(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2160.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1788.

VIENNA, *March* 1.

ACCORDING to advices from the commander in chief in Hungary, dated Peterwaradin, February 22, arrangements were made for seizing or destroying the Turkish vessels upon the Danube. In consequence of this colonel Clernol ordered major Legrade to proceed to the attack of the nine large vessels laying at anchor at Beresska, and to endeavour to remove them to the opposite shore. Notwithstanding a resolute opposition from the Turks, they were compelled to abandon their ships, six of which were taken to the other side of the river.—The other three vessels, which were surrounded with ice, were rendered unfit for service. We had four men killed and six wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known.

In the night between the 10th and 11th of last month, a Turkish vessel with six men on board, several horses and other effects, were taken by our people on the lower part of the Glissur, and the men were made prisoners of war.

March 2. The emperor set out very early yesterday morning for Trieste, by the way of Gratz and Laubach, at each of which cities he will stop one day; so that he will hardly reach Trieste before the 6th instant.

Marshal Lacy departed this morning for the army, which has suffered a real loss by the sudden decease of general Caramelli, who held, under marshal Laddick, the second place in the war department.

LONDON, *March* 19.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated February 28.

"The operations of war are already begun bloody. One garrison of the Turks has already been cut to pieces. Our earliest intelligence presents no welcome news. The Ottomans will grow desperate, the Russians no less so; so that the most dreadful and unwelcome operations are to be expected. It is past doubt the emperor will shortly put himself at the head of his forces."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 12.

"The only news relative to the war, in which we can put any confidence is, that our troops are making rapid progress in Walachia, where they find but little resistance, owing to the greatest part of the Ottoman forces being carried towards Bosnia, Servia and the frontiers of the Buckowin."

March 29. The following is a copy of a letter from Joseph Brame, Esquire, the British consul at Genoa, to the marquis of Carmarthen, secretary of state for the foreign department, dated March 10:

"My lord, I think it my duty to acquaint your lordship that this health office has received authentic intelligence, that the plague has broke out in Algiers; and also that it rages very violently at Constantinople, from whence the worst consequences are dreaded, as it cannot fail being soon communicated to the Imperial and Russian armies.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH BRAME."

The treaty between the United States and Prussia is concluded. That which impeded the treaty between Great-Britain and the states, was the very important but very complicated business of the India commerce and settlements. And it is, we understand, at length agreed, that a convention should be signed, to arrange and finally adjust the India system within six months of the conclusion of the treaty of alliance.

March 25. By private letters from Vienna, we have received the following intelligence: "An unhappy event has taken place with respect to the regiment of Pellegrin; that fine corps, composed of 600 of the best troops in the Imperial service, having advanced too prematurely and unguardedly on the right side of the Danube, were surprised and totally destroyed by a numerous body of Turkish cavalry. They were mostly cut to pieces in the conflict, and those made prisoners were beheaded, and their heads sent to Constantinople." This unwarrantable exercise of cruelty in the troops of the Porte, may perhaps excite a spirit of retaliation in the Imperialists, which will lead to that vindictive and barbarous mode of conducting the war, that has not of late years disgraced the arms of civilized nations.

April 2. Private letters from Madrid, by Tuesday's mail, bring advice, that the court of Spain has prepared a manifesto to send to all the courts of Europe, setting forth her determination to oppose with her forces the Russian squadron entering into the Mediterranean; and that in consequence fresh orders have been issued to the war departments, both naval and military, to make every possible and speedy preparation for that purpose.

Extract of a genuine letter from an officer in India, dated Madras, October 14, 1787.

"We are every day here in alarm about Tippoo's intention, as he is making every preparation, and is supposed to have some design against the king of Trovancore, whom we shall be obliged to support if he is attacked, and demands our assistance. If it comes to that, I fancy Tippoo will desist, for our army is now in the most excellent order, and have every thing ready to take the field at a moment's warning. Sir Archibald will, it is said, take the command in person, should there be occasion.

"With one more material piece of intelligence we must conclude, which is, that the death of the nabob of Arcott is hourly expected. He has been long in a lingering situation; whenever this takes place, it will occasion a most important revolution in Asiatic politics."

NASSAU, (*New-Providence*) *April* 19.

Extract of a letter from colonel Alexander M'Gillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, dated Little Tallassee, January 6, 1788.

"In my last I informed you, that the Georgians had barbarously murdered eleven of my people on the hunting grounds, for which we demanded satisfaction in form. Instead of complying with this our just demand, they returned us a defiance, conceived in the most insolent terms, and threatened to drive us over the Mississippi. I came then to the determination to accept the alternative of compelling them to take refuge on the sea islands, or being forced to the threatened extremity. In consequence of having decided in this manner, our warriors turned out, spread devastation on all the frontiers, and excited a general panic and consternation throughout the whole state. You must be sensible, my friend, and so must every dispassionate man be, that the obstinate perseverance of the Georgians in acts of injustice, barbarity and oppression, obliged us to have recourse to such desperate resolves. Self-preservation, the love of country, and every other sentiment that dignifies human nature, dictated them; nor shall we throw aside the bloody hatchet, until our enemies desist from their encroachments on our territory, and give such assurances as we can rely on, for their never being renewed in future times."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated April 5, 1788.

"A few days ago arrived here from Cuba, a brig and a sloop with between thirty and forty thousand dollars on board, besides mahogany and hides. These vessels I understand were positively bound for Nassau, but upon their hearing of the seizure of a sloop from St. Augustine, they thought it prudent to alter their voyage for this place. I am afraid this seizure will be the means of hurting your trade with the Spaniards."

LITCHFIELD,

By a gentleman directly from the Ohio country, we learn, that the emigration into those parts is very rapid, and from its present population bids fair to rival with the most fertile and flourishing settlements—that the excellency of soil and salubrity of the air is particularly inviting;—and that the present conduct of the Indians is portentous of lasting harmony. Our informant is an officer in the corps of this state stationed at Fort Franklin, near the mouth of French creek, 50 miles above Fort Pitt;—who, further to demonstrate the pacific disposition of the Indians, mentions the following circumstance:—That in the month of January last a number of boats were dispatched with flour, &c. from the commissary at the last to the garrison first mentioned; immediately after their departure they were ice bound and could not possibly pursue their route; and as the troops were in the utmost distress for bread, no way of affording them relief was practicable than through the medium of the Indians; in this dilemma the head warriors were applied to for assistance, who directly ordered a sufficient number of their young men to assist in conveying provisions from the boats to Fort Franklin; a chearful acquiescence, and unremitted exertions soon relieved the garrison, as the Indians brought upwards of 1000lb of flour into the fort on their backs.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 23.

We have the following particulars of the late unhappy accident at New-Orleans, by the schooner Governor Miro:—On Good Friday, the 21st of March last, at half after one, P. M. a dreadful fire broke out in the dwelling-house of the treasurer of New-Orleans; so violent, that notwithstanding all the pains and good disposition taken by the governor and intendant, it was impossible to stop the progress of it. The wind being very high and variable, the fire caught in several parts of the town almost at the same time; so that in the space of 4 or 5 hours seven-eighths of the town were consumed; and the rapidity of the fire prevented almost every citizen from saving their merchandise and other effects; and, upon a calculation made after the fire, it appeared that the loss amounted to about 6 or 7 millions of dollars. It is presumed, that from the representation made by the governor and intendant of Louisiana, of the calamitous situation of the inhabitants there, to his catholic majesty, that his liberality and piety will extend so far as to give his subjects such relief as will tend to the re-establishment of that colony in a short time. A great proof of the good intentions of that government appears by a late reimbursement of property confiscated in an illicit trade, to the amount of between 70 and 80 thousand dollars, without waiting the king's pleasure—so well assured were they of that indulgence being granted to them by their king—and this idea was first suggested by Don Manuel Serano, the intendant assessor.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, dated February 2.

"A prodigious number of people who are out of all employment, from the stop put to trade, have been set to work by the proprietors of the lands to cut drains for letting off the waters occasioned by the recent floods, the weather having been almost generally rainy since the commencement of the year. The water mills which were destroyed last year will be rebuilt at the expence of the states."

May 27. By an act of the British parliament lately passed, entitled, "An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America and the countries belonging to the United States of America, &c." it is enacted—

"That no goods or commodities whatever shall be imported or brought from any of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, into any of his majesty's West-India islands (in which description the Bahama islands, and the Bermuda or Summer islands are included) under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also of the ship or vessel in which they shall be so imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, except tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort; commodities respectively, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America."

The above enumerated articles that are permitted to be imported, must be brought by British subjects in British ships, on penalty of forfeiture.

WILMINGTON, (*N. C.*) *April* 30.

We learn from Dobb's county, in this state, that on Sunday the 13th inst. a fracas happened between colonel Benjamin Shepherd and Mr. William Barfield, which originated in a dispute relative to the proposed constitution, the particulars of which are as follow:

Colonel Shepherd not agreeing in sentiment with Mr. Barfield, with respect to the new constitution, and while discussing the subject (being irritated with Mr. Barfield) proceeded to chastise him with a whip, which an apprentice boy (of Mr. Barfield's) perceiving, took up a broad axe and struck colonel Shepherd on the cheek, and thereby cut off a side of his face, and broke his collar bone. A nephew of colonel Shepherd, who happened to be present, wrested the axe from the youth, upon which he took his master's rifle, (it being then loaded) and shot at colonel Shepherd's nephew, but providentially only wounded him in both arms, one of which has since been amputated; our informant adds, that colonel Shepherd has since died of his wounds.

BALTIMORE, *May* 31.

The sloop George, captain Chace, which carried the account of the ratification of the federal constitution by this state to South-Carolina, is just returned, and has brought the following interesting information:

On the 23d instant, at five o'clock in the evening, the question was put, That the convention assent to and ratify the federal constitution for the United States of America? Upon which the votes stood as follow: for the ratification 149—Against it 73—Majority 76.

South-Carolina is the eighth state which has ratified the constitution; and as it appears from the best authority, that Virginia is well disposed to its adoption, and is to meet in convention on Monday next, we may flatter ourselves she will make the ninth.