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MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1788.

XXXXXCCORDING to advices from the commander in chief in Hungary, dated Peterwaradin, February 22, arrangements were made for feizing or destroy-* * * ing 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 Bereska, and to endeavour to remove them to the opposite shore. Notwithstanding a resolute opposition from the Turks, they were compelled to abandon their ships, fix of which were taken to the other fide of the river .- The other three vessels, which were surrounded with ice, were rendered unfit for service. We had four men killed and fix wounded. The lofs of he 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 vere made priloners of war.

March 2. The emperor fet out very early yesterday norming for Trieste, by the way of Gratz and Lauach, at each of which cities he will stop one day; that he will hardly reach Trieste before the 6th in-

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

L O N D O N, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated February 28. "The operations of war are already begun blood-One garrison of the Turks has already been cut pieces. Our earliest intelligence presents no welome news. The Ottomans will grow desperate, the uns no less so; so that the most dreadful and unelcome operations are to be expected. It is past pubt the emperor will shortly put himself at the head his torces."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 12. "The only nows relative to the war, in which we put any confidence is, that our troops are making rapid progress in Walachia, where they find but ttle refistance, owing to the greatest part of the Qtman forces being carried towards Boffia, Servia

nd the frontiers of the Buckowin." March 29. The following is a copy of a letter om Joseph Brame, Esquire, the British consul at enoa, to the marquis of Carmarthen, secretary of ate for the foreign department, dated March 10: " My lord, I think it my duty to acquaint your rdhip that this health office has received authentic telligence, that the plague has broke out in Alers; and also that it rages very violently at Conentinople, from whence the worst consequences ere dreaded, as it cannot fail being foon commucated to the Imperial and Russian armies.

OSEPH BRAME." The treaty between the United States and Prusia concluded. That which impeded the treaty beveen Great-Britain and the states, was the very impreant but very complicated business of the India mmerce and settlements. And it is, we underand, at length agreed, that a convention should be ned, to arrange and finally adjust the India system ithin fix months of the conclusion of the treaty of

March 25. By private letters from Vienna, we we received the following intelligence: " An un-Ppy event has taken place with respect to the rement of Pellegrin; that fine corps, composed of 500 of the best troops in the Imperial service, havgadvanced too prematurely and unguardenly on the the fide of the Danube, were surprised and totally Altroyed by a numerous body of Turkish cavalry. hey were mostly cut to pieces in the conflict, and ose made prisoners were beheaded, and their heads At to Constantinople." This unwarrantable exere of cruelty in the troops of the Porte, may perps excite a spirit of retaliation in the Imperialists, hich will lead to that vindictive and barbarous ode of conducting the war, that has not of late ars disgraced the arms of civilized nations.

April 2. Private letters from Madrid, by Tuesy's mail, bring advice, that the court of Spain has her forces the Russian squadron entering into the editerranean; and that in consequence fresh orders we been issued to the war departments, both naval military, to make every possible and speedy preration for that purpole.

Extract of a genuine letter from an officer in India, dated Madras, OBober 11, 1787.

intention, as he is making every preparation, and is rapidity of the fire prevented almost every citizen supposed to have some design against the king of from saving their merchandite and other effects; and, Trovancore, whom we shall be obliged to support if upon a calculation made after the fire, it appeared he is attacked, and demands our affiftance. If it that the loss amounted to about 6 or 7 million of dolcomes to that, I fancy Tippoo will define for our as lars. It is presumed, that from the representation my is now in the most excellent order, and have eve- made by the governor and intendant of Louisiana, of ry thing ready to take the field at a moment's warning. Sir Archibald will, it is faid, 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 fituation; whenever this takes place, it will occasion a most important revolution in Afiatic politics."

NASSAU, (New-Providence) April 19. Extrast of a letter from colonel Alexander M'Gillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, dated Little Tallefier January 6, 1788.

" In my last I informed you, that the Georgians had barbaroully murdered eleven of my people on the hunting grounds, for which we demanded fadistaction 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 Missippi. I came then to the determination to accept the alternative of compelling them to take refuge on the fea islands, or being forced to the threatened extremity. Loconsequence 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 to 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-presevation, the love of country, and every other fentiment that dignifies human nature, dictated them; nor shall we throw aside the bloody hatchet, until our enemies desilt from their encroachments on our territory, and give fuch affurances as we can rely on, for their never being renewed in future times."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated April 5, "A few days ago arrived here from Cuba, a brig and a floop 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 bearing of the feizure of a floop from St. Augustine, they thought it prudent to alter their voyage for this place. I am afraid this feizure will be the means of hurting your trade with the Spa-

TCHELD.

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 grownstance:-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 affistance, who directly ordered a sufficient number of their young men to affift 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 1 ooolb of flour into the fort on their backs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

happy accident at New Orleans, by the schooner States of America? Upon which the votes stood as epared a manifesto to send to all the courts of Eu. Governor Miro:-On Good Friday, the zell of follow: for the ratification 149-Against it 73pe, setting forth her determination to oppose with March last, at half after one, P. M. a dreadful fire Majority 76. broke out in the dwelling-house of the treasurer of

fire caught in several parts of the town almost at the same time; so that in the space of 4 or 5 hours se-We are every day here in alarm about Tippoo's ven eighths of the town were consumed; and the the calamitous fituation of the inhabitants there, to his catholic majesty, that his liberality and piety will extend fo 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 affessor.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, dated February 2. "A produgious number of people who are out of all employment, from the Rop put to trade, have been fet 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 fince 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 Ands (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 vestel in which they shall be to imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, except tobacco, pi'ch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, malls, yards, bowsprits, naves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any fort; 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 fort; commodities respectively, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the faid 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 toilow:

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 chastife him with a whip, which an apprentice boy (of Mr. Ba:field's) perceiving, took up a broad axe and struck colonel Shepherd on the cheek, and thereby cut off a fide of his face, and broke his collar bone. A nephew of coionel Shepherd, who happened to be preiont, wrested the axe from the youth, upon which he took his master's riste, (it being then loaded) and shot at colonel Shepherd's nephew, but providentially only wounded him in both arms, one of which has fince been amputated; our informant adds, that colonel Shepherd has since died of his wounds.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

The floop 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 We have the following particulars of the late un- and ratify the federal constitution for the United

South-Carolina is the eighth state which has rati-New-Orleans; so violent, that notwithstanding all fied the constitution; and as it appears from the best the pains and good disposition taken by the governor authority, that Virginia is well disposed to its adopand intendant, it was impossible to stop the progress tion, and is to meet in convention on Monday next, of it. The wind being very high and variable, the we may flatter ourselves she will make the nigth.