(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2136.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1787.

ROTTERDAM, *August* 2.

THERE are two societies here, one of modern patriots, and the other of ſtadtholderians. The former laſt week addreſſed themſelves to the magiſtrates, and requeſted that the latter ſhould be diſſolved and aboliſhed. The magiſtrates having deliberated thereon reſolved to reject their requiſition, and to protect the ſtadtholderian party, declaring that whoever did the leaſt violence to the ſaid ſociety or any one of its members, ſhould be conſidered and puniſhed as a diſturber of the peace.

AMSTERDAM, *Auguſt* 15.

Twelve of the eighteen cities have given their votes for the ſuſpenſion of the prince of Orange, as ſtadtholder and admiral general of the province of Holland, ſo that it may be conſidered as finally concluded. And the money which he annually received as ſtadtholder, &c. is to be appropriated to the uſe of the burgher-armed corps, who ſtyle themſelves the patriots, and who are now become ſo numerous, that they overawe the magiſtrates of the reſpective cities—even the ſtates of the province. Some ſay, their number amounts to 20,000 men. They have their deputies and their provincial aſſembly, as well as the ſtates; and have lately, in a declaration, ſpoken their minds freely to the legiſlative body itſelf. If the king of Pruſſia helps his brother-in-law only by memorials, the prince, it is thought, will not be able to maintain his ground.

UTRECHT, *Auguſt* 13.

The king of Pruſſia has propoſed to the court of Verſailles, that the following points might begin a mediation reſpecting the affairs of Holland, viz. "That the military ſhould be recalled from the province of Utrecht; that the differences ſubſiſting in the city of Utrecht ſhall be left to the deciſion of mediators; that the province of Holland ſhall not force the other provinces to annul their regulations of government; that the ſuſpenſion of the captain general ſhall be revoked, and the government of the Hague reſtored to the prince; that the princeſs ſhall be requeſted to return to Holland, and the licentiouſneſs of the preſs ſhall be reſtrained."

LONDON, *Auguſt* 9.

A very ſingular experiment is now making at one of the private dock yards in the river Thames in the line of naval architecture. A veſſel is conſtructing for a packet, whoſe whole bottom, the ſtern and head-poſt and keel-ſtern excepted, is wholly of copper, without planking of any kind whatever below the water's edge. The ribs are the ſame as in other veſſels, except in ſize and thickneſs, being only five-eight parts of the ſcantling uſual to ſuch veſſels on the ſame tonnage. Above the ſwale the planking is the ſame as in other veſſels, but rather of reduced thickneſs. The plates of copper are about an eighth of an inch in thickneſs, faſtened to each other with rivets, and ſoldered ſtrongly together in the manner of boiling utenſils. If this eſſay ſhould prove ſucceſsful, as it muſt be particularly advantageous to veſſels which require ſwiftneſs, ſome packets will be built for government in the ſame manner. The hint is taken from the iron-works in Shropſhire, where a boat has been built in a ſimilar manner of iron plates, which is employed on the Birmingham canal.

Auguſt 10. The late major-general Salter was originally a private in the guards, and was taken from the ranks by the late duke of Cumberland. His highneſs cauſed him to be made a ſerjeant, and ſoon after was ſo pleaſed with his voice and manner of giving the word of command, that he gave him a commiſſion in the ſame regiment. This promotion gave great offence to the other officers, who refuſed Mr. Salter their countenance. Thus circumſtanced, he waited upon the royal duke, and ſtated the aukwardneſs of his ſituation. "Well, well, ſaid the duke, meet me to-morrow on the parade." The duke came down earlier than uſual, and going up to the colour-ſtand, his highneſs ſaluted lord Ligonier, and the officers of the regiment who were all in converſation together; but directing his eye round, as if by accident, he noticed poor Salter alone: "What ſaid his highneſs has that officer done, that he is *drummed* out of your councils?"—And going up to him, took him by the arm and walked up and down the parade with him, in the preſence of the different battalions and their officers. Lord Ligonier accoſting at this time the duke, entreated his highneſs's company to dinner. "With all my heart ſaid the duke—and remember Salter comes with me."—His lordſhip bowing ſaid, "I hope ſo." After this *ordeal*, Salter was well received by all his brethren of the blade, and by his merit raiſed himſelf to the rank he held at his death. About fourteen years ſince he retired from public ſervice, ſomewhat diſpleaſed, and certainly ill treated.

Auguſt 11. The ſultan of Mocco, whoſe territories lie on the north-eaſt coaſt of the bay of Bengal, has lately cauſed Mr. Nevin, the reſident at Bantale from the Eaſt-India company, and all his family, to be murdered. There had ſubſiſted a great animoſity between this prince and Mr. Nevin, the grounds of which were his not permitting the ſultan's people to buy rice, and puniſhing thoſe who ſold it. It is the firſt tranſaction of the kind that ever happened on that coaſt.

Auguſt 24. An extraordinary number of orders for inſurances were yeſterday received by the French mail;——This has added to the alarm which has prevailed at Lloyd's for ſome days paſt, and induced many to decline underwriting for fear of war.

A report ſtrongly prevailed alſo upon the Exchange yeſterday, that an order has been received at Corke to prevent the exportation of ſalt proviſion, which ſome French merchants have contracted for to victual the ſquadron, at this time equipping in Breſt harbour.

The warlike preparations making by the French are much greater than moſt people are aware of.—It is certain that during the height of laſt war in which we had 100,000 men born and muſtered in our fleets, the demand in Ireland for ſalt proviſions was never greater than it is at preſent; and what is very remarkable, theſe proviſions are not wanted for Britiſh conſumption; but all that can be purchaſed is conſigned to the port of Breſt. This does not look like peace.

On Tueſday laſt, ſoon after the races at Preſton, in Lancaſhire, one of the ſtands fell with 200 people upon it, 50 of whom at leaſt had their limbs broken, and are otherwiſe much bruiſed, but we do not hear of any one being killed, though the recovery of ſeveral is very doubtful. The craſh of the ſtand, and the cries and groans of men, women and children, were dreadful to the ſurrounding people. The earl of Derby, with that humanity which ever diſtinguiſhed his character, ordered every poſſible aſſiſtance to be adminiſtered to the ſufferers, and gave directions for the medical gentlemen of the town to attend all the wounded, whoſe profeſſional ſkill his lordſhip generouſly paid for out of his own purſe.

A letter from Seaford, in Suſſex, ſays, that by the number of pieces of wrecks and other things that have been thrown on the ſands on that coaſt, a great deal of damage muſt have been done by the tempeſtuous weather. Some of the veſſels loſt are ſuppoſed to be French and Dutch, by ſeveral ankers of brandy and kegs of geneva being thrown on the ſands.

The laſt letters from Algiers ſay, that the ravages of the plague are dreadful beyond imagination, the contagion having ſpread to all the towns and villages within a conſiderable diſtance of that capital. The letters add, that to aggravate the miſeries of the people, agriculture is almoſt entirely ſuſpended, and that they have before them only the proſpect of falling victims either to the dreadful diſtemper by which the country is afflicted, or to a general famine.

Auguſt 28. Private letters received yeſterday upon 'Change, from Amſterdam, mention ſeveral perſons of property having been lately confined there, on ſuſpicion of having furniſhed the ſtadtholder with money, and carrying on a prohibited correſpondence.

Private letters from Bruſſels inform us, that every thing was in motion in Brabant and Flanders, and that the inhabitants and monks were employed in the exerciſe of arms; that peaſants ran in throngs to change their ſpades for muſkets, and ſcythes for ſwords, by which it follows of courſe, that no one occupies himſelf either in commerce or trade of any kind. They have got already at Bruſſels 600 horſe and 3000 foot armed and in uniforms.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the Britiſh court has entered into a treaty of amity and alliance with the courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna.

Four conſuls, it is ſaid, are to be appointed for the management of the Britiſh mercantile concerns in the United States of America.

Saturday at noon, a large packet was received at St. James's, brought over by a meſſenger extraordinary from Nimeguen. The diſpatches are from the honourable James Grenville, now reſident on a private commiſſion at the ſtadtholder's court; but there are a number of other letters.

Since the arrival of the above, a report has got into circulation, that a propoſal has been made by his Pruſſian majeſty to the States of Holland, for holding a congreſs of mediators to arbitrate in the preſent diſputes, and ſettle differences. Their high mightineſſes the ſtates general to be one of the arbitrators.

Among other important matters which are to become the ſubject of parliamentary inquiry the enſuing ſeſſions, that branch of commerce, the African ſlave trade to the Weſt-Indies, is neither the laſt nor leaſt important. This traffic in human fleſh has often been threatened with a public inquiry, but as often dropped. A ſociety of gentlemen, at the head of which are ſeveral members of the houſe of commons, is now formed in town, who correſpond with ſome principal perſons at the out ports, where the ſhips employed in this trade are fitted out, ſo that a full, free and fair diſcuſſion is expected. Among other things the treatment of ſlaves in the Weſt-India iſlands will be brought on the tapis, it being notorious that in time of war, the ſlaves in the Britiſh ſettlements, upon every emergency, have been mutinous; while in the French iſlands, their negroes have been among the moſt zealous defenders of their maſter's property.

The projects of the emperor have exited the moſt lively alarms, and a ſpirit of diſcontent now reigns in the four ſtates of Brabant, Heinau, Namur, and Flamand, which it will not be eaſy for him to quiet, as the moſt unanimous diſpoſition prevails againſt him. The chancellor, who was the only officer that ſhewed an alacrity in carrying his pretended reforms into execution, has been forced to leave the country, and count Belgioſo is confined to his own houſe. A mob aſſembled round his houſe laſt week and threatened to murder him; they even wrote to the duke d'Aremberg to requeſt that he would oblige them with a charger on which to lay his head; and had not that nobleman taken pains to pacify them, they would certainly have proceeded to ſome outrage.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) *September* 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this iſland, June 27, 1787.

"I wiſh I was competent to explain to you a new or rather revived kind of proceeding at law, which has juſt been attempted with ſucceſs; and which affects all admiralty determinations—they are now going to try the grand St. Euſtatia queſtion in this manner. It has been ever underſtood that the determination of the delegates was final; but a Mr. Richardſon, a young council, in a matter reſpecting commodore Johnſon's Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen, gave notice he ſhould move the court of common pleas for a prohibition againſt the decree of the delegates, to whom this cauſe had been carried from the admiralty courts, on the ground of their having exceeded the powers veſted in them and decreed contrary to law. The old ſtagers in the law laughed, but lord Loughborough was convinced of the propriety and legality of the application, and ordered the prohibition without a moment's heſitation. The chief aim ſeems to be, to bring the matter before the houſe of lords, which they can do from the common pleas, but could not from the delegates. I ſuppoſe by this lucky hit Mr. Richardſon has made his fortune."

ST. PIERRE, (*Martinico*) *Auguſt* 30.

On Thurſday laſt, the 23d of this month, we were threatened, from the morning, with the weather that too often in this time of the year ruins our colonies. The wind ſhifted frequently from the eaſt to the north-eaſt and north, and weſt to the ſouth weſt and ſouth. It went through almoſt every point of the compaſs with violent guſts. It ſettled to the ſouth, and created a prodigious ſwell, which ſoon became fatal to our road; we ſaw periſh before our eyes, 4 coaſting ſloops and 4 ſchooners, an American ſloop and ſchooner, ſeven paſſage boats and two lighters. One mulatto ſailor was the only victim of the diſaſter in the road. Six paſſage boats from Port-Royal, and three from Lementen, were alſo loſt. In general the plantations of this colony have ſuffered but little, except from the loſs of proviſions.

NEW-YORK, *October* 19.

Advices received from Quebec inform, that a very large colony has been ſettled upon Beaver-iſland, which is ſituated on the north, (i. e.) the Britiſh ſide of Lake Ontario, with leave of the governor general of Britiſh America, lord Dorcheſter, where they have every proſpect of carrying on a moſt extenſive trade for furs, &c. with the Indian nations, who prefer a traffic nearer home than coming over the falls to Montreal or Quebec. Very large quantities of goods are preparing to be ſent off from Quebec to the new ſettlers for trafficing with the Indians.

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, July 8.

"The Engliſh conſul general is returned within theſe eight days from the Mooriſh court, and has agreed with his Mooriſh majeſty, that all that has paſſed ſhall be forgotten on both ſides. The exor