

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1789.

H A G U E, October 13.

THEIR high mightiness, pursuant to their resolution of the 7th of October, 1788, determined that Mynheer Leftevenon Van Berkenrode, their ambassador at the court of France, must have seen that by their resolution of the 15th of September last, in consequence of the disobedience of their high mightiness commissary de Vinck, at Dunkirk, to their several repeated commands, have discharged him from his oath and service to their country, and ordered that he should return the commission granted him; that instead of complying therewith, he has thought proper to write to their high mightiness Groffier, that if their high mightiness permit in their idea, he should find himself under the necessity to make known what has passed to his most christian majesty, whose born subject he was, to the intent of claiming his protection; he would nevertheless continue, as to what relates to the marine of the Netherlands, to act and officiate in quality of their high mightiness commissary. That their high mightiness are well assured that this strange and unheard-of proceeding cannot find encouragement by any person in the world, but must rather meet with the highest indignation against the person who opposes himself against those who put him in office. That therefore Mynheer Leftevenon Van Berkenrode, with what respects and belongs thereto, do give notice and requests, that orders be sent to the admiralty or magistrates of Dunkirk, that the said de Vinck be ordered and compelled to return the commission which their high mightiness granted him as their commissary; and that the powers thereby granted him be called in, and never more to be acknowledged as their officer.

That an extract of this resolution be sent to the respective colleges of the admiralty for their information; and that they give notice to the merchants and captains trading and sailing to Dunkirk, warning them never more to apply and address themselves to the said de Vinck, or avail themselves of his services.

L O N D O N, October 20.

Advices are received from Petersburg, by a member of the corps diplomatique, which mention the following intelligence. On the 29th ult. a courier, who was of no less distinction than a colonel of horse, arrived in that city express, in only nine days from his leaving the imperial camp. His appearance was at eleven o'clock at night, when the inhabitants of that city are usually at rest, at which time the night guard, exclusive of the ordinary watch, are on duty, and the gates are shut. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he drove to the imperial palace of the czarina, where, on notifying his business, which was of the first importance, he was immediately admitted to an audience with the empress. Councils have been held every day since, till the 2d of October instant, when the same courier left the city at night, with a message back to the emperor. Some have gone so far as to suspect, that this officer was no other than the emperor himself, and that something of the greatest importance is now in agitation concerning the adjustment of affairs between the belligerent powers of Turkey, Russia and Germany.

Oct. 21. On Saturday night arrived the mail from Holland, which brought an account that the Danish forces had taken possession of Udevalla on the 2d inst. and that it was generally believed at Elsinour, they were possessed of Gottenburg also. The prince royal of Denmark, and two princes of Hesse are at the head of the troops which have entered Sweden; they pay ready money for every thing they have; and we are assured, that not a single musket had been fired by either party, when the accounts came away, owing to the Swedish officers having not received any orders on the subject, and the Danes not attempting any hostile attack.

Every account we receive from Holland confirms more and more the opinion we gave when the troubles were said to have been finally suppressed, viz. "That they were only smothered," and there is every appearance to expect that if a war happens, they will break out with increased violence.

By the retreat of the emperor, the Turks become the undisturbed masters of the Danube, and can replace themselves in Belgrade at their ease. A great part of the flat country from Lugos all the way to Vipsanka is open to them; while in the mean time, the emperor has withdrawn himself from the river and from Semlin. Even the fortrefs of Temeswar is subject to be attacked, and the Turks are even meditating a siege.

Oct. 22. Chocsim at length has surrendered to the allies, on the 29th September, the garrison, consisting of about 5000 men, marched out with all the honours of war. The terms of the capitulation were as liberal on one side as they were honourable on the other; and the stores and provisions taken were very considerable.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"We can inform you for certain of his Swedish majesty having declared to our court, that notwithstanding the Danish troops assembled in Norway have penetrated into Sweden, it would not be the means of breaking the peace that subsists between the two countries, provided the king of Denmark did not extend his hostile views any further.

"His Swedish majesty does not conceive the justice of our principles in considering our troops that are already in his kingdom as auxiliary troops to the Russians, yet without discussing the principles, he will spare the effusion of blood, as the mediation of the other respectable powers will soon re-establish peace in the north. The manifesto has already made its appearance; we, however, previously communicate this information, in order that you may quiet the fears of our navigators, and use your efforts to dissipate the alarm that has begun to be prejudicial to our mercantile flag.

"This declaration of his Swedish majesty ought to reassure us to much the more, as at the time of its being written our troops had passed the desiles of Norway—forced the passages, and have penetrated according to our last accounts, as far as Udevalla, in Sweden, without, however, committing any hostilities against the inhabitants whom they found unarmed."

Oct. 25. The following authentic account of an attempt made by the Turks to break into Transylvania, will show with what a terrible enemy the imperial troops have to contend.

Transylvania is protected on all sides from sudden invasion by lofty mountains and rocks; there are only seven entrances into it; and these are through so many desiles, strongly fortified and well guarded.

On the 1st of September, the Turks appeared before Oitos, one of these seven desiles, with a determined resolution to force their way through it. The pass was defended by a regiment of native Transylvanians, called from one of the nations that inhabit that country, the Circulian regiment.

When the Turks, to the number of 6000, with a train of artillery, appeared before Oitos, they found it abandoned; for the Austrian commander having had previous notice of the advance of the enemy, had retreated to the still stronger pass of Minifter; and that he should invariably act as Guileos, and there made every preparation for a most vigorous resistance.

The Turks advanced with the most determined bravery; they dispatched two considerable bodies of infantry to clamber over the mountains, and fall upon the flanks of the imperialists, while the main body, consisting both of horse and foot, advanced in front. Notwithstanding the prodigious height of the rocks that rise on both sides of the desile, and the abbatis, &c. with which the pass was shut up, the Turks, despising every danger, and without being in the smallest degree discouraged by the number they lost, broke in on both sides.

In the mean time other bodies of the Turkish army kept advancing until they had crossed the summit of the mountains; at last turned the two flanks of the abbatis, &c. and attacked the Austrians in the rear.

Though thus beset on all sides, yet the Austrians some time made the most vigorous defence with their bayonets and small arms, for their artillery was now no longer of use to them. But notwithstanding all their bravery, they found it impossible to maintain their post against an enemy so greatly superior in number: they retreated therefore from the mountains, leaving 3 pieces of cannon, one of which, however, they first spiked up.

S A L E M, December 30.

Captain Murphy arrived here last week from Marseilles, which he left the 6th of October. Before he sailed, accounts were received there, and credited, of an attack made by the Turks in the night on the Austrian army, when the latter were routed with the slaughter of thousands. This account was published in the Marseilles papers, which captain Murphy forgot to take with him, and of which he does not recollect particulars.—It was said at Marseilles, that the eldest son of the late unfortunate comte de Grasse, after having fought several successful duels in defence of his father's character, had shot himself, finding as he said, that he should be obliged to contend with the whole nation.

P R O V I D E N C E, December 18.

A M E R I C A N M A N U F A C T U R E S.

With pleasure we inform the public, on the authority of a gentleman from Bridgewater, and from our own observation, that the manufacturing of iron plate shovels is carried on at that place to great advantage—that the shovels made there (of which 30 or 40 dozen have been lately sold to the merchants in this town) are of superior workmanship to any imported from Britain or elsewhere—and they are sold at a less price than they can be imported for. Thus do the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign shackles one by one.

N E W P O R T, January 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to Muskingum, to his friend in this town, dated General's ferry, December 4, 1786.

"I arrived here this morning after a very fatiguing journey, the roads being almost impassable. There are a number of persons here who are going down the river in a few days. I expect to go down to-morrow. There is a gentleman here directly from the Muskingum, who says that nothing will be done at the Proprietor's meeting, except to meet and adjourn, until we arrive there. The treaty has not commenced. The Indians are assembled at the Falls of Muskingum, and have sent Brant's son to the governor to request that the treaty might be held there, which the governor refused, so they remain maneuvering, but no trouble is expected from them. The people say they are more pleased with the country (if possible) than at first. A great number of people are gone to the Muskingum lately, and a number more going in a few weeks. One acre of land on the margin of the Muskingum, near the Point, has lately been rented at vendue, for 10 years, at 30 dollars per year, for the benefit of the company."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 10.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, October 25.

"Our northern neighbours, the Goths and Vandals, seem inclined to try their warlike powers against each other. Silly enough! For God knows, their poor exhausted finances are in a sad plight, and would require a Necker to bring them into any tolerable order. His majesty of Sweden was precipitate in attempting to revenge a real or supposed injury offered by Russia; and the royal heir of Denmark, fond of military parade, has done more than his engagements with Kutia required of him—unmindful of the consequences to his country. The king of Prussia and the court of Great-Britain have remonstrated against his conduct; and the intimation of 15,000 Prussians being ready to enter Holstein, carries such force of argument with it, that the Danes who had advanced as far as Gottenburg, are said to be preparing for a retreat across their rugged mountains into Norway.

"I am of opinion a general peace will be patched up in the north this winter, or if that cannot be accomplished, the flames of war will doubtless spread farther next spring. Indeed I make no doubt, if the finances of France would have admitted of it, they would have had a brush with Old England before now, if it were only to get rid of the commercial treaty."

Extract of another letter from Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"A cessation of arms for four weeks is agreed on by the Danish auxiliary troops, who are advanced as far as two miles from Gottenburg, in Sweden, under the command of the king of Denmark, brother-in-law to the duke of Schleswig, in favour of Russia. The English and Prussian ambassadors in the Danish court, are both at the head quarters of the Danish troops. It is expected that peace will soon take place between the northern powers. The late news of the emperor of Germany is very melancholy. The Turks do a great deal of mischief in the emperor's dominions—burning every house and killing every person they meet with: their army is grown so strong in the Bannat, that the emperor has been forced to retreat to the hills with his troops; and as very rainy weather (common at this season) has set in, no news of a battle is expected. General Laudohn gained some advantages over the Turks, but of very little consequence. The king of Prussia ordered his field marshal, the duke of Brunfwick, to Berlin, in order to command an army of 18,000 men, who are ready to march in a moment, but their destination is not known. It is suspected, however, they will march against or towards Poland, in order to prevent the intended treaty proposed by Russia, from being concluded. Two other armies are ready to march, supposed for Swedish Pomerania and Holstein."

A U G U S T A, November 8.

We are informed that the Creek Indians have taken a fort, 12 prisoners, and killed 108 persons on the frontiers of the state of Franklin—This account is very alarming to the frontiers of Georgia, and without immediate assistance a great part will seek refuge in the different states.

Nov. 15. We hear from Franklin county, that, on Friday the 13th ultimo, as some men were hunting they were fired at by a small party of Indians, who immediately ran off; the white people pursued the savages and killed one of them.

S A V A N N A, November 27.

It is the interest of Chatham county to strain every sinew to support that of Liberty. Notwithstanding the acceding of Mr. Gillivray to a longer truce, the people of that county have little faith in its taking place, unless, like the former, it will consist of horrid depredation and murder. It is probable, as he is a man of

October 1, 1788. Debtors to the State, are often in want of a loan where their money, and the want of cash for them, for want of some they could be on reasonable terms, dealt with the diff passing value, has provide, and inform lodging the necessitates, or cash, at s, on paying a no-number, who have to the treasury, that of whom will be money for that pur- the certificates, and or 100 miles to get those who are thus with certificates, and by forwarding the on being furnished made to their orders, sent, by their vant,

WILLIAMS.

T, and South pped up in a out the sum of gold. Who- ne said money, the printer of a generous re-

ember 25, 1786.

L E,

res of LAND, be- able tract whereon g the dwelling plan- comfortable improve- rkely county, Vir- d's-town, and eight ack. As one half in hand, and the purchaser who can expect a great bar- HAWKINS, the subscriber, in 7

April 19, 1788.

xious that an im- due them be made y with their en- e collection, have o call upon those e same, whose re- this notice be par- their power to give ne to call and a person at their atory-office, ready

HARWOOD.

Maryland, Octo-

at JAMES WIL- id, intends to pe- state of Maryland, title to a small tract JAMES WILSON of ORKSHIRE and seventy-one acres, for the conveyance gave a bond to the 19th, 1784; with and gave possession mock moving into to execute a deed act. 4

ber 15, 1788.

WN, deceased, are e third Monday in the town of Vi- respective claims Brown, properly

Administrator.

subscriber, at his church, a dark bay much high, neither rising three years ve property. PW

STUART.

I S:

RICK and

REEN.