several companies of the
regiment will soon march.

LONDON,

August 26. Yesterday Sir John Johnson
set off for Canada.

It is now said, that the command of the
fleet in the East-Indies, is intended for Sir
A. Sneyre Hammond.

The great question which is now agitated
by the Dutch, and indeed supported in the
affirmative by a majority of the States, is,
whether some limits should not be fixed to
what the opposition terms the unconstitutional
power assumed by the Stadtholder. As the
province of Utrecht set up the first out-
cry against what they call the Stadtholder-
ian usurpations, we think it our business
as "chroniclers of the times," to pay an
efficient attention to the steps and measures
taken by that province and city, from
which we are persuaded a better view of the
state of the United Provinces, August 1, 1785.

"The affairs of this province began to
wear a very serious complexion. The town
of Amersfort will, in all likelihood, give
rise to a series of events, which cannot fail
of being noticed as a leading epocha in the
history of this Republic. On the 15th inst-
ant, application was made by the Magis-
trate of Amersfort to the Stadtholder, re-
questing the assistance of the military. Or-
ders were instantly dispatched for march-
ing immediately towards that town: a bat-
talion of infantry, and a regiment of horse,
taken from the garrison at Nimwegen.

"This intelligence no sooner reached the
ears of the deputies of our burghers, than
they instantly met, and waited on the Presi-
dent Burgo-master, demanding that the
Council of the Regency might be assembled
extraordinarily this morning at ten o'clock.
Mean time, another deputation was sent to
the second Burgo-master, and the colonel of
the city militia, that orders might be in-
stantly given to secure the gates, and give
information to the officer who commands the
garrison. This was done accordingly, and an
express sent last night to Amersfort.

"The Council met this day at the ap-
pointed hour, when upon report being made
of the transaction, the Regency declared it
to be their unanimous resolution, that no
troops of the Republic should be admitted
within this city, or suffered to remain on
the territories thereto belonging, until the
business concerning the regulation made in
the year 1634 (about limiting the power
of the Stadtholder) should be finally settled.
The Burgo-masters were next cautioned not
to back any warrants that might be sent to
them on this occasion, without the consent
of the City Council. They were, at the
same time, authorized to send deputies to
the Hague, for the purpose of insisting
upon the immediate recall of such patents,
or warrants, given out for the marching of
the aforesaid troops, or upon refusal thereof,
to enter a protest in the name of the City
and States of Utrecht, as having been taken
out without their advice or participation.
We shall know, in a few days, what effect
will result from those vigorous resolutions,
which are taken to crush, if possible, the
evil in the very bud."

It does not appear that, in consequence
of the peace between Spain and Algiers,
the crews of vessels are to be released from
their captivity. They are to be kept, ac-
cording to the laws of Barbary till ransomed.

The Dey has a right to their life, and
sparring that, has a right to do what he
pleases with them. Their property too, if
they have any, devolves to their master and
tyrant.

According to a foreign print of the pre-
sent month, the last Spanish vessel captured
by the Algerines, was the *El Paquillo*, a
new built ship. Her Captain, and half the
crew, jumped overboard, and swam to a
rock, where they held three days and
nights, till they were rescued by a Portu-
guese trader.

The French have at last succeeded in
their long projected design of reviving the
East-India trade by its ancient channel
through the Gulf of Berberia, and by way of
Alexandria. Every thing we are assured is
finally settled with the Beys of Egypt and
the Chiefs of the Arabs of the Desert, who
in consideration of some trifling duties have
agreed to ensure the safe passage of the car-
avans, and to grant them proper escorts.
Though this negotiation was carried on
with the greatest secrecy, the English re-
siding in Egypt had notice of it, and used
every effort to render it abortive, but with-
out success.

"The armament now preparing at Altona
for the East-Indies, consists of the *la Pomona*,
a new ship, of 50 guns, the *la Sabille* of 35,
the *Servant* of 28, and a cutter of 14 guns.
Mons. de Soulange is to command as
Commodore.

Orders are sent to Cork in Ireland for
near 4000 tons of salted provisions, to be
prepared immediately for supplying his
Majesty's garrisons abroad; a great part is
to go to Gibraltar.

A singular circumstance on Wednesday
took place at the General-Post-Office. A
mail for Halifax in Nova Scotia, was sent
off that evening. The mails have hitherto
been sent to New-York, and only went on
the first Wednesday in every month.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Cu-
stoms have taken the Vicinall-office on
Tower-hill, to convert into tobacco ware-
houses; and this alteration will take place
immediately after the removal of the Vi-
cinal-office to Somerset-house.

Instructions are sent from the Treasury
to the Commissioners of Customs, for the re-
bouts on the river to be extended to thirty-
one half to parade night and day. They
are to board all craft whatever that are
found moving, and to make strict examina-
tion into what they have on board. This
will, in a short time, put an end to the
river smuggling.

August 27. Yesterday Lord Dalrymple
was appointed, and took his final de-
parture for Constantinople.

A Russian agent set off on Monday last
by order of the Ambassador of that nation, and
with leave of government, for Hull, in order
to provide fresh provisions, and other neces-
saries for a fleet of men of war, consisting
of six or eight sail, mostly of the line,
which are now on their voyage from the
North, and daily expected to arrive in the
Humber. The above ships have also per-
mission, according to agreement between
Government and the Court of Petersburg,
to victual at any of the ports of the British
dominions. It is supposed this fleet are
going to the Mediterranean, where the
Russians have at present only two ships
of the line and a frigate on a cruise, or more
properly speaking, to be ready in case of
any emergency; for if a rupture happens
between Russia and the Porte, which is ex-
pected to be at no very great distance, the
first scene of naval action will be in the Ar-
chipelago.

Thursday Colonel Dundas and Mr. Pem-
berton, Commissioners to enquire into the
claims of the American Loyalists, together
with their scribe, Secretary, Clerks, and
servants, set out for Nova-Scotia, where
they are to examine the claims of the
Loyalists settled there; a business which
will occupy them at least for two years.

We hear from Paris, that on Monday the
15th instant, the King being clothed with
Messrs. de Vergennes and Castries, after a
short conference with them, sent for the
Cardinal Prince of Rohan, Grand Almoner
of France, and Bishop of Strasbourg. The
Prelate was then proceeding to celebrate
Mass in *parish*. The King's message
was peremptory; his Eminence obeyed it.
His Majesty caused him to be arrested, and
after having been kept close prisoner in his
own palace till the Wednesday following,
the Prelate was transferred to the Bastille.

A letter from Lisbon, by a ship arrived
in the River says, that two men of war are
ordered to sail to the Madagascars, to take
under their convoy three American ships,
loaded with wheat and flour, which were
bound to Lisbon, but were afraid to proceed
for fear of being taken by the Barbarians,
as they have some time ago taken two.

September 1. The expedition of the Turks
into Montenegro, and the behaviour of the
inhabitants on that occasion, are thus re-
lated in a letter, dated Montenegro, July 1.

"Three of our provinces, which border
on the Ottoman dominions, having revolt-

ed, 80,000 of our enemies took that oppor-
tunity to besiege us, and at the same time
30 or 40,000 men from Romania, Albania,
and Bosnia, prepared to attack us on the
other side. The sudden appearance of so
great a number of the enemy, did not
damp the courage of our valiant governor,
Jean Radonick, who immediately put him-
self at the head of a small body of troops
which he had with him, and ordered the
command of the rest to be given to our two
other chiefs, the invincible Petrowich, and
Vucodich the Pilatine. Having made the
best disposition of every thing, and being
joined by these two, our Governor attacked
the enemy on the night of the 18th of June
last; our troops fought a long time; but at
length their ammunition failing, they
threw down their muskets, and drawing
their sabres, made their way through the
Turks, of whom they killed at least 4000;
their own loss of men was not above 100.

"Next day, June 19, the vanquished
fell on us, with all their forces; yet, al-
though the engagement lasted from morning
until night, we lost only 200 men, while
the enemy left 3000 on the place. On the
20th of June we found ourselves attacked on
both sides at the same time; the struggle
lasted all the morning, and until mid-day;
the carnage on both sides was dreadful, but
at length our brave Montenegrines seeing
that they were deficient of every kind of
ammunition, were obliged to yield to the
superior numbers of the enemy, who in-
vaded the frontiers of Montenegro the next
morning. The Turks of Romania and Al-
bania took possession of the river of Cer-
noivichia, while another division of Bosnians
and Herzegovians made themselves masters
of Ouzinich. This is a misfortune in part
to be attributed to the treachery of two of
our Vayvodes Martinowich and Cetigne,
and Militch Bieilice, who, in conjunction
with Malies Rieitcha, not only deserted
with the troops which they commanded, but
having joined the Turks, turned their arms
against their native country. The Turks
having arrived the 23d at Cetigne, set fire
to the place, and reduced the principal
heats to ashes.

In this extremity our governor de-
fied being able to resist the enemy,
and retired with his friends to a mountain,
where he was soon molested by the Turks.
The Serdar Jean Petrowich, at the head of
his soldiers, fought bravely, and cut to
pieces several bodies of the Ottomans.
Meantime the Turks receiving considerable
reinforcements, it was not possible to pre-
vent their taking possession of the provinces
situated to the 23d of June, the ene-

This little of the
Turks lead expec-
to vigorously, the
bably, from a sup-
position, that the number
we profited by this general terror, pursued
the advantage, and chased them from every
part where they had conquered. We are
informed, for our still greater comfort,
that our troops, after having cut in pieces a
great number of the enemy, obliged the
remainder to quit our borders, and betake
themselves to the Ottoman dominions. It
was after this affair that the Turks made the
incursion on the Venetian territories, which
has been mentioned already."

The Dutch army experiences a defection
that seems to threaten it with serious con-
sequences, the officers as well as soldiers of
the Republic deserting by companies, and
taking refuge under the Imperial flag.
*From Mr. J. Humphrey's Nova-Scotia Pack-
et of September 28th.*

London, July 25. Lately died, in an
obscure lodge,
Moses Emanuel Coker, a regular clergy-
man of the Church of England, but so ec-
centric in his manners, as to incur the
name of the *Mad Parson*. His real
name was Thomas, and he was born in
Northumberland, received a liberal educa-
tion there, and from thence was sent to
Queen's College, Oxford. In due time he
entered into Orders, returned to his native
country, and was soon after presented to a
good living. A turn for mysteries led him
to a perusal of our mystic writers, and he
caught the same enthusiastic flame which
warmed them. A tedious and tedious life
greatly cherished his notions, and it
was not long before he was looked on by all
the country as a second *Jacob Bohman*. He
had some notions peculiar to himself. He
maintained in his sermons, and in his pri-
vate conversation, that the Jewish cere-
monies were not abrogated by the Christian
dispensation. In particular, he insisted on
the necessity of circumcision, and supported
his doctrine by his practice. Such novel
notions, and such extravagant behaviour in
a Protestant clergyman, soon reached the
ears of the Bishop of the diocese, and in
consequence thereof he was deprived, and
his living given to another. The Jewish
Christian then came to London, and com-
menced author; but his unintelligible jar-
gon not selling, he was reduced to great dis-
tress. In this dilemma he knew not what

to do; but at last yet in practice another
odd notion, that the goods of fortune ought
to be shared in common with all God's
creatures.

Amidst various expedients for satisfying
his hunger, formed upon this plan, one
was, to resort to some well frequented cof-
fee-house, and placing himself at a table, to
appropriate to his own use the first buttered
muffin and pet of coffee that was brought
to it. This he would often be permitted
to do without any interruption from the
gentlemen that sat near him, some of whom
were diverted, and some astonished, to see
a clergyman with so much familiarity re-
gale himself on a breakfast that was not
provided for him. As soon as it was finish-
ed, however, he would rise from the table,
say a short grace, and very unconcernedly
make towards the door; and when ques-
tioned by the master of the coffee-house
the impropriety of using that which he did
not order, and the injustice of not paying
for it when he had done, he would prove,
by mode and figure, that all the good things
of this life ought to be in common. The
bucks and bloods enjoyed the joke, and a
ring was usually formed for the two dispu-
tants, the parson and the coffee-man; but
the latter being unable to invalidate the
testimonies brought out of the Talmud, and
many learned writings, which were quoted
in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the former
always came off victorious.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, NOV. 5.

On the 27th of September last, Congress
resolved, that for the services of the present
year, 1785, for the payment of the foreign
and domestic debt, and as a provision to
discharge the balance of the estimate of
April 27, 1784, above the sum called for
by the resolve of Congress of that date, it
will be necessary that 3,000,000 of dollars,
in addition to 649,880 dollars hereafter
provided for, be paid into the common
treasury on or before the first day of May
next, to be appropriated to the following
purposes: civil department, military de-
partment, purchases of Indian rights of
life, and incidental expenses, contingen-
cies, and the interest of the foreign and
domestic debts. The quota to be paid by
the several states, are, New-Hampshire
105,416 dollars; Massachusetts 448,854;
Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations
64,636; Connecticut 264,182; New-York
256,486; New-Jersey 166,716; Pennsyl-
vania 410,378; Delaware 44,886; Mary-
land 283,034; Virginia 512,974; North-
Carolina 238,012; S. Carolina 108,000;
and Georgia 22,000 dollars, and a moiety of

the 2d September last, exceeding 20 hands
high, with Pigeon shot. That in Connec-
ticut are now living four women sustaining
the relation to each other of daughter,
mother, grand-mother and great grand-
mother, and were so lately brought to bed,
that they now all suckle their respective in-
fants. That Mary Brownjohn, relict of the
late Dr. Brownjohn, died at New-York the
beginning of this month. That sickness is
very prevalent in most parts of the state of
New-York; that many grown persons, but
chiefly children, have been carried off; in
one of the precincts of Ulster county almost
every child under 6 years old was snatched
away. That a negotiation is on foot be-
tween the people of the state of Falkland
and the Cherokee Indians, that the aim is
to incorporate the latter and make useful
citizens of them, having already submitted
to works of industry.

A late letter from London says, that on
the 19th of August, some of the debtors in
the King's Bench prison, had concealed
in different parts of the prison a considerable
quantity of powder, and intended to blow
up the whole building, but were detected
before they could execute their design, and
20 of them were detected, secured and car-
ried to the new jail in the Borough, where
they now lay in order to receive their trials.
The reasons assigned for this rash act, is,
that many, in hopes of soon being dis-
charged from imprisonment by an act of in-
solventcy, had themselves arrested, and being
afterwards excluded from the benefit of the
act on account of their too late imprison-
ment, fell upon this plan of effecting their
escape. Had they succeeded, it is supposed
the adjacent buildings would have sustained
considerable injury.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of dis-
tinction, in the county of Annapolis, in
Nova-Scotia, dated October 29, 1785.*

"Our general assembly is dissolved, and
new writs of election issued for members to
meet on the first day of December next, for
the dispatch of public business."

*Extract of another letter from the town of
Annapolis, of the same date.*

"It will doubtless be a matter of infor-
mation, that the general assembly of this
province is dissolved, the sheriff last night
received the governor's proclamation to that
effect, accompanied with writs for return of
new members by the first of December."