(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2127.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1787.

BRUSSELS, *July* 20.

ALL we can learn at present relative to the situation of affairs of this country is, that the states of Brabant have summoned an assembly of the states of the other provinces to consult upon the proposals of the emperor, and they have requested their royal highnesses, our governors general, and the minister, not to set out from hence until the return of a courier, who was sent some days since to Vienna, with a remonstrance to the emperor, requesting him to publish a declaration ensuring the Netherlands the continuation of their old constitution, in return for which, the states offer to give his majesty the strongest assurances of fidelity to him; they further acquaint the emperor, that their royal highnesses and the minister have, at the request of the states, postponed their journey.

LONDON, *July* 31.

A letter from Bengal, dated 14th February, says, that Tippo Saib, in his late surprise on the Marattas, gained a most decisive advantage, having obliged them to abandon the greatest part of their baggage. The plunder which his troops acquired in the enemy's camp, and in the bazars, was very great, and independent of the value of it, it inspires the conquerors with great confidence in the ability and management of their leader.

By the success of Tippo in this attack, the Marattas see, that they are no match for him in their present mode of pursuing the war; and they have therefore wisely determined to change it —The Marattas can only hope to tire out their enemy, not to conquer him; and by confining themselves to light skirmishes, and harrassing him by scouting parties of their horse, they will render his situation very unpleasant; and by cutting off his supplies, they may oblige him to retire. In pursuance of this plan, they have sent off their heavy baggage and guns to Badamma, and a large body of troops has been ordered to lay waste Tippo's country to the southward of Jambruda.

Such is the opulence of private individuals in China, that one merchant only at Canton has sold this year teas and raw silk to the different European ships, to the amount of eleven hundred thousand pounds.

August 1. Authentic accounts are just arrived from Wezel, with intelligence that the government there had received a letter from the king of Prussia, to the following purport:

"Whereas the situation of affairs in the Seven Provinces has now necessitated me to take an active part in them, I have resolved to march an army from 60 to 70,000 men thither; and I desire you will immediately cause the necessary preparations to be made against their arrival. For your regulation, have further to infom you, that they march the 18th of July from Magdenburg, and will be in your parts, on or about the 30th of the same month."

It is positively assured, that the dispatches sent with Mr. Eden to the court of France on Saturday night, announce a positive determination on the part of this country, to assist the Stadtholder at all events.

There are other reasons besides the ties of consanguinity between our sovereign and the prince of Orange, to induce the British council to support the house of Nassau's influence in Holland; for if that was at an end, there is a great probability there would also be an end to the lucrative commerce carried on between England and the Seven United Provinces, whose new friends the French might in quality of being the most favoured nation, step in for it. To give our readers some idea of the importance of the Dutch trade to England, we shall inform them that the very year before the breaking out of the last war with Holland, the exports from England to that country, amounted on the most moderate computation, to £. 2,026,722 sterling.

And the imports from it 400,273

£. 1,626,449.

by which the British nation gained a balance of 1,626,449l.

August 2. The Spanish ambassador has ordered a considerable quantity of goods of different denominations to be purchased, in order to be sent to the Musquito Shore, for presents to the Indian tribes.

As a farther confirmation of that which however is no longer doubtful—that the intentions of France are to convert the present disturbances in Holland, into a pretext for hostilities, we can assure our readers, that in consequence of letters received in Ireland from the merchants of Dieppe, and other parts nearest Paris, by persons in the provision trade at Corke and Drogheda, the prices of beef and pork have been advanced three halfpence per lb. and other provisions for exportation, nearly in a similar proportion.

Should a war on the continent take place in consequence of the commotions in Holland, this country must inevitably either directly or indirectly take an active part; the real question being, shall England in another war receive the assistance of the Republic? or shall the weight of the United States in that case, be given to France?

The Dutch faction has certainly sent four ships of the line to the East-Indies, to guard their spice islands. —This we give upon the most authentic information:—and the motive assigned for this proceeding is —that it was feared, had the islands been left unguarded,—they might have been taken by the English, and made the condition for the prince of Orange's restoration to the states.

A cottager in the neighbourhood of Acton, has made himself a weather glass upon a peculiar construction; it is a rude carving of a parsonage house, situate in a church yard. In fair weather, a fine well fed portly clergyman comes out, but in rainy weather a poor thin half starved curate. The curate has been upon duty ever since St. Swithin's day, except on Friday last.

Extract of a letter from Nimeguen, July 26.

"An ordinance has been published by the prince, concerning the navigation of the Lecke and Wahal rivers, of which the stadtholderian troops have the entire command—by which it is directed that no boats, barges or other vessels, shall be in any degree obstructed, paying the usual tolls, and conforming to the necessary regulation. This forbearance on the part of his royal highness, cannot fail to add to the number of his friends and well-wishers."

August 4. In consequence of some ambiguous proceedings in the court of France, we sent over about a month ago a memorial, demanding an explanation on several heads The answer to this memorial only arrived about the middle of last week, and was couched in terms both unsatisfactory and contemptuous; in consequence of which Mr. Pitt, who had hitherto been much averse to war, entered entirely into the opposite councils, and a system at once both bold, vigorous and decisive was adopted. To support the stadtholder, cost what it might, was the first resolve; and a second memorial, notifying this resolution, in very high spirited language, was committed to the care of Mr. Eden, who set out on Saturday night; at the same time Mr. Grenville was dispatched to the stadtholder, to inform him of this decision in our cabinet, and another messenger to Berlin, with similar dispatches to his Prussian majesty.

Previous however to this resolve, the Prussian monarch, anxious for the safety and interests of the stadtholder, and not much pleased with the dilatory pacific measures of our ministry, had determined to take the field; and by the arrival of the duke of York we learn, that 3000 troops have marched accordingly. This is the real state of affairs at this moment; and it appears, that unless France abandon the patriotic party in Holland, and a line of conduct politic in every point of view, and which she is now nearly reaping the fruits of—a war in Europe is inevitable.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) September* 1.

The following is an instance of Divine Providence, manifested in the preservation of two unfortunate persons who were driven off the island of Grenada on the 6th of last month:——Mr. Elias Baskman, who kept a trading canoe at that island, having been conveying a cargo from Guava to St. George's Bay, about 16 miles, assisted with one negro, was, quickly after leaving St. George's Key on his return, attacked by a sudden squall of wind, and driven entirely out to sea; having only a quart of pease, and a pound and a half of salt beef on board, and no water but what was scantily supplied them by the Heavens; when that failed them, they were compelled to drink their own urine. They had but one sail, which, together with the rudder, was lost in the same gale of wind, which continued for four days without intermission: During this period they also lost the only instrument of guidance left them, their paddle. They then consigned themselves to the mercy of the waves, and abandoned every hope of safety. Land never appeared to them, until they arrived off a place near Old Harbour in this island, where they landed on Saturday the 25th ultimo, having been at sea in that deplorable situation 19 days; and had not Providence provided them with a few flying fish, and a couple of birds which flew on board the canoe, they must have inevetably perished for want. On their arrival at the above place they were scarce able to stand, and exhibited an appearance truly ghastly and distressful. A fisherman residing there, to the honour of his humanity and feelings, lent every assistance in his power to those two poor starving wretches to get them on shore, and afterwards exerted himself to the utmost to provide for them such necessaries of comfort and other accommodations as they must naturally stand in need of. Those two miserable people, thus preserved by the finger of Providence, are in this town, in a state very feeble and emaciated, and so violently excoriated by the torrefaction of the sun, that the skin of their hands and faces is entirely peeling off. Mr. Baskman is a cooper, possessing some property in Grenada, and the negro belongs to a Mr. Webster in that island.

NEW-YORK, *September* 27.

On the 21st ultimo a resolve took place in congress, authorising the superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern department, to proceed to Post St. Vincents, and there hold a treaty with the Wabash, Shawanese and other hostile tribes of Indians; hear their complaints and inform them of the pacific disposition of congress. To inform the Hurons, &c. who joined the representation made to congress, that their representation is received, and will be considered in due time. That the secretary at war, by federal troops, effectually protect the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the federal lands, from Indian intrusions, to promote a favorable issue to the intended treaty.—Requesting that the militia of Virginia and Kentucky hold themselves in readiness to co-operate in the defence of the frontiers, should necessity require it, &c

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 6.

Late letters from London mention, that Churchman's variation scheme has met with the most polite attention, the commissioners of longitude having taken the same under consideration, but from their deliberate mode of doing business, they have not come to a determination. It is generally allowed that the theory is just, and that it will be a considerable improvement in the art of navigation, but a doubt remains with some of the variation being easily taken at sea with the necessary accuracy; others hope this difficulty may be in a great measure overcome. A knowledge of this theory will probably be of use to the landholders in the woods of America, for perpetuating their boundaries. Maryland in particular labours under a disadvantage on this account, as their lands are held by course and distance, without any allowance for variation, for want of a true knowledge of the laws of the irregular increase and decrease of the same. The effect is, while part of one man's plantation is thrown into a river, another, sometimes, loses some of his most valuable improvements, thereby causing perpetual confusion, which is constantly increasing. All necessary to be known, for laying them off according to the ancient metes and bounds, will be to know the situation of the place, and the date of the original survey.

We learn from the eastward, that the noted *Daniel Shays* has returned to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that he frequently appears, publicly in the streets of Cambridge, within three or four miles of the town of Boston. The authority have not thought proper to take him into custody, neither is it likely they will, since a pardon has been granted by the executive council to the other offenders who had been tried and condemned.

A general act of oblivion, it is said, either has been, or will be, passed, since the late rebellion there has been so completely cut up by the roots; and those who have been concerned therein have pretty generally returned to their duty and allegiance.

AUGUSTA, *August* 18.

At a general meeting of the king, chiefs and warriors, of the Chickesaw nation,--in answer to a talk they received from William Davenport, Esquire, agent for this state. Received by the executive on the 14th ultimo.

KING'S TALK.

Brothers,

WE have talked together several times, and you have informed me the day would soon come when our nation would be supplied with goods from your land, but we have not seen them yet.

Now you tell us the reason is, that the Creeks have been across and stopped up the path, which I fear will always be the case; and as we may not be disappointed any longer, we give you a piece of land on the Bluff, where you may bring your goods, and the Creeks not trouble them.—Generally when the