(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2133.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1787.

LONDON, *September* 8.

YESTERDAY morning three messengers in succession, within about an hour of each other, arrived in town from Flanders, with dispatches for the king. They went to no minister; their orders being to go to the king only. And last night about seven o'clock a messenger arrived from France, with dispatches for the king; but his majesty being gone to Kew, the messenger went to him.

Sept. 13. The following instance of the finer feelings is recorded in an Edinburgh paper of last week. Thursday se'nnight the grave-digger of North Leith died, and on the Saturday following his wife, who had long acted as an assistant—"did for him what he had done for thousands." This is what John Blair might have said on the occasion; but in plain English, his wife dug his grave.

A woman named Revel died lately at Wexford in Ireland, aged 27 years. Her disease was the dropsy, and she had been tapped 111 times, in the course of which operations she discharged 90 barrels, 33 gallons, and 3 pints of water.

A verbal notice has been sent by M. de Thulemeyer, his Prussian majesty's envoy extraordinary at the Hague, to the pensionary of Holland, demanding immediate satisfaction to be made to the princess of Orange, for the insults offered to her person; to which he has demanded an answer in four days.

SALEM, *October* 30.

This day arrived from sea Mr. Anthony Jones, loathed with the meloncholy tidings, that the schooner Washington, in the hurricane of the 29th of August, was upset and entirely lost—adding, like the messenger of Job, this most distressing part, *and I only have escaped to tell you.*

The master, captain Samuel Gale, has left, besides a numerous family, a widow disconsolate for the loss of a child, as well a, husband, in the affecting catastrophe—still further heightened by the circumstance of another at home, arrived to mature age, ready, to appearance, encircled within the arms of death. The mate Mr. William Ingals, has left a parent in the bitterest anguish for the loss of an only son, and her only earthly support; besides a train of little ones, and a companion just ready to have presented him with a new pledge of their conjugal affection.

The relater of this sorrowful tale escaped in a most marvellous manner. His first attempt for safety was by throwing himself into the sea, and then returning to the hull, unto which he clung for the space of an hour; but, being washed off, his next alternative was swimming to a piece of the fore-boom, not larger than a buoy, which was floating along, on which he supported himself for 13 hours more, in the midst of the tumultuous sea. The only gleam of hope, which dawned upon him, arose from the appearance of a disabled brig, bearing towards him, but when arrived, not a boat was left belonging to her, to take in the poor supplicant. Though faint, and seemingly exhausted, sufficiency of strength remained, properly to secure around his own body a rope, thrown out for the purpose, by means of which he was drawn up into this ark of safety, to the no small joy and surprise of the humane and generous strangers.

His gratitude was augmented by seeing, in a few moments after he was received on board, a multitude of sharks, those fishes of prey, hovering around them; though not one was discovered by him, when in his former perilous situation.

NEW-YORK, *November* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia to his friend in this city, dated the 18th October, 1787.

"The Savanna, and Augusta Gazettes, will give you the story of the Indian war. What is precisely the state of facts, it is difficult from the present information to determine. The secret, dark, and bloody attack of Indians, is commonly so coloured by the fright it occasions, that it is difficult to know the truth even from the persons who were present. Their accounts will be so different, that in a few days they circulate, as so many separate and distinct attacks. The four or five which you see mentioned in September, all originate from the killing and scalping the boy and girl on the 17th ult. in the county of Washington.

"The first question is, what was the cause that set them in motion at this time? I find it is very industriously circulated by those who wish to give a bad complexion to every thing that concerns our government, that it originates from the cruel and abusive policy of the state towards them. I have too much confidence in your candour and good sense to believe you capable of harbouring such public slander, without inquiring into the information. If you will give yourself the trouble of examining the different laws and regulations of this state on those subjects, you will find them in general dictated by a very just and liberal policy towards them, and that measures have been invariably pursued to prevent, as far as possible, all encroachments on the Indian rights. I wish there might not be greater grounds of charge against the United States in their treatment of the Indians north-west of the Ohio.

"The half-bred M'Gillivray, the natural son of a former inhabitant of this state by an Indian woman, has been attempting, for this year past, to instigate the Upper Creeks to lay claim to part of the three frontier counties of this state, which are two or three hundred miles distant from their towns, and never were their hunting grounds. These lands were purchased, principally, and a great part of them granted out by governor Wright, previous to the late war. This was acknowledged and completed, as a condition of the peace made with them at the close of the war, in which they had continually borne arms against the state. The Indians appeared in general well satisfied; I have myself seen them at treaties, in large collections of the principal men of their nation, at different times for two years afterwards, mark out the established boundary line of our frontier counties, which they appeared in general to acknowledge as the boundary between us and them, and I never heard or knew of any objection to it during that time. M'Gillivray has certainly been using his utmost endeavours for some time past to excite uneasiness among them. I have reason to believe he is connected with some individuals within these states, and that if he can succeed in pushing our inhabitants back to the river Ogechee, as he says, which will leave our state to be in breadth but about thirty miles, he has already secured to himself the Indians claim, and thus a tract of country which is now the property and support of not less than a thousand families, will belong solely to himself and his associates. My opinion of him is, that his designs are wicked and unwarrantable, and that the peace and happiness of the Indians is not at all the object.

"The Indians have appeared in general to be very indifferent to his measures; probably some small scalping parties may have come under his influence. I am not certain that our present disturbances arise from any other cause, than that which has been so long known, and so often deplored in every part of America, the impossibility of controling the crimes and passions of Indians, or of the rude and unmanageable inhabitants of a frontier. The party that killed the young man in Green county in the month of May, appear to have done it for the sake of stealing the negro who was with him, and that they might escape without being pursued. The neighbours and relations of the young man pursuing the track of the villains, in the height of their rage, unfortunately fell upon a hunting party of Indians who were not concerned in the mischief, and slaughtered a great part of them. This may have been the sole cause of all that is yet happened.

"Revenge, the strong passion of savage nature, is now so much enkindled, that large parties are in motion on both sides. I am not without my fears that the Lower-towns of the Indians have by this time been attacked and probably destroyed, which must inevitably bring on a very general Indian war.

"How to prevent such mischief, is a question in which humanity is greatly interested. Mere laws and punishments, in their ordinary administration in civil society, prove entirely ineffectual to the controul of such mad and lawless subjects. Let it be tried in every form, and I scarcely think there are any proper measures of that sort which we have not tried, even to severe corporal punishment, it will be found on trial, that a constant military force, and that only can keep peace on the frontiers. These disturbances are commonly brought on by a few individuals, a small well appointed guard would be entirely sufficient to over-awe them on both sides. This measure has long been in contemplation, and at this time I think the peace, policy and reputation, of the state, render it indispensably necessary."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Amsterdam, to his friend in this city, dated Amsterdam, September 18, 1787.

"The consternation reigning throughout this city, and our present alarming situation, prevent me from giving you so circumstantial an account as I wish to do. Certainly you never thought that our contests would ever have been so serious. In a few days our fate will be decided. A formidable army of 30,000 Prussian troops, provided with a complete park of artillery, spreading a terrible panic through the whole country, is now within our territories, and is rapidly advancing towards this city. On receiving this dreadful news, our city gates were shut and all the bridges drawn up, so that it is at present impossible for any person to leave the place or to enter it. God knows what will become of us; in his power alone will it be to avert the impending calamities. How many families, exposed to the utmost danger, would now be glad to repair to America, and there enjoy peace and real liberty, were the extreme distance between us not so very discouraging; for in case our patriots should be compelled to submit, we are determined to leave this, our native, country."

A correspondent has favoured us with the following intelligence, received by the ship Sally, from Bristol:

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *September* 22.

HAGUE, *September* 18.

ON Thursday last the Prussian army, under the command of his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach, the Rhingrave of Salm, evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and destroyed, as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retiring with what he could collect of the garrison, in great disorder, towards Amsterdam and Naerden. On Sunday the prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart; and no opposition was made in any part of the province.

Intelligence was received at the Hague of Gorcum, Dordt, Schoonhoven, and several other of the principal towns of South Holland, having surrendered, without bloodshed, to the duke of Brunswick. The states of Holland issued orders for breaking and disarming the free corps; and late this evening they passed a resolution for restoring his serene highness the stadtholder to all his rights and honours, with the command of this garrison; and a deputation is appointed to the duke of Brunswick, and a letter sent off to invite the prince of Orange to return to his residence here.

ST. JAMES'S, *September* 21.

This day his excellency the marquis del Campo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, had his first private audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials.

The London Gazette also contains a proclamation for the encouragement of seamen and landmen to enter on board his majesty's ships of war; to induce them to do which, the following bounties are offered, viz. to all able seamen, not above 50, nor less than 20 years old, who shall voluntarily enter, 3l. each, and to ordinary seamen of that description 2l. each; to able bodied landmen, not more than 35, nor less than 20 years old, 1l. each. And in case, after entering, any of them should absent themselves, or enter on board other ships, in order to obtain the said bounty, they are to forfeit their wages, and be severely punished. These bounties are to be paid immediately after the third muster.

And also another proclamation, recalling and prohibiting seamen (being his majesty's natural born subjects) from serving foreign princes and states, on pain of being proceeded against according to the utmost severities of the law, in case they do not forthwith obey his majesty's command; and also offering rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves, viz. 2l. for every able, and 30s. for every ordinary, seaman.

LONDON, *September* 20.

Sunday last a party of the artillery, with two waggons, laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Corby's squadron in the Meditterranean is to be immediately reinforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

The differences which subsisted between the courts of Portugal and Madrid, on account of the detention of dollars, to a great amount, have been amicably accommodated.

Sept. 22. An order was yesterday sent off to the commissioner at Plymouth, to get three more ships of the line ready for sea with the utmost dispatch.

Last night press-warrants were sent down from the admiralty-office to every sea-port for the impressing of men into his majesty's service; and early this morning a general sweep was made on the river here, by which upwards of 1500 hundred men were obtained. The press was also very hot.