expects to remain some time, with permission of the emperor. The suite of Achmet is numerous, and consists of nine carriages.

It is remarkable, that, after the conquest of Ismael, a part of the Russian army penetrated to the right into Bulgaria, marching towards Widdin. It is not certainly known what can be their design in separating their forces, unless they mean to attempt a coup de main.

On the 14th of December admiral Uschakow arrived before Warna with his grand fleet, and has already begun to bombard that place. The grand vizier has also sent his whole force there, which must be beaten before the Russians can hope to master this port of the Black Sea; but should they succeed in their enterprise, they might very well attempt to surprise Constantinople.

It is undoubtedly true, that general Suwarrow carried Ismael rather by his courage than the number of his troops. It is related, that the ardour of his soldiers being damped by the vigorous defence of the Turks in the two first attacks, he put himself at their head, and leaped over the parapet, calling, "Now, my boys, you must kill me, or save me here! If you save me like heroes, as I know you to be, we are masters of the place." From the number of his wounds he is unable to use his arms, much less his sword; he therefore carried a small whip in his hand, the same with which he commanded at the battle of Martinestie, and which has been not unaptly termed the scourge of the Turks.

Should this desperate attack on Ismael have failed, the effects might have been fatal to the Russians. They have certainly lost more than ten thousand men, and seventeen of their generals are killed or dangerously wounded.

Four days after the taking of this city, the general detached his light troops to announce the approach of his army in force; in their route, they set fire to five towns.

The Turks, whose lives were spared at Ismael, were employed in burying the dead.

The last letters from Bucharest announce, that count Suwarrow was returned to his division of the army at Sireth, and that he had formed the design of besieging Brahilow, the garrison of this fortress being very weak in consequence of an epidemical disorder with which it was infected.

A report is in circulation, that general Harman supported by a division of ships, had seized the city of Anapa, on the borders of the Black Sea, and had made 4000 Turks prisoners of war—but it wants confirmation.

The departure of their Sicilian majesties is not yet fixed. The duke Albert and the duchess Christiana set off this week.

The king of the Two Sicilies is much pleased with his residence at Vienna. We had a grand review in his presence the day before yesterday, and he is frequently at concerts and balls of the prime nobility, accompanied by the emperor and empress, and the archdukes and arch duchesses.

L I E G E, *January* 20.

On the 16th of January, at four in the afternoon, a coach, drawn by four horses, was overset in the Mease, which at that time run very rapid, and had completely overflowed its banks. This accident happened opposite the Hotel of M. Baumale, in this town.

In the coach were five children and their governess, belonging to madame Bollis; every one of whom was on the point of perishing, when a subaltern officer plunged into the river, at the risque of his own life, and one after another, brought the children and their governess safe to land, though surrounded with dangers insuperable, but which his intrepidity overcame.

The society of emulation at Liege, purposes to transmit this noble action to posterity. It is also expected that the emperor will, with pleasure, confer on this officer the honour of the medal with which his majesty rewards virtue and courage.

M I N E H E A D, *February* 3.

A truly melancholy accident happened off this port last Wednesday; a party of thirteen ladies and gentlemen went in a pleasure yatch to dine at Watchet, a small town seven miles distant from this; the morning was extremely fine, the water placid, every thing promised an agreeable day; but, alas! how soon was the scene changed! They had got about a league off the shore, and were going on briskly before the breeze, when, in the sight of many people standing on the Pier, the boat suddenly went down, and every soul on board was drowned. It is generally supposed that one of the planks sprung. Thus were they all, without the least previous warning, plunged into eternity. The unfortunate sufferers were Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. John Deake and Miss Rawle, Mr. Adams and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ball, Miss H. and C. Bastone, Miss Boucher, Miss Broadmead, and William Wickland, Esquire. None of their bodies have yet been taken up. It is supposed that a strong easterly wind, which sprung up the next day, blew them down the channel to the westward. This town is now truly a scene of mourning and distress. They have all left either large families, or friends, to deplore their untimely fate.

L I V E R P O O L, *February* 5.

Among the extraordinary performances of the present age, the following (copied from a country paper) cannot be considered the least: "Mr. Haynes of Derbyshire, has trained a pig to point partridges and quail, and has killed several brace of birds, this season, with the aid of this novel pointer!

A black ewe, the property of Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Preston, yeaned four lambs, two white and two black. And a last year's lamb of the above ewe has yeaned three lambs, two black and one white, all of which are likely to live.

One of the sad effects of forgetfulness.—A resident of Howarden, in Flintshire, lately employed a friend, who had business in Chester, to put a letter into the post-office for him. He accordingly went, and returned home with the letter snug in his pocket, though unluckily out of his head. A few days after, whilst in company, taking some papers out of his pocket, the letter presented itself in a very soiled state, and, adding imprudence to remissness, he committed it to the flames, saying his friend could soon write another. But how mutually agreeable must have been the surprise of one hearing of the fate of his letter, and the other, that it contained a bank note of 50l.

A few days ago, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chollerton, being out a shooting, was remarkably lucky in shooting both fish and fowl, at one shot, having killed a large barnacle, and a trout upwards of twelve inches long, both of which he got readily by the help of a good water-dog.

The following fact may not be an unwelcome circumstance to some of our readers,—Mr. Whitley, an eminent farmer at Dutton, in Cheshire, a short time ago, had a ball at his own house; the party consisted of his own family only; making seven couple, himself and wife, six male and six female children; the parents led off each dance, and the children, (as we hope they will continue to do through life) followed their parents steps.

L O N D O N, *February* 5.

An application will be made to parliament early in the ensuing month, for granting a bounty for some future improvement in the means of ascertaining the longitude at sea, as far as depends upon the exactness of time-keepers.

Two of these pieces of mechanism have been constructed, which, in the course of a year are said to have differed from each other not a second.

According to the plan that has been adjusted for the new constitution of Canada, that province is to be separated into two governments; the established religion of the one, it is said, is to be the catholic, as at present, and of the other the church of England. Colonel Simco is to be the new governor, subordinate to lord Dorchester, the governor-general. The plan is said to have been drawn up under the inspection of lord Grenville, and will soon be admitted to parliament.

A plantation of cinnamon trees, has been successfully established in the neighbourhood of Madras, which in ten years is expected to produce enough for the consumption of the London market.

The American expedition to the back settlements has ended in a total defeat. The New-York letters described it to have originated in an ambuscade; for it seems, after burning two or three Indian towns, and defeating several detached bodies of the enemy, the American general carried his pursuit two far, and was way-laid upon his return by very large bodies of the natives, who broke the American line, and followed up their blow, with a general carnage of officers and privates.

A few days since, a labouring man in St. Gile's having some disagreement with his wife, sold her, with her own consent to a bricklayer, in a public house, for the sum of 4s. 6d. which was ratified between the parties by a note signed by each; but finding that she readily cohabited with her purchaser, he took it so much in dudgeon, that he on Friday morning attempted to hang himself in his room, (after requesting her in vain to return) but was prevented by a lodger, who found him putting the noose about his neck. The man has been ever since nearly delirious.

An English fleet in the Baltic would find a very new sort of warfare in a contest with the Russian navy. The gallies of the latter carry from 20 to 30 heavy cannon, and are yet so constructed as to lie in shallows were no frigate of ours could float.

By letters from New-York, dated January 5th, it appears that the defeat of the American detachment sent against the Ohio Indians has been considerably exaggerated in the accounts published of it in town. The expedition was at first very successful. The Indian army fled from pass to pass; ten or twelve of their towns were burnt, and the inhabitants were driven into the country belonging to other tribes.

On their return they were surrounded in a very disadvantageous situation, by several large bodies of Indians, from whom they suffered a defeat, but their whole loss did not exceed 190 men, and that of the Indians was not less than 120.

Feb. 9. Never was any old gentlewoman treated with more submissive respect, than the empress experiences from the ministers of Great Britain.—They have looked at her measures with silent admiration for three years together, without a single comment. They never care to wisper her name in debate—they never venture to intrude upon her in any shape—but with a magnanimity altogether separate from that of Alexander or Cæsar, they bow to her behests, and modestly await her will.

The Cherokee chiefs have formed a large party, and provided themselves with tickets for the masquerade at Ranelagh, to-morrow evening. It will be curious to learn their remarks on such an assemblage of different characters.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *April* 5.

E A S T - I N D I E S.

Definitive treaty of alliance, between the right honourable Charles earl Cornwallis, K. G. on the part of the honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, and the Paishwaw and Nizim ul Mulk, lately concluded upon and ratified by the contracting parties.

The preamble states, That the contracting parties being animated with an equal and sincere desire to augment and consolidate the strict union and friendship which has so happily of late years subsisted between them, and to concert on the most proper measures to insure their respective interests and the general tranquillity of Hindostan, have resolved,

That there shall be, for ever, a firm and unalterable friendship, a defensive and offensive alliance, and a close and inviolable union, with an intimate and perfect harmony of correspondence, between the said United Company, the said Paishwaw, and the said Nizam ul Mulk, their heirs and successors, their kingdoms, states, provinces, territories, and respective subjects, and which shall be maintained and cultivated with such care, that the contracting parties shall constantly employ, as well their greatest attention, as every means which Providence has entrusted them with, to preserve both the public safety and tranquillity, for the support of their common interests, and to defend and respectively guarantee them against every hostile attack.

That they will always act in concert to maintain peace and tranquillity; and in the case where one of them shall be menaced with any hostile attack whatever, the others shall, without delay, employ their good offices, and the most efficacious means to prevent hostilities, to procure satisfaction to the party threatened, and to settle, if possible, things in a conciliatory manner.

That in case these good offices should not have the desired effect, and that any one of the three contracting parties, or any of their allies, present or future respectively, be hostilely attacked, molested or disturbed, in any one of its states, rights, possessions, or interests, the other contracting parties engage to succour their ally without delay, for maintaining such power in the possession of all the states, towns, territories and places, which belonged to such power before the commencement of hostilities.

That in case any of the contracting parties, or their allies respectively, should at any future period be attacked, molested or disturbed, in any of its states, rights, possessions or interests, in any manner whatsoever, by sea or land, by any other power, in consequence and in spite of the articles of this treaty, or of measures to be taken by the said parties respectively in virtue of this treaty, the other contracting parties engage to assist them against such attacks, and promise to maintain and guarantee each other in the possession of all the states, towns, and places which belonged to them respectively before the commencement of such hostilities.

It then comes to the more immediate object of the treaty, and stipulates the supplies to be furnished by each power respectively, in the event of Tippoo's proving refractory, and directs the plan of operation to be adopted in such cases.

The following particulars, relative to the capture of the important fortress of Ismael, are given in a letter from field-marshal prince Potemkin to prince Gallitzin, dated at Bender the 3d of January.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you the agreeable news of the taking of Ismael, which was carried by a general assault on the 22d of December. The obstinate resistance of the enemy was extraordinary, but the courage and gallantry of her majesty's troops were superior to every obstacle.

"The greater part of the numerous garrison of this fortress, which was composed of the flower of the Turkish arms, was put to the sword, and those who escaped this fate were made prisoners of war.

"The number of Turks who were slain amount to twenty-four thousand men, the prisoners to ten thousand.

"There were found in the fortress about three hundred cannon, and the victors have besides seized a great number of trophies, among which are six horse tails and four hundred colours, and a great quantity of ammunition.

"Our flotilla has received a reinforcement of nineteen armed vessels, taken from the enemy, and is therefore now twice as strong as when it entered the Danube.

"The prince de Ligne, who has given the strongest proofs of his courage and military talents, is wounded in the thigh, though not dangerously, and he is already brought here."

April 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on *Thursday* the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port-Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; sundry likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children;——HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforesaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

Geo Campbell

JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner of Charles county.

1

N O T I C E.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robosson's to Baltimore-town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mile dam.—The road proposed will be a good one, and not half a mile further about.

4w

CHARLES WALLACE.
ISAAC HARRIS.

3

March 22, 1791.