(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2152.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1788.

VIENNA, *December 26.*

THE secretary to the Hospodar of Moldavia, who fled from Jassy, in company with another officer of that prince, arrived here last night. His object is to represent the unhappy situation of the Christian inhabitants of the above province to the emperor, and to request that troops may be dispatched for their relief.

A courier arrived here yesterday from Selim, with the shocking intelligence that the Turks in Belgrade, suspecting a secret correspondence between the Greek inhabitants and the Austrians, cruelly massacred, without any inquiry or examination, all the Greeks in the night of the 12th inst. and that such was the excess of their fury, that they spared neither the bishop, women nor infants.

LONDON, *January 7.*

The emperor has opened a loan in the Low Countries, and although the terms are very advantageous to the lender, not a single subscriber has appeared.

Jan. 8. By letters from the continent, we have received the important information, that orders were dispatched on the 20th of November, to Constantinople, for the imperial Internuncio to declare war against the Porte.

The same letters state, that Mr. Herbert, the Internuncio at Constantinople, apprehensive of being lodged with the Russian minister, and being shut up close prisoner in the Seven Towers, if he presented the declaration of war on the part of the emperor, prevailed on the French Charge des Affaires to deliver it to the Divan, and secretly got on board a French vessel, to return with all possible expedition to Vienna.

It is also said, that on the very day the declaration of war was delivered at Constantinople, a large army invested Belgrade, and a heavy cannonading began. The Imperialists will probably soon be masters of this place, as its works, excepting the citadel, were destroyed in 1738; since which they have not been repaired. Belgrade is built on a neck of land, which forms an acute angle on the Save and the Danube, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants, most of whom, as is the custom in Turkey, bear arms. The place is not capable of holding out a siege, notwithstanding it is situated on an eminence, and on the conflux of two rapid rivers.

All negotiation being now at an end, the marquis de Noailles will not take his departure for Constantinople, as it was intended.

A very singular sort of double marriage lately took place at Cambden, in America:—A gentleman, not indeed arrived at his grand climacterick, but old enough to have a son grown up to man's estate, fell in love with a beautiful young girl, to whom he told a soft and tender tale with so much success, that she was induced to become his bride. The son at first resented an action so incongruous, and made the nuptial tie a jest amongst his acquaintance: however, prompted by a kind of sneering curiosity, he paid his mother-in-law a visit, where, to his rage to tell, he was captivated by his mother's daughter. He became soon a thriving, thrifty wooer, and after a little decent hesitation, the lady permitted herself to be conducted to the altar. Both the sires have since presented their husbands with children, and it is a circumstance which perplexes the Casuists on the other side the Atlantic, to determine the degree of relation which these children will bear to each other.

Extract of a letter from Cherburg, January 4.

The damages that have been sustained, here by the last storms, seem to have convinced the most unbelieving, that there are natural inconveniences which prevent the grand scheme of making a large and extensive harbour at this port. This mischief done to the new fortifications, is small in comparison of what the harbour has sustained. So much sand have been thrown in from the sea, as has set aside eight months labour of more than 600 persons employed daily.

Jan. 11. There are two plans agreed upon by the emperor and empress, both of them of great political consequence to all the powers of Europe, but which this fond and enterprising couple distinguish by the names of the great and the lesser plan;—the object of these is merely to secure the entrance of the Athenes to Russia, one side of which she is already possessed of, and which, while it affords an uninterrupted navigation to that immense river, will enable her to establish arsenals and a marine force in the Black Sea, from whence she may descend not only to Constantinople, but into the Mediterranean, and usurp the dominion of these seas.—The emperor's present object is to annex Belgrade, and a district in that neighbourhood, to his territories, which formerly belonged to the house of Austria; but the great plan is a stupendous undertaking, and which must arm all Europe against them.—Its object is to drive the Turks into Asia, and to transfer the range of coast from the Crimea down to Constantinople to Russia, while the emperor, descending towards the Mediterranean, between Venice and the capital of Turkey, seizes upon Dalmatia and the Morea.

By the sudden approach of the emperor's troops at Esclavonia, the Turks were so frightened, that they abandoned the fortress of Berbis, opposite Old Gradisea, on the Save, to go to Banialuke, where the commander in chief could scarce keep them from going further.

Extract of a letter from Dublin January 5.

"A letter from the county of Galway mentions, that some nefarious fellows were lately apprehended in Cunnemara country, in the act of practising the stalking horse, for the villainous purpose of deceiving a ship in distress, when the wind blew hard in upon shore. The term, stalking horse, is a fellow with a lanthern on a pole, who moves in the night, near a rocky shore, with a pace resembling that of a horse going slowly, and which, to a vessel at a distance, appears like the motion of a ship with the lights up. This most infamous deception, which has been long practised in Cunnemara country, has been often the means of enticing many ships in upon shore, and which, when wrecked, have been plundered by the villainous perpetrators.

"Some short time since a brig was, by false lights, made a wreck of on the western coast of this kingdom, in the county of Mayo, and the crew, consisting of seven hands besides the master, having providentially escaped from the wreck, went to the house of a farmer, who, at first received and treated them with seeming hospitality, till at length, having saved several articles of the cargo, they bargained with him and delivered the goods into his hands, taking his accountable receipts and securities for the payment; shortly after which, this conscientious host, who, doubtless, procured this disaster, formed a pretext for quarrelling with them, and, assisted by a desperate mob of his ruffianly neighbours, he forcibly took from them all their papers, together with the receipts and securities, then turned them out of his house, and peremptorily refused to restore their property. The poor men having no alternative, were obliged to submit, thinking themselves very fortunate in compounding for their lives. They are now, however, after a long, tiresome and distressing journey, arrived in this city, to seek redress for the cruel and inhuman treatment they have received."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) February 9.*

We are happy to inform our readers, that a successful attempt has been made by a lady at the North side, to prevent the lock-jaw in new-born infants, by applying a poultice of Jesuits Bark to the naval of the patients. This idea was conceived in consequence of having been informed, that upon dissecting the bodies of children who had died of that disorder, a mortification was found to have taken place about the navel, owing, as was supposed, to the wound occasioned by cutting the navel string. The trial was made on an infant of four days old, which appeared to be in great pain, and was affected with convulsive startings. Upon applying a poultice of bark upon the navel, these symptoms disappeared, and the child recovered. As the lock-jaw has occurred in many instances where it could not be attributed to a retention of the meconium, which we believe has generally been the cause assigned for it, we shall be very happy to learn that the above method has been found, by experience, to succeed in preventing that disorder, which has hitherto, in these climates, proved fatal to so great a proportion of the human species at their first entrance into life.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) March 7.*

Yesterday was exhibited on the parade in this metropolis, a scene at once curious and singular.—An African (Prince Jackson) had been tried before a special court, held at *Black Jack's Hall, Puddle Dock*, and consisting of members of his own colour, on a charge of theft. The circumstances appearing pretty evident, poor Prince was convicted of the fact and sentenced to receive (in their words) "Fourteen tripe on the necked brack—thirteen for United State—one for brack company." This sentence was duly executed at one o'clock, under the direction of the sheriff, the deputy sheriff, and others of their colour; the stripes were laid on regular, and with a degree of humanity; and the culprit received his correction with a true spirit of subordination. The deputy-sheriff before he proceeded to lay on the stripes, harrangued the spectators in nearly the following words:—"Gentemen, you see what we do with brack man, we mak no distinction, if he be officer ar not, if he be found guilty, we correct him according; dis brack man bin tealing, our court sentence him to have fourteen tripe—thirteen for United State, one for brack company; dis way we 'sport good government, and so Quashy lay um on well."—An affair so novel, collected a large number of spectators, who were not a little surprized to see justice so duly administered by these sons of Afric upon one of their colour—holding up to those of a different complexion an example, if not worthy of imitation, at least commendable and deserving much applause.

PITTSBURGH, *February 16.*

On Monday the 11th instant, the superintendent of Indian affairs dispatched messengers to invite the chiefs of all the Indian tribes within the northern district to a general treaty in the spring, to be held by him and the governor of the western territory in conjunction, by order of congress, in order to settle, if possible, all uneasiness existing between the United States and the Indian nations, and to establish a lasting peace; much is expected from the abilities and accommodating disposition of those gentlemen, whose characters both public and private are well known. The superintendent set off the same day for New York, to make the necessary arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 25.*

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated February 16.

"The wet weather has been favourable for the ground provisions, which, being exceedingly plenty, will occasion the sale of your produce to be cheap, and dull sale for some time to come—Flour has been offered, at a credit, for five dollars per barrel, and other articles of American produce are as low.

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, January 10.

"It must give pleasure to those who rejoice in the happiness of their fellow creatures to be informed, that the slave trade, and treatment of the negroes in our West-India islands, are likely to become the subject of parliamentary investigation soon after the recess.

"The slave trade has long been a disgrace to Europe, and is a violation of the Christian law of doing to others as we would they should do unto us; for we certainly can have no better right to force the poor negroes from their native country into slavery, than they can have to force us from our native country into slavery; and it will redound to the honour of Britons to stand foremost in the cause of those oppressed people.

"A society was formed in England some time ago, with a view to draw the attention of the nation to the inconceivable miseries which the Africans sustain in consequence of the slave trade; and their labours have been attended with great success. Many liberal men contributed to defray the necessary expences, and these subscriptions have lately extended into the country.

April 2. We hear from France, that a certain Mr. Fremient has discovered the means of continuing under water for the space of almost two hours, and that he can bring from the bottom any weight which is in proportion to his strength. The principal object of a machine which he has constructed, is to give assistance to those who are in danger of being drowned; many experiments have been already made with success at Brest and Toulon; a grand one is to be made next May at Paris, between the Pont Neuf and Pont Royal; a floating piece of cork ascertains the particular place where the diver himself is. He talks of instituting an academy, for the purpose of giving instructions in the art of diving, and to teach the use of the machine above mentioned without the smallest degree of danger.

"There was a meeting at this place the 27th of November, when it was instantly determined to send 100 guineas to the society in London, to forward their humane views; it appears that 200 guineas have been sent from Manchester. We hear that both the universities have the subject under consideration, and that several places are taking measures, in hopes of obtaining from parliament some immediate relief for the severe sufferings of the present slaves, and ultimately the abolition of the inhuman traffic."