(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2108.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1787.

## LONDON, *March 6.*

LETTERS from Mogadore, of a recent date, give a brilliant account of the favourable reception which Thomas Barclay, Esq; the American envoy to the emperor of Morocco, has met with from that monarch. His excellency's purpose is to conclude a treaty of amity between his African majesty and the infant states of America. Strongly recommended by the kings of France and Spain.

A correspondent says, that the spring mentioned to have lately been discovered in Virginia, which takes fire by snapping powder over it in the pan of a pistol, is not the only one which has been discovered to possess so very remarkable a property.—At Tremoulac, in France, is a rivulet which is inflammable, and may be easily set on fire. This discovery was made by a poacher who went to steal craw-fish, with a torch made of twisted straw, the better to find the holes they lay in. Whilst he walked on a level bed of gravel, the surface of the water never catched fire, but when he came to any uneven part, or where there were holes, he was much surprised to see the water inflamed even so much as to set his shirt on fire.

Abbe d'Aleme repeated the experiment several times, and he always found it to succeed. He thought it so curious a phænomenon that he communicated it to the Paris academy in 1741, and they looked upon it as worthy an insertion in their memoirs of that year.

*Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, February 26.*

"The bason, and the fortifications of this port, have lately been reviewed, by the commissaries appointed by the French court, who have been some time covered by that secrecy, which distinguishes the political conduct of the French administrations. Nevertheless, some of the commanders of the smuggling vessels from England, have discovered the intention, and one of them in particular, has a very accurate account of all the proceedings; which he intends to communicate to the British ministry.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: I am happy to inform you, that the largest of the galleys belonging to the dey of Algiers, which has a long time infested these seas, and was so daring as to cruise close to the mouth of our harbour, is at length taken after a severe contest, by a Maltese man of war, and is brought in here; the slaughter on both sides is great, and the hulls of both vessels are much shattered; the captain of the Maltese and most of his officers are wounded; the Algerine captain and the two next officers in command were killed or wounded; there is on board the galley a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered ships of different nations, and a large sum of Portugal money.

*April 5.* A person of the name of Leorier de l'Isle, has lately invented a method of manufacturing paper from the bark of trees, and from other parts of vegetables. This sort of paper is particularly well suited for the hangings of rooms. It comes cheaper than that made of rags, and will bear to be figured very well. Besides this, the same artist has been able to make a finer sort of paper from the same materials. Some produced from the plant called mashmallow has borne the impression of letters. Specimens of printing upon this vegetable have been published in a small volume in 12 mo. The royal academy of sciences here appointed a committee to examine into the invention, who have published a favourable report of it.

*Extract of a letter from Ostend, March 29.*

"A new colony is going to be planted in the island of Naarse, which was lately ceded to his imperial majesty by the states general. Its vicinity to the canals, and the many little ports with which it abounds, make it peculiarly pointed out for fishermen, many of whom are going thither with their families; the government exempting them from all taxes whatever for 7 years, in order that it may the sooner be made populous."

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 23.*

"The states of Holland, who last Wednesday opened their usual assembly, deliberated on the tumult which took place and still continues at Hoorn, in North Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has carried them to the last extremities, and the sovereign authority is absolutely forgotten there. The troops sent there by their noble and great mightinesses to restore order, found the gates shut: they have been threatened with violence and been obliged to fall back to Alkemar, until the states shall have decided what is proper to be done. This event would have decided the question at one blow in favour of the prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town, as was intended; but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expressed the greatest resentment and an indignation too active to stop there, respecting what had passed. The Brille and Hoorn, by throwing off the mask and bidding defiance in some measure to all the members of the sovereign assembly, are not strong enough by themselves to avoid the rigorous researches that have been ordered to be made. Exemplary executions are expected; but what is most embarrassing is to trace up these disorders to their source. The persons who set to work the subaltern agents of those kinds of scenes, are hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only dashed to pieces against them. Nevertheless, as the present is in reality the true critical moment, the states must either triumph now, or the prince must carry the day; consequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority. Thus we find ourselves at the eve of seeing scenes of blood on one part and the other"

A Parisian, who was in London when the prince of Wales retired, willing to turn the incident to his own advantage, laid out his whole fortune, consisting of 100 guineas, in the purchase of cloaths at sale-shops, which he conveyed to Paris, where he gave public notice, that the prince having been obliged to sell the greatest part of his wardrobe, he had bought it, and offered it to sale to his countrymen. The bait was greedily swallowed, and he disposed of his whole stock, in a very short time, at a profit of 300 per cent.

By letters from Constantinople, dated the 3d of November, we learn, that on that day the cannon at the gates of the Seraglio were fired, to announce the melancholy news of the death of the beloved sultan and sovereign Abdul Hamid, sincerely regretted by the whole empire, for the care and regard he had to his subjects in general, and for the mildness with which his reign has been distinguished. His highness never enjoyed a good state of health, owing to a violent disorder in his stomach, which often attacked him. He has left behind him 1200 favourites whom he particularly distinguished, exclusive of the sultanas and the prince Selim, who is presumptive heir to the throne.

A letter from an English gentleman at Madeira has the following article:—The captain of an American vessel, who is arrived here from Boston, has given us the most pleasing piece of intelligence we have had for some years. He says, that he was chased by two large Algerine gallies for some time; that they fired several shots at him to bring him to; that he certainly should have been taken, had they not met with the following accident:—Being eager to seize their prey, they crowded all the sail they could, and also made use of their oars; when, in their hurry, they run upon a rock, and soon went to pieces, and both crews were drowned These two gallies had taken up their station off here, to intercept all vessels that were bound hither. This piece of intelligence gave great joy to all ranks of people. Several of their bodies have been thrown on shore, which were buried in the sands, after being stripped of their ornaments.

The dey of Algiers had declared to the consul of Denmark, that as ships belonging to powers at war with that regency navigate under Danish colours and Danish passports, he has resolved henceforward to take and seize all Hamburgh, Danish, and Lubeck, and other ships whatever, that shall be found under Danish colours, and that they shall be declared legal prizes, and that this notice be understood by the said consul once for ever.

## CHESTER, *(England) February 27.*

The following awful and striking circumstance happened lately in the county of Hertford: About three weeks since a man waited upon a magistrate in the vicinity of Hitchen, and informed him, that upon the preceding Tuesday evening, he was stopped by a young gentleman of Hitchen, who knocked him down and searched his pockets, but not finding any thing therein, suffered him to depart. The magistrate, astonished at this piece of intelligence, dispatched a messenger to the young gentleman, ordered him to appear immediately before him, and answer to the complaint lodged against him. The youth instantly obeyed the summons, accompanied by his guardian and intimate friend. Upon their arrival at the seat of justice, the accused and the accuser were confronted, when the magistrate hinted to the man, he was fearful he had made the charge with no other view than of extorting a sum of money from the young gentleman, and bid him, if that was the case, to take care how he proceeded in the business, cautioning him, in the most earnest and pathetic manner, to beware of the dreadful train of destructive consequences attending perjury; but all his arguments were vain, for he was too old a disciple in the school of vice, to be diverted from his purpose, by any advice that could be given him; he insisted upon making oath to what he had advanced, which at last was administered unto him, and the business was fully entered upon, when the young gentleman's innocence was manifestly proved, he having, by the most incontrovertible evidence clearly established an alibi. Upon this, the magistrate dismissed the parties, having first obtained a promise from the young gentleman's guardians, that they would indict the man for perjury at the next assizes for the county. The infamous wretch finding his infernal intention thus frustrated, returned home much chagrined, and meeting soon afterwards with one of his neighbours, he declared to him, that he had not sworn to any thing but facts, and called God to witness the same, in the most solemn manner, and wished, if it was not as he had asserted, that his jaws might be locked, and that his flesh might rot upon his bones, when—terrible to relate!—(Listen, ye sons of impiety, while the horrid tale is told; ye who affect to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being, and scoff at his judgments)—his jaws were instantly arrested, the use of speach denied him for ever, and after lingering near a fortnight in great agonies, he expired, his flesh literally rotting upon his bones.

## DUBLIN, *March 22.*

The quantity not the value of the manufactured goods shipped for America, so much exceeds our importation of goods from that part of the world as to give us decided advantage in our trade with the United States, to a great amount; the balance of which can only be paid in bullion; how necessary then would a mint be to the merchants of Ireland for the disposal of this bullion, instead of being under the necessity of sending it to England, at the manifest loss of insurance, commission, &c

Mr. M'Nimine, principal of the marine school, has constructed a vessel which can be worked upon land, and by which a boy will know how to navigate a ship as well as if he had been at sea. The model of this and the method of working it, has been much approved of by the Dublin society, the members of the marine society, and by many naval commanders; as by this ingenious contrivance a boy may be an experienced navigator without ever being on board a ship; indeed, a scholar of M Nimine's shall be able to give instructions to many veteran masters of merchant-men, some of whom know as much about "boxing the compass," as a certain learned prelate did of the dispositions of the two great bodies of dissenters—the Presbyterians of the North and the Roman Catholics of the South.

## KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) April 7.*

*Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 15.*

"There is now no doubt of this being immediately established a free port, upon a liberal and extended plan, for the admission of vessels of any size and description, with every species of produce from all countries, to sell or barter at this market. It is said, that almost the only restrictions will be, a prohibition of foreigners from settling in any of these islands, unless naturalized; that no manufactured goods other than those of Great Britain, Ireland, or India, will be admitted; and that they must be imported in British vessels belonging to British subjects, from Britain or Ireland.

The French are so very rigid with their new allies the Americans, that they exact a tax from their vessels for only coming to anchor off any of their harbours. An American brig having anchored off Aux Cayes a few weeks ago, sent her boat on shore for intelligence, and was obliged 'ere she was suffered to depart, to deposit seventy-four dollars by way of port fees.

At the French West-India islands, the American vessels, as soon as they enter, are considered as prizes; the cargoes which they are allowed to carry, being so insignificant as not to pay more than port charges. The other contingencies are generally defrayed by the sale of the vessel.

A most extraordinary lusus naturæ was produced on Saturday last, in this town.—It was a chicken hatched in the yard of Isaac Feurtado, Esq; (which existed only a few minutes after it was liberated from the shell,) with a double body, four wings, four legs, and two vents—all formed in the most complete and perfect manner. Mr. Feurtado, employed a gentleman of the faculty to take out the viscera and entrails of this prodigy; who discovered a double heart, &c &c. It is now preserved in spirits, and is in the possession of Mr. Feurtado, who means to present it to the royal society.