(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2167.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1788.

LONDON, *May 9.*

THE emperor of Morocco has sworn, that if we will not give him *gunpowder* he will *fire* upon our ships if they dare to touch at any of his ports—to ease him of this part of the trouble, two or three of our ships are to be sent out to shut his ports for him, and give him the *gunpowder* in that way.

No sensible man now doubts that there is a thorough understanding between the two Imperial courts, and the king of Prussia. The kingdom of Poland is to be divided, and the king of Prussia is to have a large share of it.

Accounts from Constantinople mention the disappointment of the captain pacha's expedition, who was to have descended into the Crimea with an army of 30,000 men, which was to have been conveyed in a fleet appointed for that purpose. This destination, however, has been prevented by the interposition of the emperor, who must occupy the attention of these troops; so that the present design is to the destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Troops arrive very fast from Asia to Constantinople, and have lately been in such vast numbers, that the traders in the city shut themselves up in their houses, apprehensive of a pillage. They are immediately dispatched towards Sophia, seemingly all in high spirits; but wretchedly cloathed, and very badly fed. The grand vizir is to review the troops on the plains of Sophia, where, notwithstanding all the exaggerations of the Ottomans, the army is not generally expected to exceed 100,000 effective men.

The rebel Mahmud, pacha of Scrutari, has been strongly solicited by the Porte to accept of a full pardon, with a command against the Austrians; but it is generally supposed that he has made connexions with the latter, for the purpose of rendering himself completely independent.

The Imperial troops, on their way to the grand army, are to make such dispatch, that they must not stop more than once a day to regale themselves. This promises a speedy opening of an active campaign.

There are some reports of a general action in Croatia; but as yet unauthenticated.

Warlike stores are still sending off for Trieste, which must have some particular object in view, as the Turkish squadron is said to have quitted the Adriatic.

Vienna is now inflicted with an influenza, attended by a fever for four days, and followed by a *catarrh* for six weeks.

The Turks have published a manifesto against the two Imperial courts, to the following effect.

The injuries committed by Russia, since the treaty of Kainardgi, particularly the hostile invasion of the Crimea, even at the moment when the Russian minister was hurrying the conclusion of an advantageous treaty of commerce at his court; the defection of prince Heraclius; the asylum accorded to Mauro Cordato, hospodar of Moldavia, in manifest violation of the last treaty; such are the motives by which the Porte justifies its declaration of war. As to the house of Austria, the Porte declares, that for fifty years it has carefully cultivated peace with the court of Vienna, notwithstanding the favourable opportunities that might have been taken advantage of to receive its ancient influence in Hungary, particularly in the unhappy times that succeeded the death of Charles IV, and also in the war of 1756. The Porte recapitulates the various sacrifices it has made;—such as the cession of Buckowine, exacted by force, and against all right, as an unfortunate period. The responsibility in regard to piracies of the Moorish regencies, although the court of Vienna had always negotiated with them as with free and independent states. In short, the Porte declares, that the ports and rivers had been opened to the Austrian commerce, without exacting any equivalent in return, and that merely from the love of peace, and not from any weakness.

This peace concludes without appealing to all the powers of Europe for the justice of the Ottoman cause: in shewing them, that although their present situation is dangerous, it is not above her strength.

The king of Denmark is augmenting his museum with various natural curiosities; among his preternatural ones, is a petrefied child, purchased by Frederick III. of a Venetian goldsmith, for a very large sum. The child, inspected and felt ever so attentively or closely, appears perfect stone.—Wonderful and incredible as this may appear, the philosophical transactions confirm the fact.

BOSTON, *July 8.*

On Sunday arrived the brig Expedition, captain Cole, in 43 days from Cadiz. Captain Cole advises, that the Russian fleet, which had been equipped for the Mediterranean sea, arrived in England some time before he left Spain, but would not, it was said, proceed to that sea, till towards August—the number of sail, composing the Russian squadron, could not be ascertained, but was supposed to be sufficient to cope with that of the *Spanish armada*, which was out on a cruise off Cape St. Vincent's, and consisted of twelve sail of the line: That the Spaniards had demanded of the Russians their business in the Mediterranean, who returned for answer, that matters of *their own concern* engaged their attention in that sea—A descent upon the island of Minorca, was, however, conjectured to be one part of their business.

Captain Cole further informs us—of the British and Moors—That the difference between those two powers, in all probability, would soon be accommodated, and that the English merchant ships, which were bound up the Straits, and which had put into the ports of Spain, in consequence of the rupture, had departed and sailed for the places of their destination, without fear of being molested by the Moors, though a fleet belonging to the emperor was then out.—But one Algerine cruiser was in those seas, and no American vessel was heard to have been captured when captain Cole sailed.

NEW-YORK, *July 10.*

We learn from Poughkeepsie, that on Monday morning the convention had got through the constitution by paragraphs, and were proposing several amendments as they went along—That after they had thus got through it, Mr Lansing rose, and submitted a declaration of rights, which he said was intended to be inserted in the ratification.

On motion of the governor, the convention then adjourned till the next day, 11 o'clock, in order to give time to the gentlemen who have proposed amendments, to arrange and bring them properly before the convention.

On Tuesday the convention met, and after being informed by judge Yates, that the gentlemen who were arranging the proposed amendments, would not be ready to lay the same before the convention till the next day, they adjourned till Wednesday 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 8, 1788.

"On Friday last the 4th inst a very disagreeable fracas happened in the city of Albany; all the particulars of which, as far as they have come to my knowledge are——That the federalists having received the news of the adoption of Virginia, last Thursday evening, proposed having a procession the next day; but on the remonstrance of many of the anti-federalists that it would be disagreeable to them, they gave up the idea. When the next day came, July 4, it was mortifying to the federalists to observe a party of about 50 anti-federalists marching in procession to a vacant lot in the skirts of the town, where, after firing thirteen guns, they burnt the constitution. The federalists, who were then collected, determined immediately to have a procession; and having arranged themselves, began a march through the principal streets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow street in which a Mr. Dennison lives (I believe Green-street), when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppose them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with swords, bayonets, clubs, stones, &c. which lasted for some time, both parties fighting with the greatest rage, and determined obstinacy, till at length the anti-federalists being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the house of a Mr. Hilton, where they made a second stand, and others into the country for safety. The federalists attacked the house of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory, which they soon gained, did great damage to the building. Many of the parties were severely wounded in the conflict, and one poor man, a cooper, is supposed to have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Several reports are circulating about men killed, &c. but are not to be relied on.

"It gives me pleasure that I can add that the dispute is since peaceably settled.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am informed that the wounded are twelve feds. and six anti-feds. and among the feds. is a Mr. Graham, badly, though not dangerous."

PHILADELPHIA, *July 14.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county to his friend in Philadelphia.

Wilkesbarre, July 9, 1788.

"I arrived here the 1st inst. and found the whole country in motion. I suppose you were informed of colonel Pickering being carried off. The people here have shewn much spirit to retake Col. Pickering; upwards of 100 men went up the river the beginning of last week, and one of the detachments consisting of eighteen men, commanded by captain Ross, fell in with the party of Wild Boys, of 14 men, when a battle ensued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom since dead). Capt. Ross unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short ribs, and lodged on the other side (since cut out). We hope he will recover. This prevented his party from pursuing the retiring Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well, and that he received as good usage as the situation of the country he is confined in will afford."

Extracts from the Journal of Congress, Wednesday, June 25, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Williamson,

Resolved, That the office of inspector of the troops in the service of the United States immediately cease and be discontinued; and that the secretary at war report what mode may be most eligible for having the troops inspected for the future.

Resolved, That the contract made by John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 13th of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be and it is hereby ratified.

Resolved, That three fair copies of the contract with the ratification in the form of that agreed to on the 1st of February, 1785, *mutatis mutandis* endorsed on each copy, be made out and duly attested, and that the secretary for the department of foreign affairs transmit the same by several conveyances to T. Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a report of the board of treasury on memorials of Samuel Nicholson.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and they are hereby authorised and directed on such evidence, considering all the circumstances of the case, as they may deem satisfactory, to ascertain the number and value of the prizes which were captured in the year 1777, by the ship Reprisal, commanded by captain Weeks, the sloop Dolphin, commanded by captain Samuel Nicholson, and the brig Lexington commanded by captain Johnson, and which were delivered into the possession of Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents in France for the United States; and that the commissioner of accounts in the marine department, according to such estimate as shall be made by the said board, be and he is hereby authorised and directed to ascertain the amount of the respective shares in the prizes, included in such estimate to which the officers and crews of the said ship, sloop and brig, may severally be entitled, and settle accounts between them and the United States accordingly.

Resolved, That Mr. Robert Morris, surviving partner and administrator of the late Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents for the United States in the kingdom of France, be required to transmit to the board of treasury, all the accounts and vouchers relative to the public transactions of the deceased, in order that an adjustment may be made of the same with the administrator, agreeably to the intention of the act of congress of the fourth of September, 1778.

July 17. We have great pleasure in informing our friends in the country, that 70 families of Swiss arrived in this port a few days ago in one vessel. They all paid their passages before they sailed, and are cloathed and furnished with every comfort and necessary of life. As they come from an industrious, frugal and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to settle together, on a body of new lands, about 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of Conococheague.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 11.

"Our labours are now drawing to a conclusion; a few days will determine them. Our opponents are still determined on their amendments; they will be of three kinds—The first of an explanatory nature;