LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2149.)

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1788.

VIENNA, *October* 13.

T is at present reported that the Russians have surprised the fortress of Oczakow, and made themselves masters of it, after losing 800 men.

The Turks are within six miles of ina. In the Ukraine they have taken a transf 200 waggons of salt, carried off the young , and killed the rest.

hear from Constantinople, that the 24th of ber was a joyful day to the Porte and the in- nts of that place. In the morning, they saw entrance of the canal, a ship of the line with colours, which the Turks easily took, it be- tirely dismasted, and all the crew, consisting men, were made prisoners of war. The s immediately underwent a sort of interroga- n which they related the misfortune which ppened to them. It seems this vessel, which y is the admiral's ship, of 80 guns, made the squadron which sailed from the Crimea ise in the Black Sea, and attack the Otto- eet. In the night of the 23d inst. the Russian n met with a terrible tempest, which dis- them towards the Asiatic coast, and destroyed of 50 guns, and most of the crew were drown- he admiral's ship was obliged to give itself he mercy of the waves, which had drove it as the canal, notwithstanding all the efforts of w to escape that danger; it had already passed the guns of some forts and batteries, when tain at break of day, perceived the bad situ- e was in; seeing it was impossible to escape e ship by turning back, he resolved to set it, and blow himself up with his people; this r, the crew opposed by force, resolved ra- submit to the Turks, who were running in to seize the ship. By good luck a little be- e tempest, the Russian admiral left his ship nt on board a frigate, that he might the bet- cover the enemy, so that he was not among oners, who, they say, were treated with great ty.

misfortune is a fresh proof, that as long as ssians have no port on the Asiatic coasts, their ion on the Black Sea will be of no use to As to the rest, this piece of good fortune has d the Turks for the mischief done likewise by est to the Ottoman fleet from Oczakow, of four gallies and two ships of the line have much damaged that they could not proceed. nstanding the joy the Ottoman minister has or the misfortune which had happened to the squadron, he has testified no less inquietude fate of his own fleet, which sailed some days or the Red Sea.

LONDON, *December* 30.

xtract of a letter from Naples, December 1.

wo nights ago, a considerable part of the top tremendous Mount Vesuvius was fairly swal- up in the mouth of the volcano; and to-day, astonishment as well as terror, we beheld im- quantities of smoke, blended with a pale- d electrical flame, issuing with an incredible rating violence, to the summit of the Mount During the whole of this stupendous phe- on, the sky seemed to blaze with myriads of s; and long will it be before our apprehen- hall subside about the effects in all probability xpected from this uncommon eruption."

ew days ago a man went into an inn at Alton- and called for a pint of beer; some dispute between him and Mr. C. the landlord, they gth went to blows, and the landlord proving ous, the other resolved to revenge, and hav- ticed 40 oaths sworn by Mr. C. in the course quarrel, he summoned him before the reve- Mr. St John, a justice of the peace for the y; this worthy magistrate being determined such offenders of the laws of God and man be punished to their full extent, asked Mr. "If he swore like a gentleman, or a poor man?" hich he answering, "Like a gentleman, your ip!" "Then you shall pay like a gentleman," the magistrate, and instantly insisted on £ 10, five shillings for every oath.

t of a letter from a gentleman at Madras, to his friend in Scotland.

All is quietness in this peninsula, so far as we are sted; should Tippoo Saib become more serious ostilities against any of the Mahratta states, I venture to predict, that we will not interfere in quarrel, so long as the French remain specta- nor is there room to dread that Tippoo can il over these numerous states, even disunited as they often prove. I can assure you of one fact, that all through this presidency, granaries are established, and nearly filled with one year's provisions for the whole inhabitants of the Carnatic. The last season favoured this great plan of our governor Sir Archibald Campbell; it is already well digested. The old grain is to be annually sold out, (unless a scarcity happens, which those granaries are intended to prevent the bad effects of) and replaced by fresh grain, without creating any new expence to the company, the nabob and rajah having become parties to this scheme. The present season promises success to it.

"This, and many such salutary measures, with an arsenal and magazine well stored, our troops well paid and appointed, the company's bonds reduced here from the discount of 40 to 20 per cent. and the nabob and rajah's regular payments of their khists and debts, will, in all probability, overawe the turbulent spirit of our faithless cruel neighbour, however much disposed to disturb us.—There is every prospect that our worthy governor general will exert the great powers he is deservedly vested with, usefully to the East-India company, and for the interest of the nation at large.—The late act of parliament meets with the approbation of all ranks here, a few interested individuals excepted."

CARLISLE, *February* 27.

By late accounts from the west we learn, that the superintendent of Indian affairs has sent messengers to invite the chiefs of the Indian nations in the northern district to a general treaty, proposed to be held in May next, on the Muskingum river, by the superintendent and the governor of the western territory, in order to settle all matters of uneasiness between the United States and the Indian nations; and it is hoped, as the meeting was first proposed by the Indians, and agreed to by congress, matters may be accommodated and the peace of the frontiers secured, an event much to be wished, as new settlements cannot with safety be made under the present dissatisfied state of the Indians,—whose minds have been kept uneasy and inflamed by the emissaries of a certain neighbouring power.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 3.

The following account of the reception of his most christian majesty's plenipotentiary is copied from a New-York paper of Thursday last:—

TUESDAY, *February* 26, 1788.

CONGRESS assembled—Present, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut, Mr. Wadsworth, and from North-Carolina, Mr White.

According to order, the minister plenipotentiary from his most christian majesty was introduced to a public audience, when he delivered a letter of credence from his most christian majesty, of which the following is a translation:

Very dear great Friends and Allies,

PARTICULAR reasons, relative to the good of our service, have determined us to appoint a successor to the chevalier de la Luzerne, our minister plenipotentiary with you. We have chosen the count de Moustier to take his place, in the same quality. The marks of zeal which he has hitherto given us, persuade us, that on this new occasion, he will conduct himself in such a manner as to render himself agreeable to you, and more and more worthy of our goodwill. We pray you to give full faith to whatever he may say to you on our part; particularly when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constant affection and friendship which we bear to the United States in general, and to each of them in particular. We pray God, that he will have you, very dear great friends and allies, in his holy keeping.—Written at Versailles, the 30th September, 1787.

Your good friend and ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

Count de MONTMORIN.

To the United States of North-America.

After which he addressed congress in a speech, of which the following is a translation:

Gentlemen of the Congress,

THE relations of friendship and affection which subsist between the king my master and the United States, have been established on a basis which cannot but daily acquire a new degree of solidity. It is satisfactory to be mutually convinced that an alliance formed for obtaining a glorious peace, after efforts directed by the greatest wisdom, and sustained with admirable constancy, must always be conformable to the common interests; and that it is a fruitful source of infinite advantages to both nations, whose mutual confidence and intercourse will increase in proportion as they become better known to each other.

The king, who was the first to connect himself with the United States as a sovereign power to second their efforts and favour their interests, has never ceased, since that memorable period, to turn his attention to the means of proving to them his affection. This sentiment directs the vows which his majesty forms for their prosperity. Their success will always interest him sensibly; and there is reason to hope for it, from the wisdom of the measures which they will adopt.

To this solemn assurance of interest and attachment on the part of the king, to the unanimous sentiment of the nation, and to the fervent wishes of a great number of my countrymen, who have had the advantage to be associated in the military toils and success of the United States, permit me to add those which I in particular entertain for the growth and glory of those states. I at length enjoy the satisfaction of having it in my power here to testify the profound veneration with which I have been constantly penetrated, for a people who have been able to fix, from their birth, the attention of the most considerable powers in Europe, and whose courage and patriotism have astonished all nations. —My happiness will be complete, gentlemen, if I could succeed, by my zeal and most constant care, to merit your esteem, your confidence, and your approbation.

The task which I have to accomplish, appears to me to be the more difficult, as in succeeding a minister who held the place near you, gentlemen, with which I am now honoured, I am far from enjoying the advantages which he derived from his talents, his knowledge, and those circumstances which placed him in the most intimate relations to you. I will endeavour to resemble him, at least by the greatest attention to promote and give success to whatever may contribute to the satisfaction, the glory, and the prosperity of the United States.

To which the PRESIDENT made the following

REPLY:

SIR,

IT will always give us pleasure to acknowledge the friendship and important good offices which we have experienced from his most christian majesty, and your generous nation; and we flatter ourselves, that the same principles of magnanimity and regard to mutual convenience, which dictated the connexions between us, will continue to operate, and to render them still more extensive in their benefits to the two countries.

We consider the alliance as involving engagements, highly interesting to both parties; and we are persuaded that they will be observed with entire and mutual good faith.

We are happy in being so explicitly assured of the continuance of his majesty's friendship and attachment, and in this opportunity of expressing the high sense we entertain of their sincerity and value. It is with real satisfaction, Sir, that we receive you as his minister plenipotentiary; especially as your character gives us reason to expect, that the harmony and interest of both nations, will not be less promoted by your talents, candour and liberality, than they were by those which distinguished your predecessor, and recommended him to our esteem and regard.

The foreign ministers, consuls, &c. and a large number of the most respectable characters of the city, attended at the hall on this occasion, and an elegant entertainment was given by the honourable the president of congress.

The following copy of a letter from the chevalier de la Luzerne, was lately read in the general assembly of this state:

SIR, *Paris,*

I have received the act of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and the letter you have honoured me with, from which I learn that that state has condescended to give my name to one of its newly erected counties. It is impossible for me to explain the grateful sense I have of this distinguished favour. Having the advantage of a long residence in Pennsylvania, I have been witness to all the acts of patriotism and valour performed in that state, and which have so much contributed to the American independence.

I have had the further advantage of a personal knowledge of the different members of your government, and the opportunity of judging with what wisdom, prudence and firmness, they have succeeded in establishing one of the best governments in the world.