

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 23, 1802.

L O N D O N, July 18.

YESTERDAY arrived the mail from Hamburgh. By letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. we learn that the arrival of a number of couriers from Paris, with dispatches for the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and Munich, will ultimately decide the business of German indemnities in general. The troops of those different courts have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, after the arrival of these important dispatches, to march and take possession of the different countries allotted to become indemnities. After this the deputation of the diet of the empire is to meet and sanction these changes, and to draw up a new constitution. It is, however, said, that the Austrian cabinet is much against the creation of so many new electors; as, for the preservation of the equality between the religions, there ought to be a greater number of Protestant electors. In the present instance, it is in contemplation to create three Protestant electors, after the demise of two Catholic ones.

The last letters received at Vienna from Hermanstadt, in Hungary, are far from being satisfactory. They state that a division of Passwan Oglou's troops have unexpectedly invaded Transylvania; from Wallachia; and his unforeseen movements being equally rapid and unprovoked, the Austrian frontier force could not afford protection to the inhabitants of the open country, where the rebels committed great excesses. Their plan was to seize the public money in different villages and small towns, but the fiscal officers escaped. The Turks, however, overtook several, and seized the public money from them, and barbarously cut off the arms of the fugitives. The regiment of Spleny cavalry hastened to these districts to succour the inhabitants, and in so doing met with the most obstinate resistance on the part of the Turks. The Austrians had a number of men killed and wounded. A report of this has been sent to the emperor, and orders have been received for four regiments of horse, and as many regiments of foot, to march and drive the invaders from the frontiers; and in case of resistance even to pursue them to the heart of Wallachia.

It is very certain that the Imperial cabinet was on the eve of mediating between the grand signior and Passwan Oglou; but occurrences of such a hostile nature may probably change this kind disposition on the part of the Austrian government, and induce it to use coercive measures against the pacha, which may ultimately furnish a pretence for a speedy quarrel with the Porte, and thus produce those important changes, which, according to report, are on the eve of taking place with regard to the Turkish possessions in Europe.

By authentic advices from Vienna, the Porte has actually testified his wishes to the emperor, previous to the invasion of Wallachia, to apply in his own name to Passwan Oglou, to be more fully informed of his real designs. But this request, from notions of superior dignity, was waved. But since Passwan Oglou has invaded Wallachia, the Austrian commandant, at the defile or pass called Rothenthurn, (red tower) has been desired to send a trumpet with a letter to Passwan Oglou, to ask him what his designs were, and what conduct he meant to pursue with regard to all Austrian possessions on that part of the frontiers.

Passwan Oglou gave a distinguished reception to the Imperial officer who brought the letter, and sent him back with a sealed answer, which was immediately forwarded to Vienna, and in which the pacha expresses himself to this purpose:—

"The Porte certainly made a convention with me last year, and as an apparent sign of her satisfaction, appointed me a pacha of three tails; but I have irrefragable proofs in hand that she never was actuated by motives of sincerity towards me, and has cruelly destroyed my father and many members of my family. She attempted to lull me into a treacherous security, and by this means to cut me off clandestinely. Her troops advanced from all sides to press upon my father, and by so doing, rendered difficult the subsistence of the brave soldiers under my command. To procure them bread, I had no other resource left than to enter Wallachia, and by so doing frustrated the insidious and treacherous designs of the ministers of the grand signior. In other respects I must always regard the Austrian territories, and have given the most positive orders for this purpose.

(Signed)

PASSWAN OGLOU.

The court of Madrid is about to send out two Scavens to the interior of Africa, viz. Dons Budia Leblanc, for geography, and S. De Norras Clemente, for natural history. They are now at Paris, and may be hourly expected at Calais, to embark for Dover, for the purpose of purchasing mathematical and astro-

nomical instruments; but particularly to confer with the African Society and Mungo Park.

Don Mutis will likewise go at the expence of the Spanish government, on a voyage to South-America, attended by his learned pupil Zea. They will visit several unknown parts of the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the happy result of their philosophical labours.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 15th instant. Their contents are of some importance. The following letter received on the 13th, by the minister of the marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used towards the rebel general:

"Head Quarters, at the Cape, June 11.

"Citizen Minister,

"I informed you in one of my last dispatches of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to general Touffaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because generals Christophe and Desfalines intimated to him that they clearly saw he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But being deserted by them, he endeavoured to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from general Desfalines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission left no room for doubt upon this subject. I intercepted some letters which he had written to one Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unanswerable proof that he was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the result of the disease among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult task; but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the general of division, Brunet, who was entrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of citizen Ferrari, a chief of squadron, and my aid-camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this so deeply perfidious man, who, with so much hypocrisy, has done us so much mischief. The government will determine how it should dispose of him.

"The apprehension of general Touffaint occasioned some disturbances. Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About an hundred of his confidential partizans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the la Muiron frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the rest are distributed among the different ships of the squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience; but the excessive heat, and the disease which attack us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will restore us all our activity.

"The departure of Touffaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The commissary of justice, Montpeçon, is dead. The colonial prefect, Benezech, is breathing his last. The adjutant commandant, Dampier, is dead: he was a young officer of great promise. I have the honour to salute you.

"LE CLERC."

Curious specimen of the mode of electing a member of parliament in the last century, and the expences attendant thereon. From a MS of J. Harrington, Esq; of Keston, dated 1646:

A note of my Bath business, about parliament; Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bath, and dined with the maior and citizens: conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless; and ill able to go any more; went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from the serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about three shillings; went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, December 28, went to Bath, met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city, (the maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the Synod and the Ecclesiastical dismissions; I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon.

Thursday, 31, went to Bath; Mr. Ashe preached, dined at the George Inn with the maior and

bailiffs, and four citizens, spent at dinner 6s. in wine.

Laid out in victuals at the George Inn, 11s. 4d.

Laid out in drinking, 7s. 2d.

Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels, 4s. 4d.

January 1st. my father gave me 4l. to bear my expences at Bath; Mr. Chapman the maior, came to Keston, and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in parliament to my father, in the name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my speaking in parliament, as the city should direct me; came late at night much troubled hereat, concerning my proceeding truly for men's good report and my own fasty.

Note. I gave the city messengers two shillings for bearing the maior's letter to me; laid out in all 3l. 7s. for victuals, drink, and horse hire, together with divers gifts.

M A D R I D, May 10.

The following is an extract of a letter, written from the city of Lorca, by one of its inhabitants, to his friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the dreadful accident which befel that city from the breaking the bank or mound, which was constructed a few years ago to contain the rain water for the purpose of watering the fields in the neighbourhood of that city. The number drowned by this misfortune amounted to 6000.

"I make known to you, Sir, that on the last day of April, (which will be memorable for ages to come) at half past three in the afternoon, a youth ran into my house and gave me the lamentable information that the bank had given way; he accompanied these expressions with so many tears and such sobbing, that he could scarcely articulate, or I understand him. On receiving this fatal notice, I ran with great precipitation into the street, where I found a general commotion amongst the people, who I found were leaving their dwellings to put themselves in a place of safety. I returned to my house, and by my cries collected my wife, children and family: they all saw my trouble, we all ran precipitately to Calvario to escape the great danger which threatened us. We there found a considerable number of people filled with trouble and dread, calling upon God and begging for mercy with loud cries and lamentations. I then saw vast quantities of water descending from the hills which directed itself with the greatest fury imaginable towards San Diego, spreading itself over all the fields, having its general direction towards the olive trees. I left my family at Calvario and went to the street Delas Ceva, from thence I saw the water breaking down the convent of Mercy; arriving at the gate of Bordeta—the market no longer appeared: I passed to the house de Miralles, they there told me that houses, families, and every thing else had been swept away from the Botica to the Quartel; on both sides. The water covered the hills and carried away the whole population on the right of the fountain. Our corrigidor was in the palace directing assistance to be given; he was surrounded by many people; the generale was beat, and every thing was done for the tranquillity of the people. At this time news was received that at the mill of Buena Vista they had found the lord counsellor, who had been drowned; immediately orders were given to the people to bring his body; at 12 o'clock at night it was brought to Castillo. I repaired to the gates of St. Gines; I there saw that the steeple of the convent of Mercy was threatened with ruin. I repaired to the gate of Don John Antonio Albuquerque, where at this season his wife and family reside: they had fled on horses. Monsieur was commissioned to collect the dead bodies in the Orvaia.

"At break of day the following morning, we heard nothing but lamentations; some looking for their parents, others for their children; women seeking for their husbands; and all trying to unite their families. At the gates called St. Gines, we can no longer see the scites where the houses stood; every thing is desolation from the convent of Mercy to the hospital of women; the houses carried away from the barrier alone are reckoned at 400, and what are left are greatly injured as the water was in all the second stories. The sacred vessels of the convent of Mercy were found at two leagues distance; the church of San Christoval is not much injured, though the water was up to the cornices, San Diego is abandoned; the saints are all removed; the same is the case with La Merced because mud and trash are left in them two yards deep; every thing is taken from Tower Merced, as it threatened to fall to ruin. Trenches

Lorca is a large city of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, situated on the river Guadalquivir, about 20 miles from Carthagena. Its inhabitants are what are called New Christians, being the descendants of the converted Moors. Though this city is large, it has fallen much to decay and is thinly inhabited.