(XLVIIth YEAR.) (No. 2375.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1792.

LONDON, *May* 15.

EAST-INDIES.

TAKING OF SERINGAPATAM BY EARL CORNWALLIS.

THIS morning a messenger arrived at the treasury, with dispatches brought by the Vestal frigate, arrived off Portland from the East-Indies—These dispatches bring the agreeable intelligence, that Seringapatam has fallen into our hands.

But few of the particulars have yet transpired as the regular dispatches are still on board the Vestal:—They are hourly expected. This intelligence was immediately sent by the ministry to the chairman of the India Company to communicate the same to the court of directors.

The circumstances, so far as we have been able to collect them, are as follow:

Lord Cornwallis, from the date of his last dispatches, continued every exertion to get the army provided with stores, ammunition, bullocks, and a new battering train, to enable the army again to proceed against the enemy; and by the provident foresight of the presidencies, the activity and exertions of his officers and army, seconded by the zeal of our allies, found himself in readiness to march sooner than could have been expected.

About the 24th or 26th of December, he left his encampments in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, and proceeded, towards Seringapatam, with his army in high spirits. On the 5th of January he engaged Tippoo's army—the attack was spirited, and conducted with so much ardour and judgment, that the enemy soon gave way on every side. The slaughter of Tippoo's was very great: and their retreat was in a great measure cut off by a detachment under colonel Floyd, which had possessed itself of a very advantageous station, so that a very great number were taken prisoners. Tippoo himself was dangerously wounded. The loss on our side was very trifling; and we are happy to add, that no officer of rank was killed or wounded!

This victory was followed by the capture of Seringapatam four days after, which surrendered on capitulation; but Tippoo, with many of his people of rank, had on the preceding morning left it; and effected a retreat to one of his hill-forts.

The ammunition, stores, and provisions found in the place were very considerable. The treasure is stated at between six and seven lacks of pagodas; notwithstanding that much had been previously removed to forts up the country.

Tippoo, it is also added, quite dispirited with his loss, had sent in proposals to lord Cornwallis, before the Vestal sailed, offering to accede to any terms his lordship might dictate for terminating the war.

The joyous news of these successes was immediately communicated by the secretary of the India house to the stock exchange and Lloyd's coffee-house.

Attempt to FIRE the HOUSE of COMMONS.

May 26. An attempt was made on Wednesday night to fire the house of commons, which was happily rendered abortive by the diligence of the watchman of the house. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening a considerable quantity of smoke was observed to issue from a privy, on the right hand side of the lobby, immediately under the offices for the clerk. The watchman communicated his suspicions of fire to Mr. Bellamy, the house-keeper, who immediately proceeded to search, and found in a small closet, above the privy, made for the purpose of turning water to the closets above stairs, a pair of old breeches, containing combustibles, on fire and part consumed; a hole was made, in the cieling above the fire, and had not the discovery been made, a few minutes might have given success to the villainous attempt.

Mr. Bellamy, on the discovery, sent word to Sir Peter Burrel, and to the sergeant at arms, who immediately ordered a search to be made into the other parts of the house, and into the buildings in Westminster-hall; but nothing further was discovered.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

SUNDAY, May 20.

Some weeks ago, a private of the Blues went to a house of ill-fame in this town, whom on some dispute, Mr. Busby struck the soldier so violent a blow on the head with a glass bottle, that being moved to Coventry, after a few days he died. A coroner's inquest was taken; and in consequence of the verdict, the coroner's warrant came here, and Busby, and others present at the conflict, were committed to gaol. The populace were determined to take vengeance on every house of a like description in the town—They did some damage to two houses on Friday night; and in a more formidable body last night, broke the windows and did other damage to a house in Fleet-street; but the constables having applied to the officers, the Oxford Blues were instantly ordered forth, and paraded the streets, with their drawn swords, on horseback. Owing to this precaution, the night passed over without any disturbance.

MONDAY, May 21.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, one of the constables went to Fleet-street, where he found more than 300 people, some idle spectators and others, intent on mischief. One house had been entirely gutted; and the windows of another, which had been repaired in the course of the night, they were in the act of demolishing.

About seven in the evening, the magistrates arrived in town; and at eight o'clock, accompanied by lord Valentia, several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and the peace-officers, went to Fleet-street, where they found two houses entirely gutted. Some of the furniture had been thrown into the Canal, but the greatest part destroyed.

At 11 o'clock assistance was solicited for the protection of a house in Park-street. The magistrates and a large party of the Blues, preceded by a number of lighted torches, went to its relief. On their arrival they found it completely gutted, and furniture destroyed. The magistrates again read the riot acts; the mob retreated within the walls of St. Bartholomew's chapel-yard, and put the soldiers to defiance, threatening aloud to destroy every house of ill-fame in the town: the gates were soon broke open, and the horse introduced, who soon dispersed them. It does not appear that any lives were lost. One of the Blues is said to be much hurt by a fall from his horse over a tomb-stone in the chapel-yard.

Mrs. Brieley, who kept the house in which the Oxford Blue received the fatal blow, and Thomas Kendrick, in custody for being concerned in the murder, have undergone an examination at Coventry, and with John Monro, who went to give Mr. Brieley a character, and Busby, charged by the coroner's inquest, are committed for trial.

At half past ten in the morning.

The rioters are not dispersed: the town wears the appearance of much confusion. The rioters are now demolishing another house in Park-street.

At half past one o'clock.

Since ten o'clock the rioters have gutted two houses of ill-fame in the rear-yard. It is reported they are gone to destroy another in Balloon-street.

Circumstances are already now somewhat alarming: there is only one magistrate in town; whose situation is certainly a very delicate one. The soldiers are on horseback, waiting for orders, and indeed there is every thing to justify an opinion, that order will not be restored without the loss of some lives.

The rioters are now at work in some part of the town; and there are seven houses already gutted. The murderer of the Oxford Blue is made the pretext for all this commotion.

BOSTON, *July* 2.

DIRECT from FRANCE.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, 29th of April, 1792.

"Before you receive this you will probably have heard of France having decided on war against Austria. Although the maritime power of the latter is much confined, yet as there may be some privateers out of Ostend and others cruizing under the Austrian flag; we have, through our friends, suggested to the minister the necessity of giving a convoy to the French ships home from America.

"The plan proposed is, that the convoy should sail from the Chesapeake every six weeks, from the 15th June to the 15th November, for Brest, from whence the ships for the channel will be sent on with one convoy, and those for the Bay and Mediterranean by another. We have every assurance that this plan will be adopted; and we are promised that it will be speedily announced to you by the French minister, or consul in America."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *July* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Somerset, dated Washington, Mason county, April 30, 1792.

"Mr. William Chambers went from his store at this place, to the Falls of Ohio, February 25th, in a small open boat, loaded with flour, whiskey and dry goods; he had two men and a boy with him, and two women and several children were passengers. Between the Miamies and the mouth of Kentucky river, he was fired upon from the Indian shore—the Indians whooped and followed him down the river, about half a mile, to a small creek, where they had their canoes—they got into them, 18 in number; one canoe pushed across the river to the Kentucky shore, and the others pursued the boat, kept up a continual firing and yelling as they went. Mr. Chambers had two muskets and one blunderbuss in the boat, but was badly provided with ball, and was obliged to cut bar lead into slugs—when the Indians came within shot he returned the fire, which put a stop to their whooping, yet pursued and fired as fast as they could, until they got within thirty or forty yards of the boat, Mr. Chambers then fired the blunderbuss, the noise of which they seemed not to like; some of them, no doubt, felt very sensibly the consequence. They had now pursued the boat about three miles, they then turned and went back; the boat's crew received no damage, except a slight wound Mr. Chambers received in one of his fingers. The defence made by Mr. Chambers, considering the situation he was in, is thought here to be the best ever made on the river.

"The Indians, in cases of this kind, do not fight but under great advantages, and then, by their hideous yellings, so alarm and disconcert the passengers, that they frequently fall an easy prey to their savage barbarity."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 9.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica.

"From Port-au-Prince we learn, the number of rebels that have been taken prisoners and killed, amounts to 3,500; of those 50 have suffered by the hands of the executioner; two of them (a mulatto and a negro), who are said to have murdered several white people, who were broken on the wheel in the Place d'Armes, in the afternoon of the 28th September:—The mulatto expired on receiving the third stroke upon the breast, his legs and arms being first broken in two places. The negro survived the *coup de grace* upwards of forty minutes, and seemed sensible of his situation, when he was strangled in mercy by some of the spectators with the thong of a whip. The negro received the first stroke upon his limbs, without uttering a groan. It is not quite ascertained how many white people have been murdered by the revolters. They suppose three hundred, but it is reported, many of them were put to death with extreme cruelty."

"Amidst this scene of horror and carnage, it is pleasing to relate an instance of negro fidelity and attachment equally wonderful and affecting. Mr. and Madame Baillon, their daughter, and son-in-law, and two white servants, residing on a mountain plantation about thirty miles from the Cape, were appriled of the revolt by one of their own slaves, who was himself in the conspiracy; and having no other means of escaping, were by him conducted into a neighbouring wood. Afterwards the negro joined the revolters. He found means, however, the following night to bring provisions.

"The second night he returned with a fresh supply of provisions, but informed them it would be out of his power to give them any further assistance. After that they heard nothing more of him for three days; at the end of which time he came again, and directed them how to make their way to the river which led to Port Margot, where he said they would find a canoe. They followed his directions, found the canoe, and got safe into it, but were overset by the rapidity of the current, and compelled to return to the mountain. The negro anxious for their safety, again found out their retreat, and directing them to march to a broader part of the river, where he assured them they would find a boat, said it was the last effort he could make to save them. They went accordingly, but not finding the boat, gave themselves up for lost, when the faithful, generous negro again appeared like their guardian angel; he brought with him pidgeons, poultry and bread, and conducting the family by slow marches in the night along the banks of the river till they were within reach of the wharf at Port Margot and out of danger, took his leave of them for ever, and returned to join the rebels. They were in this terrible situation in the woods nineteen nights."

Captain Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Indian chief from Canada, departed a few days since from this city on a journey to the westward. It is said his object is to endeavour to conciliate the minds of the hostile Indians, and lay the foundation for a permanent peace between those tribes and the United States.

By the arrival of a vessel at New-York from Lisbon, we are informed, that doctor Willis has pronounced the queen of Portugal incurable; and in consequence of which, he has taken his departure for London.

July 10. A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from New-York, has favoured us with the following

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE,

received at Boston the 3d instant, by the ship Olive-Branch, captain Calder, after a short passage from London, and copied from Boston papers of the 4th of July.

BRUSSELS, *May* 31.

BATTLE between the FRENCH and AUSTRIAN ARMIES.

IT appears, by the account published by this government, that on the 29th ult. at day-break, a body of French troops had advanced near Tournay; when major-general count d'Happoncourt marched one battalion of the regiment of Clerfayt, five companies of