

February 11, 1784.
all those that are in-
dott, late of Anne-A-
er by bond, note, or
their respective ba-
y of April next, other-
iving suits brought a-
d, all those that have
are desired to make
settled, by
T, administratrix,
administrator.

February 18, 1784.
his notice to all persons.
Dick and Stewart,
Annapolis, also all
of the late James Dick,
deceased, that we
store was formerly kept
y, and at London-town
until the first day of
the accounts due to
it not in their power at
for their bonds, and settle
or note. We hope this
it will be the means of
of measures, disagreeable
ace unless payments are

CH, } executors of
ART, } James Dick.
CH, }

February 18, 1784.
the weather having pre-
sors I advertised in this
20th of last month, this
same negroes will be ex-
bidder, at my house, on
month, if fair, if not the
ould be disposed of prin-
n which case this adver-
ed, otherwise continued
sh, bills of exchange, or
in payment, and one or
those whom it may not
giving bonds on interest

GEORGE LEE.
February 21, 1784.
given, that the subscriber
plication to the general
ing, for a law empower-
possession and custody, as
personal of George Ship-
county, who hath been
ven years past, and inca-
and managing his affairs,
art thereof as will be sut-
ts due and owing by the

February 8, 1784.
reby given, that a
ferred to the next
Maryland, praying
to prevent the put-
r weirs adjoining the
g, Prince-George's
2

January 15, 1784.
ve notice, that I in-
the general assembly
r next session, for a
nfiscated property, or
for.

NEZER MACKIE.
bled to the estate of
awie, senior, late of
ounty, deceased, are
ge their accounts im-
b as have claims are
their accounts legally
may be settled by
WIE, } executors.
WIE, }

opies of the
W 2 S,
may be had at the
ing Office.
ICE, Charles-Street.

(XXXIXth YEAR)

T H E

(No. 1939)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 11, 1784.

L I S B O N, O c t o b e r 4.

L B Nan dos Quintos, the ship which makes the annual voyage to Rio Janeiro, entered this port yesterday. She brought 11 millions in gold, a great quantity of diamonds, and two millions of piastres for the Spaniards; this last mentioned sum will of course be transported to Cadiz.

The emperor has erected a commission of war in this city, and orders are received for providing the magazines of Hungary with all kinds of necessary provisions and forage, sufficient for an army of 100,000 men.

V I E N N A, O c t. 22. The accounts of the invasion of Natolia, by the Georgians, gains credit daily: this will of necessity oblige the Turks to divide their forces. We are assured that the Turks dare not any more take their usual pilgrimage to Mecca, for fear of the Arabs, who assemble in large bodies, and plunder the Ottoman subjects without mercy, particularly on their return from the holy journey.

H A G U E, N o v. 7. The states of Holland, in consequence of the report made by the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs of the East-India company, have resolved to lend to that company the sum of six millions of florins. This sum, joined to that which must result from the sale about to be made, will put their affairs in a better state, and enable them to pay their dividends. Letters have been sent to the other provinces, exhorting them to contribute to the aid of the company.

N o v. 12. The last letters from Dantzick mention, that the situation of that city continues to be still extremely critical. Invested on all sides, provisions are become very dear; however, they flatter themselves with a change speedily, as the conferences between general Eglolstein and count Urrune are recommended, and it is pretended that the Prussian minister has desisted from part of his pretensions, particularly those detrimental to the trade of the city.

N o v. 14. The council of Zutpheit, last Tuesday deliberated on the question, whether it was necessary for the citizens to be armed; and determined in the negative, as the military only ought to be employed to quell tumults. M. de Ryslet has protested against this resolution, as contrary to the rights and privileges of free citizens.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 30.

We received by Saturday's Dutch mail, a copy of the credentials of the ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, of which the following is a literal translation.—“In the name of God, merciful and compassionate! There is no force nor power but by the passionate! From Abdola Manommed, son of Ab-Most High. From Abdola Manommed, son of Ab-Most High (may God protect him) we have given full power to our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing, and whatever he treats of with you in our name, shall be approved by us.

“To the High Mightinesses of the Flemish Low Countries, the States of the United Provinces.

“Peace be with those who follow the right path!
“Having prefaced thus far, behold we send you our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the necessities which we have written about, and which your consul Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and send the same by your ships. You will receive by him a list or note, sealed with our seal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our said servant, give credit and confidence in whatever he will say to you; for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the same was written the 10th of the month Guimade, the second in the year 1197.

N o v. 10. The dissensions among the leading people in America are increasing in violence more and more every day, inasmuch, that added to other efforts towards appeasing them, Dr. Franklin's personal mediation in America, is an event which is mentioned as far from improbable.—*Morn Chron.*

The internal disagreements in America already so furiously increased, and as it is feared there, yet more infuriating, have determined Congress to maintain, for some time longer, the army undiminished—and it requires no great stretch of foresight, to discover, that the army so kept up, must lead to the discovery of something like a monarchical form, in the settlement of their constitution.—*Ibid.*

Whenever the shock of accidents shall have so far operated on the policy of America, as to have systemized and settled the government—it is obvious

and certain, that the dictator, protector, stadtholder, or by whatever name the chief magistrate so appointed shall be called, will be general Washington.—*Ibid.*

The expectations of great enlargements in our American trade, are found to be far from realized in practice. It is now discovered, that by the way of Canada, and other circuitous channels which the war had never closed, the market was all along sufficiently served with the commodities of Europe; and from the abundant and unnecessary increase of their supply, the whole market is now over-stocked exceedingly.

N o v. 12. The republic of letters has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mont. D'Alembert, secretary to the French academy, &c. who departed this life on the 27th of October last. He was one of the ablest, if not the first mathematician of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly astonishing skill in the abstract sciences, all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious and entertaining writer.

N o v. 13. The last accounts that have arrived at Paris from Constantinople, mention, that the compe de St. Priest makes his appearance in public twice a week: when he goes to the divan he is attended by above two thousand French gentlemen, dressed in blue, and forming a most brilliant cavalcade.—This magnificent train attracts an immense multitude, who follow them with the loudest acclamations. Baron Herbert, the internuncio from Vienna, has frequent interviews with the compe, but neither his excellency, nor Mr. Bagakow, are any longer admitted into the grand seignior's presence. Notwithstanding which the grand vizir dines very often at the French ambassador's, in company with Sir R. Ambley, the English ambassador, and the Imperial ministers. The people still talk of peace, and of the means of establishing it. The troops from Dearbeck, Syria, Mesopotamia, Africa, and Egypt, have been sent back. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, among which are 30,000 horse, are distributed in the posts and intrenchments at Bulgaria, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Bessarabia; this last mentioned province appears now nothing better than a large and melancholy waste. The Turks have entirely destroyed every thing that was in it. Should the Russians, who are entered into a campaign, and who, after five or six days march, must be at a distance from any rivers, meet with the Ottomans, and lose their provisions and water in a skirmish, they must inevitably become the victims of hunger and thirst in that horrible desert.

Parliament will be diligently employed until the recess at Christmas, as public business of the most important kind that ever occupied the attention of our legislators is now pressed upon their consideration. The support of national credit, the adjustment of Irish concerns, the management of the commercial treaties with America, and a system for the regulation of affairs in the east, are subjects that involve the welfare of this country, and will doubtless be treated with due regard by administration.

About the year 1700, the governor of the East-India company at home wrote to the judge of civil affairs abroad, in the following words: “I expect my will and orders shall be your rule, and not the laws of England, which are a heap of nonsense, compiled by a number of ignorant country gentlemen, who hardly know how to govern their own families, much less the regulating companies and foreign commerce.” From their repeated opposition to the declared sense of the house of commons, there is reason to think that the proprietors of this day entertain much the same opinion of our present representatives.

One day last week, a sailor going to Gravesend in one of the tilt-boats, and being much in liquor, was advised by the captain and others on board, to go below and tumble into a hammock: but neither smooth or rough words had any effect on Jack: he sung, he swore, and his unaccountable speeches to people passing in other vessels, were high entertainment to the company above. The boat had not got far beyond the halfway house, when the groggy sailor making a run towards the steerage, fell overboard; the boat immediately put about, and every assistance was given, and what was more fortunate, a wherry at the time was near at hand, who seeing the accident, made instantly to the spot.—Jack was for some time under-water, and when he rose up, the

first thing he espied, was his hat, which he immediately made a snatch at, and holding it above his head, kept swimming with the other hand until he was taken into the boat. When brought on board he was speechless, and it was visible he had swallowed a great quantity of water, which, upon rolling him about the deck, he soon discharged. His wet cloaths were then taken off, and he was wrapt up in some of the captain's warm, rough-weather coats, and carried below, where he continued sleeping till the vessel was within a mile of Gravesend, and then awoke, and turning to his next neighbour, the first words uttered by him were, “D--n my eyes, my lad, did I not stick close to my hat to the last?”

N o v. 22. Among other private advices from the East Indies, it appears, that after Hyder Ally's death, Mons. Duchemin had presented a paper to Tippo Saib, his son and successor in the Myfore government, by one article of which it is specified, that as soon as peace shall be concluded between France and England, all hostilities shall likewise cease between the forces of Tippo Saib and those of the English; the French becoming a guarantee for obtaining a safe and honourable peace to the powers of India, with whom they are now in connexion.

N o v. 26. By his majesty's desire, the ingenious Monsieur Argeue, a Prussian, had invented one of these celebrated air balloons, and on Tuesday, about noon, the whole apparatus was brought into the queen's garden at Windsor, in nearly the following order: a large tub, of about five feet diameter, about one third filled with water, and in that a close vessel of a considerable less size: near to these were placed a large table, on which were placed several bottles, supposed to contain a variety of chymical preparations, and with them, (the wonder of the world) the air balloon, which bore exact resemblance of a bladder that was void of air or water. The process began by pouring the different liquids in the caulk, and according to the degree of the internal fermentation, the artist kept constantly watering the outside of the caulk, to prevent its catching fire from the heat of the inside. The latter part of his practice was to knock with his knuckle against the vessel, and suppling it to be in a proper state for the performance of the wonder of wonders, he instantly applied a tube that led to the (as yet) empty subitance, which, in a short space of time, swelled out to the extent of two feet diameter; and a turn-cock was placed about the center, between the globe and the caulk, which was first turned to convey the air into the balloon, and turned off to prevent its being too much filled with the vivid air. As soon as the business had gone thus far, a string was fixed with a running knot near to the balloon and closed fast, and the tube cut away from the vessel. His majesty then took hold of the string, and in proportion as he gave it scope, or pulled it down, the ball raised or returned. The king finding it so manageable, went under the window where the queen and duchess of Portland sat, and gave the globe a scope of the string, till it rose to the height of the window, and there kept it in poise for a considerable time; from thence he went to the window where the princesses, princess Augusta Sophia, and princesses Elizabeth, were, and let it up again, then brought it down, and taking it on his hand, said, “Now it goes!” It accordingly ascended in a perpendicular manner for upwards of three minutes, the eddy winds causing a visible confusion in its progress for about a minute in that situation; it then for a about two minutes more, made a most rapid rise, and made a seeming reversion of its inclination; then having taken a southerly course, it was lost to the sight of the spectators, who were greater on the occasion than what could have been possibly imagined.

The resolution of their High Mightinesses not to suffer the citizens to be armed, but to trust the internal safety of the states to the military power, has occasioned great discontent among the people, and advanced the popularity of the protesting members near as much as that of Van Berekel three years ago.

D e c. 1. On Friday evening, about nine o'clock, the celebrated Paul Jones arrived in town from Paris, with dispatches from the American Congress, for his excellency John Adams, Esq; Mr. Jones was on his passage from Philadelphia to Paris, and after delivering his dispatches on Friday evening, he set out the next morning at three o'clock, for Paris, to proceed from thence to America.