

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 5, 1795.

V I E N N A, December 5.

THE public here, notwithstanding the more pressing consideration of the war with France, is a good deal occupied with the new order of affairs likely to take place in Poland. The empress with all the ambition that characterises her, does not seem disposed to let the king of Prussia profit much by the success which has distinguished the brilliant career of Ruffians. Her general Suwarow, has not received instructions from his court; but it is generally understood, that the empress means to erect Poland into an independent and hereditary kingdom, the throne of which is first to be ascended by the archduke Constantine. To give greater splendour to the monarchy, she means to restore all the provinces taken from Poland, except such as border on her grand adversary, the empire of the Ottomans. The king of Prussia with all his influence, opposes this arrangement, lest he should be obliged to similar restitution; but in his situation, where resistance would be ineffectual, submission must be the alternative.

The politics of the house of Austria seemingly induce to acquiesce in the designs of Russia. Marshal Harncourt, who commands the Imperial army, is every day receiving reinforcements from the garrisons of the places taken by the French. He has withdrawn entirely from the province of Cracow, and has established himself in the palatinate of Sendomir. He has also been joined by 13 battalions of infantry, and a large body of cavalry, which was stationed for some time in Bohemia.

The last dispatches brought by couriers from Italy and the Rhine, are deemed so inauspicious as to put the court in very bad humour; the consequence of which has been, that all the preparations making for celebrating the festival of St. Andrew, have been suspended, as also the intended promotions in the military orders. The French having greatly augmented the force which they had in Nice, and their generals speak of establishing their winter quarters in Lombardy. The archduke Ferdinand is making preparations to oppose them; but he has not any force which could be thought adequate to the object. Our troops have already lost the important posts of Pomparatu and Rabulenta. A great alarm is likewise spread by the French navy, as the squadron which was blocked in the gulph of Juan has joined that from Toulon, the English fleet continues in the ports of Corsica.

L O N D O N, January 1.

Extract of a letter, dated Holland, December 25, brought over by the mail, yesterday.

The Dutch have certainly been endeavouring to negotiate a separate peace with the French, for which purpose they sent a person to Paris, who, however, was not successful till very lately. On the morning of the 17th, the prince stadtholder received a courier, informing that the convention were disposed to enter into a negotiation of peace with this country, and that two deputies should be immediately sent to Paris for that purpose. The stadtholder directly laid the business before the States General, who appointed M. Brantzen, formerly ambassador at Paris, and M. Repelear, burgomaster of Dordt, who were to set off for Bois-le-Duc, where two French commissioners are arrived, with whom, no doubt, the business will be partly entered into.

The French have signified to the Dutch, that they are willing to treat for peace with all the powers at war, on the basis of the *statu quo* previous to the war. Our court has consented to the Dutch making a separate treaty.

B O S T O N, February 11.

A gentleman from Martinico, which place he left about the 12th of January, informs, that 1800 British troops had arrived there from Gibraltar, and that he saw them landed.

From Lisbon, January 3.

To any part in the Mediterranean, there is not the smallest danger of the Algerines or Moors.

From Aux-Cayes, January 6.

General Rigaud has returned from Cape Tiboron, which place he has lately taken from the English, and put the garrison to the sword.

Feb. 14. Another telegraph has been made in Manchester, in England. It is the united efforts of two gentlemen, who have constructed it upon so simple a plan, that by a few lessons a child of seven years of age can read by it. It is composed of three characters, yet these are so disposed that they form eight, and with addition of two more for figures, and one for a signal and some other purposes, the machine may be said to consist of eleven characters. The first eight are thrown by a simple piece of mechanism, into upwards of thirty directions, as quick as it is possible to be conceived, and express letters, words, and even fixed sentences, much faster than any penman can write them.

Opposition in the British parliament, which, a year ago, dwindled down to between 40 and 50, has now risen to between 70 and 80. Until they ride paramount, no peace can be made.

The Portuguese admiral stationed at Gibraltar, lately sent a convoy to protect the American vessels at Malaga, which measure was highly approved of by his court.

Feb. 16. By the last intelligence from Holland, it appears, that the Dutch find but slender attention paid to their pacific advances; for, although the commandants at Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom, by orders from their high mightinesses, have directed the regiments there to act only on the defensive, on the part of the French, no such orders are known to have been given.

We are happy to find many religious societies are determined to appropriate the collections on the federal thanksgiving to the ransom or relief of the unhappy American sufferers in Algiers. Among those are the societies of Salem, Marblehead and Concord.

It is supposed on a moderate calculation, that the appropriation of all the contributions at the several churches throughout the United States, to the ransom of the prisoners in Algiers, it would be found fully equivalent to the purpose.

It seems certain that the French have withdrawn a great part of their northern army from the frontiers of Holland towards Antwerp, which place is the head quarters of general Pichegru. Lately it has been found very difficult to forward provisions to the French army in Holland.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, November 12.

The late dismemberment of Poland is much urged here, by the French party, as an argument for a war with Russia; and they insist upon it, that the present is the most fit time for the Porte to repair the losses it sustained in the late war with that power.

The inhabitants of Montemne, a warlike people, near the Venetian territory, having long borne the Ottoman yoke with great reluctance, having lately revolted, refusing to pay the ordinary tribute; but being reduced by the governor of Silitria, they have implored the mercy of the grand Signior, and partly obtained it, notwithstanding their submission was discretionary.

A HORRID MURDER!

On Wednesday last, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, a most horrid murder was committed on the body of captain Charles Furbush, of Andover, by a negro man of his own family, named Pomp. The family of the deceased, consisted of his wife, a son, three daughters and the negro before mentioned.

The son, and two of the daughters were from home. The deceased and his wife, slept as usual, in the room of the lower floor, and the daughter in a bed room adjacent. The negro had retired to his chamber without any signs of uneasiness known to the family.—But between twelve and one he got up, dressed himself, and first alarmed the daughter, by an attempt to get into her room; but finding the door fastened, desisted from the attempt.—He immediately entered the room of the deceased, while both he and his wife were in a sound sleep, and struck him with the head of an axe upon his left temple with such force, as to dash in the skull, and with a second blow, partly upon the left eye and partly upon the cheek, drove in the bones, he expired immediately without a groan. The blows awoke Mrs. Furbush, who instantly springing up, the negro left the room. The daughter also hearing the blows and the screech of her mother, instantly ran in, and with her mother attempted to raise up the body of the deceased, but finding no appearance of life, made their escape by a back way, to the nearest neighbour, to call assistance.—In the mean time, this most wicked negro to complete the horrid scene, returned, took off his coat, turned up his shirt sleeves, and with a knife inhumanly cut his master's throat. He then dragged the body from the bed, and left it naked on the floor.—By this time, assistance came, and found the negro standing by the kitchen fire.—Being asked what he had been doing, he readily confessed the fact, and delivered himself up.—

Thus died captain Charles Furbush, in the 59th year of his age; who has left an afflicted family and friends to lament his untimely fate.

From a London paper, of December 1.

It was yesterday for certain ends asserted, "that Mr. Jay was going to Paris upon business of very great importance to this kingdom, and to all Europe." We can pretty confidently assert, that Mr. Jay will not leave this kingdom till the ratification of the treaty which has been lately signed, shall be returned to this country from America, and which cannot be expected before the month of March next, Mr. Jay, we have reason to believe will, in the mean time, visit Bath.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION of 1791.

Private letters from Paris of the 9th inst. state, "That the French constitution of 1791, has been lately

re-printed in that metropolis, and has met with a very extensive sale; that the dutchess of Orleans has been set at liberty, and occupies the hotel de Toulouse (a palace which she inherited from her father, the late duke de Penthièvre, son of the count de Toulouse) and that the chief motive which actuated the convention to grant a general amnesty to the insurgents of La Vendee, was, that they had lately received intelligence, that negotiations were carrying on between the British government and those insurgents, having for their object a descent to be made by the English, for the support of the French royalists."

N E W - Y O R K, February 21.

The report from Lisbon respecting the capture of Barcelona, may be true, though it is more probable premature. Figuera was taken about November 20. Kofes, a fortified town, 16 miles from Figuera, was next to be attacked. The French army had then to march 64 miles to Barcelona, which must require some time to be reduced. It is possible, however, that the loss of the Spaniards at Figuera might have occasioned a precipitate retreat and evacuation of the fortified places.

Barcelona is the capital of Catalonia, one of the finest provinces of Spain. The city contains about 90,000 inhabitants, and for its manufactures and commerce, is one of the principal cities of Spain.

Feb. 23. On Saturday the 10th ultimo, the following melancholy and surprising accident took place: The house of Mr. Roger Smith, of Grafton, in the lower part of Vermont, was unfortunately set on fire by three small children, the oldest being only nine years of age, while the parents were both from home, by means of carrying a candle into the chamber, where there was a large quantity of undressed flax, laid up for drying, which was instantly absorbed with flames, and consumed with all its contents, together with the three children, who were found clasped together in one corner of the chamber; and after assistance was obtained, by means of throwing on snow, their bodies were considerably preserved from the fire, and on Tuesday following were decently interred.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 20.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated January 18.

Our country is very quiet—the people seem perfectly convinced of their past folly, and on Thursday last a meeting of some of the principal insurgents took place at Parkinson's ferry, in order to raise, by subscription, a sum of money to indemnify the sufferers by the late insurrection.—A committee of five persons was appointed to repair to this place to wait on general Neville, and the other sufferers, to ascertain the amount of their losses—they are expected this day. Marshal has subscribed 100 pounds, John Cannon the same sum, and Parkinson (who has returned) has also subscribed very largely."

February 25.

Extract of a letter from German Creek, January 29.

"We had a treaty with the Cherokees the 18th of December, and the 8th instant they fell upon a party of men from our settlement, and killed one, and wounded two, without any loss on their side, this is the way that faithless and bloody savages keep their treaties with us, we have some expectation that the Choc-taws, Chickasaws and Upper Cherokees, will go to war against the Creeks, as a party of the Chickasaws has already been out to war against them and has brought in five Creek scalps which I am in hopes will be some ease to our frontiers, if congress will only give us the liberty of raising one hundred men for six months, to join the tribes that intend going to war against the Creeks, I make not the least doubt but we can oblige them to make a permanent treaty with the United States, for one half the expence that the treaty of New-York cost. If congress should not think it worth while to fall upon some other method for the protection of our frontiers than has been heretofore, I think that the inhabitants of this country will fall upon some plan for their own safety.

"The party of men above mentioned, that the savages fell upon, were out a hunting meat for the support of their families."

W I N C H E S T E R, February 9.

A gentleman from Knoxville, on his way to Philadelphia, arrived here on Saturday last, and obligingly furnished us with the Knoxville Gazette of the 23d ult. from which the following articles are extracted.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 23.

An express arrived here on Monday night last from Nashville, with dispatches from general Robertson to governor Blount, by whom we are informed, that William Colbert, a distinguished chief of the Chickasaws, who has a commission from the president of the United States, giving him the rank of major, with upwards of twenty warriors, arrived at Nashville with five Creek scalps, on the 4th inst. taken on Duck river