(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2163.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1788.

LONDON, *March* 23.

ON the 17th instant, government contracted with the Ruſſian merchants for 4000 tons of Peterſburgh and Riga hemp; a quantity much larger than uſually contracted for in time of peace; more eſpecially as we underſtand there is a very large ſupply of that article already on hand.

Private letters from Hungary, for none elſe are permitted to come, that treat of public affairs, give a moſt melancholy deſcription of the Imperial army, and all the accounts from Vienna agree, that the Auſtrians have been defeated, and repulſed with enormous loſſes in every attack they have hitherto made on the Turks, whoſe vigorous and heroic reſiſtance was not in the leaſt expected.

The French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has been recently endeavouring to bring about a truce between the belligerent powers, but ineffectually; all parties ſeem determined to try the ſucceſs of the approaching campaign.

Beſides the fortreſs of Dubiza, the Auſtrian troops made themſelves maſters of Wihars on the 13th of laſt month. It is ſaid, that at this place the women, to the number of 200, took up the ſabres in defence of the garriſon. The greateſt part of them afterwards eſcaped to Bennialucca.

The articles of the laſt peace are thought ſo ignominious in America, that our commanders have been aſhamed to execute them; and all the poſts on the Upper Lakes, which are the keys to the fur trade, and were by the treaty to be given up to the congreſs, are ſtill in our poſſeſſion; and, as they have been recently fortified and put in order, moſt probably will remain ſo.

April 7. Our laſt letters from the continent adviſe, that orders had juſt been iſſued for all Engliſh and French viſitors to quit the emperor's army.

The ſhallow pretext of the Spaniards for their preſent naval armaments begins to be ſeen through at laſt, even by our ſhort ſighted rulers; and remonſtrances againſt them are about to be preſented by Mr. Eden:—the objection to the Ruſſian fleet paſſing the Mediterranean, was a political tub thrown out for the amuſement of the Britiſh whale, and has ſucceeded ſo far, as to enable the houſe of Bourbon to increaſe their marine, contrary to the ſpirit of the laſt treaty.

April 12. By a gentleman juſt arrived from Leipſic, we are informed, that a revolution had happened in Ruſſia, and that the empreſs was dethroned.

Orders have been given by the French miniſter at war, for the immediate formation of three camps, to conſiſt of twenty thouſand men each. This is from Paris, and may be relied upon.

The preparation over all the north of Ireland, for emigrating to America, is truly alarming: Not leſs than 600 paſſengers have engaged to ſail aboard one veſſel, the Alexander, captain Pinkerton, now lying at Londonderry.

A courier is arrived at Verſailles from Madrid. His diſpatches contain a poſitive refuſal from the king of Spain, to permit any Ruſſian ſhip of war into the ports of his kingdom, with an aſſurance that if any of them remain in the Archipelago, he will declare war againſt the empreſs.

The Turks have declared war againſt Poland.

The Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 30,000 men, cantoned in Moldavia, and in the neighbourhood of Choczim, is in ſight of the Imperial army, conſiſting of 24,000, and it was expected, by letters the 15th of March, that an action would very ſoon take place.

The Auſtrians have taken Banjalucka, after an obſtinate defence, in which they loſt 1000 men, and the Turks 1500. Dubiza has alſo ſurrendered to the Imperial arms, and 2000 priſoners of war.

LIVERPOOL, *April* 3.

Captain Savage, who arrived here laſt Friday from Dominica, took the crew from the ſloop Betſy, —— Driggs, from Tortola for New-York, out fifty days, having been without proviſions or freſh water 14 days, and was half full of water. The crew conſiſted of 8 perſons, 6 of whom were ſick or lame, and all of them nearly exhauſted.

Five of the perſons ſaved by captain Savage, are in a fair way of recovery, and it is a happy circumſtance there was room for them in the infirmary.

PORTLAND, *May* 29.

A gentleman from Pownalborough tells the following ſtrange but well authenticated ſtory:—A ſpaniel dog, in combat with a boar, received a wound from the tuſk of the latter, in one of the large blood veſſels of his neck; from which the blood iſſued rapidly. The hog lapped it from off the ground as faſt as it fell, till he had evacuated, and again eaten all the blood of his body. When it ceaſed to flow, the dog fell down dead.—The wound was then examined, and the animal kicked, puſhed and pricked; but no ſigns of life being diſcovered he was conveyed to a riſing piece of ground at ſome diſtance from, though within ſight of the houſe. He lay motionleſs for three hours; at the expiration of which time ſome of the family imagined they ſaw him move; of this they were ſoon after convinced. He was preſently on his legs again, gathered ſtrength rapidly, and hath ſince perfectly recovered.

NEW-YORK, *June* 10.

By a letter from Muſkingum, dated the 17th ult. we learn that the perſons ſent thither by the Ohio Company, are proceeding with a ſpirit becoming the importance of the undertaking they are engaged in; that they were in the higheſt ſpirits—much pleaſed with the country—had completed the ſurvey of the eight acre lots, and had prepared 100 acres of land, which they were then planting with corn: That many of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians had brought the produce of their winter's hunt to Fort Harmer this ſpring, and that there is not the leaſt doubt but that all the Indians as far as Sanduſky, will carry their ſkins and furs to the new city building at the confluence of the Ohio and Muſkingum, ſhould the propoſed treaty terminate to their ſatisfaction. Genſeng may be had there in any quantities requiſite for the purpoſes of trade. The letter writer adds, that he is much pleaſed with the Ohio Company's purchaſe, and that the new city will be one of the moſt delightful ſituations in the world, and muſt unavoidably ſoon grow into a place of conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Government and the Eaſt India directors have quarrelled reſpecting the tranſportation of four new Britiſh regiments to India. The diſpute, which has not yet terminated, has cauſed ſuch a detention of the Eaſt-Indiamen in the Thames, that it is more than probable they will miſs the monſoons, and make ſuch tardy voyages to China as might compel the company to buy up teas all over Europe, as well as in America, to ſupply the demand of this amazing market, which cannot be poſtponed or permitted to foreſtal a ſupply from ſome quarter.

"The attention of this nation has been much monopolized of late in the trial of the India governor-general Haſtings. This trial being adjourned for a few weeks, a queſtion is now agitating in parliament—"Whether government have or have not a right of ruling the Eaſt Indies, and applying all the revenues of the company, if neceſſary, for its political welfare, without check or any control from the directors whatever." The preſent adminiſtration are determined to paſs the Rubicon at once, and appropriate the revenues of the company according to their will."

CHARLESTON, *May* 31.

On Thurſday a party of country people brought to this city two men charged with piracy and murder. From the beſt information that can be collected it appears, that a Mr. M'Cleod came to N Carolina with a cargo of goods, but finding a dull ſale, determined on ſeeking a better market, for which purpoſe a great part of the property was put into a ſchooner deſigned for Charleſton, but being driven into Bull's bay by adverſe weather, the captain and owner were murdered in the manner deſcribed in the following depoſitions.

State of South Carolina, }
Charleſton Diſtrict, } ſſ

The examination of William Cain, born in the city of London, common ſailor, taken before me, John Buchanan, one of the juſtices of the quorum.

The ſaid William Cain, being charged before me of the wilful murder of captain Nathaniel C. Webb, and Mr. Clode, or M'Clode, on or about the nineteenth or twentieth of this inſtant, May, and having or being in poſſeſſion of the ſchooner and goods, he the ſaid William Cain, upon his examination now taken before me, confeſſeth, that captain Webb and Mr. Clode, or M'Clode, the owner of the goods, came both of them not many months ago, in a brig from London to Edenton; from ſaid place they came to Newbern with a ſmall ſchooner, which the ſaid Clode, or M'Clode, had bought at Edenton. The ſaid William Cain ſhipped himſelf on board ſaid ſchooner at Newbern, for ſix hard dollars per month; from thence they ſailed to Beaufort, they laid there about one week; from thence they went to Cape Fear; at ſaid place Richard Williams came on board of them, they laying near the fort, and was to have worked his paſſage to Charleſton; from thence they ſet ſail bound to Georgia; when he was about Cape Remain Inlet, being at night, the wind blowing freſh, ſaid William Cain being forward at the jib ſheet, Richard Williams knocked captain Webb overboard with the butt end of a muſket, and immediately after he knocked overboard Mr. Clode, or M'Clode, with the tiller and the lead that hangs to the lead line—that after the ſame was done, the ſaid Richard Williams told him to keep it ſecret and not let it be known—that being in want of proviſions, and the boat leaky, he got Mr. James Mouzon to bring the ſchooner up to this landing.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 29th day of May, 1788.
JOHN BUCHANAN, J. Q.

State of South Carolina, }
Charleſton Diſtrict, } ſſ.

The examination of Richard Williams, born in Devonſhire, horſe-racer, taken before me, John Buchanan, one of the juſtices of the quorum.

The ſaid Richard Williams, who at home goes by the name of John Davis, he ſays he was born in Devonſhire, about twenty-ſix years old; from Devonſhire he went to Corke, in a brig called the Polly, James Wilkins, maſter; that when there he followed horſe-racing for a living; he thought of ſeeing this country; he from thence came over in the Charming Nancy, John Evans, maſter; a little before Chriſtmas laſt he landed in Virginia; went on board of the ſchooner Two Friends, then lying at Cape Fear, in order to go to the ſouthward to meet his partner (John Wilkins) he being gone by land; that he had a boy on board by the name of William Green, who ran away from him one morning, he being ſent on ſhore to get milk—But ſince ſays, that himſelf and William Cain did murder ſaid captain Webb and Mr. Clode, or M'Clode, and their intention was to ſettle in Georgia.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 29th day of May, 1788.
J. BUCHANAN, J. Q.

A young gentleman is arrived in this city who accompanied Mr. Whitefield, deputed by the ſouthern commiſſioners to treat with the Creek nation; from him we learn, that the Indians received Mr. Whitefield very kindly, and ſaid, if he belonged to South-Carolina, his talk ſhould be heard; but if to Georgia, they would have nothing to do with him.

WINCHESTER, *June* 18.

We learn that Mr. Ferguſon, who was lately taken by the Indians, in company with Mr. Purviance and others, as mentioned in this paper of the 30th April, has been releaſed, and returned to Morgantown on Sunday laſt. He relates that, after being captured, he was ſtripped, a bell put about his neck, and ordered to be burnt. On his way to the place deſigned for his ſuffering, he was met by ſome French traders, who purchaſed him of the Indians for 50 dollars, ſupplied him with ſome cloaths, a horſe, ſome money, and every other neceſſary aſſiſtance, by which he has been enabled to return to his friends Mr. Ferguſon can give no account of the other priſoners taken with him, as they were ſeparated immediately on being captured.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, to his friend in this town, dated May 24

"There is a probability that the quarrel between this ſtate and the Indians, will be compromiſed without further miſchief. We ground this pleaſing expectation on their having lately withdrawn their warriors from our frontiers; which favourable circumſtance is ſuppoſed to be in conſequence of a talk ſent to the nation, by commiſſioners appointed by South-Carolina and Georgia, on the part of congreſs, wherein a treaty is propoſed, and an immediate ſtop to hoſtilities demanded. Mr. M'Gillivray, the ſon of a white man, who ſtyles himſelf ſovereign of the Creek nation, is a perſon of great natural abilities, and in point of literature, very little inferior to thoſe who have received the moſt finiſhed education. The elegance of his language—the force of his reaſoning—his vaſt policy and knowledge of human nature, are ſuch as raiſe aſtoniſhment in every man who conſiders his youth, and the manner by which he has arrived at ſuch amazing perfection. He ſometimes viſits St. Auguſtine and Penſacola, having, it is reported, a commiſſion of colonel, from his catholic majeſty:—But the far greater part of his time is ſpent in the nation, where he generally dreſſes and lives in the ſtyle of a white man. On particular occaſions, however, he appears cloathed, painted and accoutred, in the Indian manner.