(XLVIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2336.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1791.

LONDON, *August* 6.

Extract of a letter from York, July 30.

"A LARGE mass of etherial fire during a violent thunder storm on Monday, fell upon the Corn-hill in the Market-place, Thirsk, and burst, with a report equal to that of the largest cannon. Fortunately a violent shower of hail, which preceded it, had caused the market people to retire into the houses, otherwise the consequences most probably had been dreadful. During the moment of explosion, the whole square seemed to be in one universal flame, and some people were struck down, feeling at the same time a sensation similar to that of a forcible electrical shock.

"Notwithstanding we do not hear of any material damage being done, save in the dwelling house of Mr. Bently, watch-maker and ironmonger, into which a part of the electric matter (attracted probably by a parcel of iron standing at the door) forced its way, breaking two squares in the shop window; it passed through the shop (wherein was Mr. Bently) and took its direction up the stair-case, which it damaged in a considerable degree; and after doing some trifling injury to the furniture, &c. it passed up the chimney, which it shattered in a most surprising manner. Happily none of the family received the least injury."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated August 5.

"The grand fleet at Spithead remains without any alteration whatever, nor have any orders for sailing or dismantling reached this place. All the ships still remain in the same stations, no alterations whatever having taken place."

Aug. 11. It is said that Mr. Faulkner has fully executed the purposes of his embassy; that the good understanding which long subsisted between our court and that of Petersburgh is perfectly re-established; and that the empress has assented to a renewal of the commercial treaty, which expired in 1786, and by which both countries were so much benefited.

Aug. 13. A ship, lately arrived in the river from Philadelphia, has brought over six fine plants of the maple tree, which we understand are intended as a present to her majesty.

The order of the court of Madrid, which requires strangers resident in Spain to take an oath of fidelity to the catholic religion and the king, to renounce all connexion with, and allegiance to their native country, and never to apply to it, its ambassadors or envoys, for protection, or to quit the kingdom within fifteen days, on pain of confiscation of property, and being sent to the galleys, is a direct contravention of existing treaties with foreign nations, and cannot be overlooked by Great-Britain in particular, if attempted to be enforced against British subjects.

The king of Spain has caused the following intimation, addressed to the supreme council, &c. to be published:

"After a long negotiation with the Bey and regency of Tunis, since the truce of 1786, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce, by a treaty useful and advantageous to my subjects, I have the satisfaction of informing them that this treaty, which secures for ever free navigation and commerce on the coasts of Tunis, of which Spain has been deprived for several ages, was signed this day, with thanks to Almighty God, &c.

"Madrid, July 19th, 1791.

The consols were yesterday done at the very high price of eighty-nine (with the dividend) an instance that has not been known since the year before the American war.

The church now building at Petersburgh is the largest in Europe. Two thousand men have been working on it these twenty years, and are not yet at the top of the walls. It is of polished marble, both outside and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high; the base and capitals of solid silver; but the greatest curiosity of all is the wooden box, which covers the whole from the weather, constructed in a particular manner. All the empress's buildings are in the same immense scale. The great duke's dog-house has 1500 windows, and the audience chamber, in which the empress receives foreign ambassadors, is lined with polished silver—Such is the magnificence of her imperial majesty.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

We have already informed our readers of the capture of Anapa, by the Russians. We are now enabled to lay before them the account transmitted by prince Repnin, the commander in chief of the Russian army on the Danube, to the Russian ambassador at Warsaw.

"I have this moment received information that general Gudowitz took the fortress of Anapa by assault, on the 3d of July, new style.—There was made prisoners, Muskapha Pacha of Three Tails (son to Battal Pacha, who commanded last year to Anapa, and was then made prisoner) together with the famous Scheith Mansour, and about 14,000 persons, including the troops and inhabitants of both sexes.

"The Turks defended themselves obstinately, and many of them were killed. I am yet unacquainted with the extent of their loss, and I do not yet know our's, which, however, the courier assures me is but trifling.

"Letters from the Crimea add, that at Anapa were taken 71 cannon, 9 mortars, 100 stand of colours, &c."

Other advices, which we have this day received, state, that the assault continued three hours; that the Turks made the most obstinate resistance, abandoning the town and shutting themselves up in the citadel which commands it, where they continued their resistance, but without effect, as every thing gave way to the impetuosity of the attack.

According to the same advices, the number who bore arms in Anapa, including soldiers and inhabitants, amounted to 14,000 men. Scheith Mansour, who was among the prisoners, is the famous enthusiast, who, under the pretence of religion, some years ago formed a great assemblage of Tartars in the Cuban and the neighbouring countries, where he first hoisted the banner against the Infidels.

The booty which the Russians took at Anapa is very considerable, the inhabitants of all the neighbouring country having deposited there, as in a place of safety, their most valuable effects.

The losing of this only strong hold, which the Porte still possessed in the Cuban, must make them renounce all hopes of again recovering, by force, that country and the Crimea—and this, with their other recent losses, will probably convince them, that a speedy peace is the best means to prevent the Russians from penetrating to Constantinople.

Aug. 19. Yesterday morning an express arrived at the secretary of state's office from lord Cornwallis, with an account of his lordship being before Bangalore with twenty-five thousand men, and that Tippoo Saib in person was encamped with his army in sight of him, so that an engagement between the two armies appeared to be inevitable; and that general Abercrombie was within forty miles of Seringapatam, to which place he was going to lay siege. The British army appeared in the greatest spirits, and expressed an eager desire to engage their sooty opponents.

EPIDEMIC FEVER.

The inhabitants of Totness, in Devonshire, and its neighbourhood, have been much alarmed by a dreadful fever that has raged there with great violence for upwards of three weeks past, during which period numbers have died, amongst whom were two medical gentlemen, and several nurses, in consequence of their attendance on the sick—and the dread is so great at present, that many people will not quit their houses;—the fever is so rapid in its progress, that the party afflicted seldom survive three days; it was first taken to Totness by a poor unfortunate creature released from gaol.

SALEM, *October* 4.

The following note to the editor was received from an obliging correspondent at Marblehead, whose repeated attentions have our warmest thanks.

"Marblehead, September 28, 1791.

"SIR,

"CAPT. William Hooper, of the schooner Union, hath this moment arrived here from Bilboa, which place he left the 9th of August last, and brings the following intelligence.—That while he lay in Bilboa, several vessels arrived there from England, which all brought the following accounts, uniformly, viz.—That the courts of Great-Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpose of compelling her to reinstate the French monarch on his throne—That there was never known a hotter press, nor greater preparations for war, which was momently expected to be declared in form. The principal merchants in Bilboa, as well as other ranks of people there, had no doubt but that a war was inevitable."

The assessors of the town of Boston, in apportioning a late tax, have made property in the funds a subject of taxation. This, it is said, has determined a num- of its wealthiest citizens to remove to the southward, which will carry vast sums of active property from that town.

BENNINGTON, *October* 3.

The lovers of game may perhaps be gratified in reading the following paragraph respecting hunting:

A gentleman from the northward informs, that a certain Mr. Seeley, of Middlebury, killed seven bears in one day; and another man in Salisbury, the same day, killed four bears, one wolf, two otters, one mink, and one muskrat.

HARTFORD, *October* 3.

On the Progress of the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE *in Hartford.*

This manufacture, after struggling with every obstacle, begins to flourish, and bids fair to be advantageous to the proprietors as well as to the public. The quality of the clothes, more especially the coarser, is acknowledged on all hands to be superior to that of the English of the same fineness. It is an undeniable fact that the coatings made here are more durable than the English. The great objection formerly made to the colouring and finishing the clothes, is now removed—it being agreed by the best judges that the difference between the best finished English clothes and those of this manufacture, is hardly perceivable—and the writer of this paragraph, a few days ago, saw a tailor mistake cloth from the Hartford manufactory for English.——This being the fact, the reputation of American clothes will rise and facilitate the sale, especially as they can be afforded as low as English clothes of the same fineness.

As this manufacture consumes large quantities of wool, it is recommended to our farmers to attend to the raising of sheep, and also to the improving of the breed. Wool will always be in demand and command cash.

The bell-foundery, by Mr. Doolittle, also deserves notice. The bells cast at this foundery are equal in quality to any imported; and the whole continent may be furnished at this single foundery.

DANBURY, *October* 3.

Our accounts from the southern parts of the state of New-York are far from being pleasing, they state that, the fields of wheat sowed this fall, and which have just began to cover the earth with verdure, and promise a reward to the husbandman, are now visited with that destructive insect the Hessian fly, to a degree it is feared, that will prevent the farmer from reaping the quantity he sowed, the ensuing harvest.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 10.

The circumstance of a few negroes who had assembled on only two plantations near Port-au-Prince, to remonstrate about their provisions, has given rise to the report of an insurrection there;—this, we are happy to hear, is premature news, as these few were immediately pacified, and every thing is quiet at Port-au-Prince. Indeed there could not have been much dread of an insurrection there, as the place is a garrison, and has a great number of regular troops in service.

Among a variety of accounts from Cape-François, the following has been related—A widow, who owned a plantation on which there were about 500 negroes, having always treated them with humanity and kindness, on the alarm from the insurgents these slaves applied to their owner for arms to defend her property—and when the plantation was attacked, they repelled and beat off the assailants, by which means the estate was preserved from destruction.——Humanity as well as honesty will be found to be the best policy.

ST. DOMINGO.

Letter from the President of the General Assembly to the Governor of Jamaica.

"Cape-François, August 31, 1791.

"SIR,

"SINCE I had the honour of writing to your excellency, in the name of the general assembly of the representatives of St. Domingo, our condition has not altered for the better; on the contrary, every day exposes us to new misfortunes; and we are unable to put arms even into the hands of those who present themselves to assist us. This has induced our assembly to pass a decree, authorising me to request your excellency to grant us as great a supply of muskets, sabres and pistols, as you possibly can. Fifteen thousand muskets would not be too many. Ah, Sir, how slow that assistance is in coming, which we requested of you! Our melancholy situation will not allow us to measure distance; unreasonable (and men in affliction are ever so) we tax you with want of humanity! as if it were possible to step over the space which divides us with as great rapidity as the flames devour our possessions!—Every day our eyes are fixed upon the waves, in hopes of seeing your ships and your armies emerging from the horizon. What a death-blow to our hopes, if, after whole days of expectation, we found ourselves at length abandoned!

"I have the honour to be, with the most cordial and fraternal affection, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) "PL. DE CADUSCH, President.

Letter from the President of the General Assembly, to the Members of the General Assembly of Jamaica.

"Cape-François, August 31, 1791.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE hope you have felt yourselves interested in our misfortunes. Each day we expect the arrival of those succours which we have requested of you; and each day we fear they will arrive too late. We find, indeed, still some persons, who present themselves, to defend us; and we hope that others will do the same, when our neighbours are acquainted with our distresses—but we are in want of arms. This circumstance has induced the assembly to pass a decree, authorising me to entreat you, Gentlemen, to endeavour to procure them for us. Fifteen thousand muskets would not be too many. Come to our assistance; and, by your protection, preserve this beautiful country from