

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 16, 1797.

CALCUTTA, September 24.

THE Lady Shore, extra ship from Bengal, was captured off that Cape, by a national corvette; but being found in a defective state, the captain of the corvette unwilling to destroy her, presented her, as a free gift, to her commander: "You appear," said he to the captain of the Lady Shore, "to be a plain, honest fellow; you are poor; pray accept of the ship; she is worth little, but may help to make you richer."

Letters from Bombay mention, that 700 maunds of wrought copper had been brought thither from Bagdat, which is of as good a quality as that imported from Europe, and will come cheaper.

Letters from Madras, of the 6th current, mention that an army of observation was to take the field immediately. The measure is said to be adopted in consequence of some suspicious appearances on the part of Tippoo Sultan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

We the undersigned officers of the garrison of Trincomallee and Okenberg, belonging to that part of his majesty's and the honourable company's forces, destined for the reduction of the Dutch settlements on the islands of Ceylon, conceiving ourselves and the troops under our command, justly entitled to share in the prize money arising from the sale of the public effects, captured at Colombo, and its dependencies, have laid our claim before major-general James Stuart, commanding the army on the island, and the general having thought proper to disallow it:—We give this notice, that we have taken the necessary steps to lay the same before his most excellent majesty, and have accordingly protested, before a notary public, against any distribution of the prize money, wherein we are not included, until his majesty's pleasure can be known. Dated at Trincomallee, the 19th of July, 1796. Signed by the officers.

NASSAU, (N. P.) February 7.

On Saturday his majesty's armed brig Charlotte, lieutenant Douglas, came in from a cruise. The Charlotte fell in with a fleet from Havana to the windward parts of Cuba, under convoy of two frigates, and cut off the hindmost vessel; but, after taking some small arms, &c. out, was obliged, by one of the frigates bearing down, to relinquish her.

Yesterday the privateer Fortune of War, Adams, returned from a cruise. Captain Adams fell in with an American, who informed him that the Severn, captain Welt, had driven the French privateer Revenge on a reef to the leeward of Barbadoes, where it is supposed the people were all lost, the sea running so high as to prevent the Severn's boats getting to their assistance. He also mentioned, that the Severn had taken two rich outward bound Spanish ships, and sent them into the Mole.

KEENE, February 21.

We learn from Templeton, (Mass.) that a Miss Eunice Weston of that place had been confined by sickness for ten years, four of which she had been quite helpless; her ankles had grown crooked, and her left hand was confined to her breast. On Sunday morning last, she was without any human assistance restored to health. She arose and walked about the room, and called on all to bless God for his goodness. She stretched forth her withered hand, and it was like whole as the other.

BOSTON, February 27.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Saturday morning, a fire broke out at Messrs. Tyler and Caswell's ropewalk, at West Boston, occasioned by a spark from under the tar-kettle, to some loose untar'd yarn; from thence it communicated to the rope-walk, which, together with the ropewalk of John Winthrop, Esq; and that of Messrs. Jeffry and Ruffel, were in less than two hours entirely consumed; together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Tyler, and another belonging between said Tyler and Mr. Uriah Notcross, with Mr. Tyler's barn, house, &c. Mr. Anker's bake-house, and dwelling-house partly destroyed, and the dwelling-house of Joseph Blake, jun. Esq; and several hundred rups of hemp and cordage were destroyed.

WINDSOR, (Ver.) February 17.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 30.

Friday morning, between the hours of 12 and 1, the dwelling-house of Mr. Francis Breckenridge, of this town, was consumed by fire, together with most of its furniture; and what is matter of the greatest unhappiness, three hapless youths perished in the conflagration, viz. Daniel Pearce son of Mr. Thompson Pearce, of Hinshurgh, aged 15—John Trotter, nephew to Mrs. Breckenridge, aged 14—and Fanny Stone, of this town, aged 9 years. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Breckenridge, who alarmed her husband.

band. He leaped out of bed and sprang into the room where the fire began, but suddenly returned, shutting the door, and thought of trying to extinguish the flame; then recollecting the sad condition of those who were in the chamber, he flew back again, and found the fire occupying the only stair-case by which they could descend. He then caught a bed and furniture, and placed them under the window, and with a loud voice repeatedly called the unfortunate children to break the window and make their escape: but there was neither voice nor hearing nor any that regarded. The most probable conjecture is, they were so nearly suffocated as rendered them senseless and inactive. It appeared that two of the children had left their beds, although no cries were heard by the survivors. Some efforts were made to preserve the bodies, by casting snow, but with little success; for they were nearly consumed.

On Saturday the remains that escaped the fire, were decently interred, when a sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the reverend Mr. Gillet, from Job 1, xvi.—*While he was yet speaking, there came also another and said the fire of God is fallen from Heaven, and hath burnt up the sheep and the servants, and consumed them, and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*

GEORGIA, (Ver.) Jan. 23.

On the 20th December a evening, the following melancholy accident happened in this town, in the family of Mr. Abel Pierce:—A large kettle of hot water was taken from the fire, and set on the hearth. Mrs. Pierce directed a little girl to take her infant and carry it to the door; but while she was doing it, a neighbour's child happened to be present, accidentally ran against her, and pushed her together with the infant into the scalding water. They were both mortally scalded, and the youngest expired the next morning, the other the evening following. Thus, in consequence of this fatal accident, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are bereft of two tender children the untimely death of whom they are left to bewail. May this circumstance be a warning to all to take every precaution necessary in matters of this kind.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

A murder was lately committed on the body of captain Moses McDonald, of the Canadian volunteers, between St. John's and Chamblay. The perpetrators were not yet discovered, when the letter, giving this intelligence came away. He was an officer much respected.

The change of weather from sunrise yesterday to sunrise this day, has been remarkable—almost 30 degrees by Fahrenheit. Citizens look well to these changes, and guard your persons.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Accounts of the sailing of the Britt fleet are in circulation; they are founded on the following circumstances. A gentleman arrived here or at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 10th December. It was then understood at Bourdeaux, that the Britt fleet was on the point of setting sail. On the 12th in the night the vessel in which the informant sailed passed through a large fleet, and at break of day was pursued for some time by a frigate, which, however, gave over the chase, which was leading her to a distance from the convoy. This fleet, it was supposed, was that from Britt; it consisted of six sail of the line, six or seven frigates, and sixty or seventy sail of transports, and was steering south. Its destination is probably the Cape of Good Hope, which would fall an easy prey to any considerable armament, since the force there has been weakened to strengthen the English in the Indies.

March 9.

Extract of a letter from the Welsh settlement at Cambria, on the waters of Conemaugh and Black Lick, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, dated February 14, received by a gentleman in this city.

"On account of the late season we entered on our land, we suffered some inconvenience. The snow fell before we had quite finished our dwellings and furnished them with a sufficient stock of provisions for the winter. We have, however, got over our difficulties; the weather has been milder (two or three days excepted) than we had reason to expect. Our houses are now comfortable; ten have been finished, and there are more in a state of forwardness. Considerable havoc has been made among the trees, and we are now all hands making sugar, which will at least enable us to supply our own families with that useful article. Let none of our friends be discouraged, for there is no doubt but we shall very soon have a strong settlement. Out of every hundred acres, fifty may be easily cleared; we compute that two men may cut, girdle and grub twenty acres so as to sow grain or plant corn in it in one month. The great weight of timber, and the elevated situation of this part of Pennsylvania, have hitherto been the principal objections to its being cultivated. The time is at length come, when the

indulgent part of the community will, on account of this very objection, give it a preference. If one acre when cleared will produce more than two, and that without manure for a length of time, it is surely better to be at some additional expence in the outset. Few seasons will cause us to suffer on account of our exalted situation; guarded by the Laurel Hill to the west, and the Allegheny to the east, we don't dread the winter storms, nor the summer dills, so frequently complained of on the Glades. We have many hills, but they are not high, and the soil on their summit is exceeding rich: Our valleys are broad, and the whole country is fertilized by springs and streams running in every direction.

"Our new Cambria is certainly congenial to health; and the bringing up of a hardy race of virtuous citizens. We were often told it was impossible to take the sweets of life in the Back Woods; but now we can assure you, we never enjoyed more felicity in our lives—freed from the oppressor's yoke, and the bustle of your great cities, we can attend to the voice of nature whistling among the trees the delightful tunes of independence!—better still, we can attend to the more important admonitions of conscience, which are but too seldom heard in the crowd, directing us in the ways of wisdom, whose paths are all pleasantness and peace to the purturers."

March 10.

Wednesday the brig Lindamin, captain M'Leran, was seized (on her applying to be cleared out for Santa Cruz) for contravening the law of the United States prohibiting vessels from fitting out in America for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves. She is supposed to be owned by the same persons who owned the Lady Waltertoff, the ship lately condemned for the like illegal practices—On searching this brig a great quantity of hand cuffs, chains and other shackles were discovered, as well as muskets, swords, shot, standards for net-work, &c. some concealed in the well-room, and the rest among the ballast.

The schooner Patriot, of Philadelphia, on her passage home from Gonaives, was captured by the Thunderer, a British 74, carried into the Mole, and ordered by the admiral to Jamaica for trial. Mr. Bail (brother of the owner of this vessel) having become a Frenchman (as they termed it) by residing at Gonaives for a few months, was the pretext for this capture.

From captain Marchant of the schooner Sally, arrived yesterday from St. Bartholomew's, we have the following article:

"That previous to his sailing from that port, the ship Hope, Bambridge, of Philadelphia, had arrived there in 38 days from Bourdeaux, the captain of which informed that Mr. Pinckney had been refused by the French Directory, as minister from the United States; and that the conditions on which he was permitted to reside at Paris were such only as were usually granted to her foreigners: also that the Britt fleet had sailed."

We give the above literally as received from captain Marchant.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated February 14, 1797, to a respectable merchant of this city.

"The times are so precarious that the American vessels here are afraid to venture out of port.—The island is totally blocked up, all intercourse forbid with an English island, on pain of confiscation of property found on board—the effect of a late resolution taken from the arrest of the Directory.

"All neutrals bound to the captured French or Dutch colonies will be considered prizes, and their crews detained as prisoners of war.—The cargoes only of neutrals bound to English islands will be condemned.

"From appearances all vessels are likely to be captured, as Mr. Pinckney has been refused an audience, and lord Malmesbury ordered away."

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in the Havanna, dated February 9, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It was determined last night by this government, that this port should be opened for the introduction of the annexed articles; a copy of the decree I have before me in Spanish: the specified articles are exorbitantly high; but the foreign duty of one and twenty per cent. will eat up the profits. For that reason and because they are not here in absolute want of them; as it is merely to procure a vent for the colonial produce; I should advise not to engage, unless to gain an entry here.

"A small invoice of butter, cheese, oil, beef hams and cod fish, would answer well: the dry goods would also, but they might, I think, be deemed contraband in time of war by some of the British cruisers under the denomination of light sail cloth; the nails will answer extremely well; the shingle nails wrought, and small wrought nails, very well."

The articles above referred to: Beef, salt fish, pork, oil, tallow, butter, rice, potatoes, cheese, corn, dry goods, Bismarck, cordage, brown lianagh, Bines, Caldas, light canvas, a fort