

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1784.

January 11, 1784. Those that are in late of Anne-A...

February 18, 1784. Notice to all persons Dick and Stewart, Annapolis, also all...

Executors of James Dick.

February 18, 1784. Weather having prevailed I advertised in this...

GEORGE LEE.

February 23, 1784. Claims against the estate of this city, deemed in legally proved...

February 8, 1784. Given, that arranged to the next Maryland, praying prevent the put...

ER MACKIE.

February 15, 1784. Notice, that I move for a general assembly next session, for a...

ER MACKIE.

Notice to the estate of senior, late of deceased, are their accounts im...

ER MACKIE.

Notice to the estate of senior, late of deceased, are their accounts im...

ER MACKIE.

W S,

may be had at the Office.

Charles-Street.

LONDON, September 24.

ONE of the most singular occurrences of its kind has lately happened in the parish of St. George, Southwark: there are three sisters now lying in of twins who were themselves the production of one birth; their mother, who is now living, had...

The effects of climate on the human constitution has been frequently remarked; and in addition to the several instances which have been adduced of the early puberty of women in different climates, that of the mother of the present king of France is extraordinary. She was only twelve years and two months old when the present French monarch was born. She was a princess of the house of Saxony.

Sept. 26. When the French were in possession of Cape Breton, and the fishery of the settlements on the gulph of St. Lawrence, before the taking of Quebec, the salted fish sent by them to the European markets, was calculated to amount from 128,000 to 134,000l. per annum.

A letter from Derbyshire says, that a mining company in that county, had proposed to work an immensely rich silver mine in the island of St. Christopher, in the West-Indies, on condition that his majesty will waive his right of royalty to its produce. No answer is yet given.

It is a curious fact, that when major Rooke, of the 100th regiment of foot, during the late calamitous war, was on board commodore Johnlton's squadron, and touched at the island of Joanna, (one of the largest of the Comorra islands, which claims sovereignty, and exacts tribute from all the others, and is sometimes obliged to assert its pretensions by the sword) the factious subjects of Mayotta having rose against the king of Joanna, and being by his ministers asked the cause of their rebellion? answered, "Mayotta like America." A circumstance that speaks the power of example in the most forcible language. It is example that governs the universe, and has a strange power of multiplication. If the barbarous tribes of Mayotta quote the precedent of the Americans as a ground to assert their native rights, we may assert that this great example, which has been sent to nations, has not yet spent its force, but will continue to furnish matter to the Spanish subjects in South-America, and to the oppressed French inhabitants of the West-India islands.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, September 22.

"During-Winborn fair, on Monday last, the following capital fraud was practised by two sharpers: Mr. Talbot, an eminent miller, residing in that town, standing at the door of an inn, was accosted by a stranger, genteelly dressed, who asked several questions about the fair, remarked upon the late plentiful harvest, the price of wheat, &c. Mr. T. finding so agreeable a companion, withdrew with him into the inn, that he might have the pleasure of his company over a glass, when they chatted about mills, corn, &c. They had not been long together before a third person, apparently a stranger, accosted them abruptly, cursed the fair, saying he had been purchasing a white horse, which he could not find; and talking in an extravagant manner, added he had been at Southampton to receive £.1500 a legacy by an old aunt, and that 70 guineas were already spent since Saturday. Being questioned how he could make away with such a sum in so short a time? he replied, he had fallen into company with some sailors, who prevailed on him to play at a game they termed A, B, C, and had nooked him of 70 guineas. He now offered to shew how the game was played, and some trifling bets were made, which Mr. T. was suffered to win. The pretended spendthrift appeared free with his cash, and very liberal in his strictures upon Mr. T. and his companion, whom he repeatedly charged with poverty, and challenged to produce £.50, whereupon the latter proposed a bet of 25 guineas, which he produced, and the miller threw out a canvas bag, containing 102 guineas, and deposited it on the table, as security for his stake. The other genius, as it were by way of frolic, instantly swept the whole into his hat, and danced out of the room. Mr. T. was a good deal alarmed at this; but on his companion laughing, and assuring him that it was done only in jest, and that he would certainly return in a few minutes, he was satisfied. After sitting some little time, in expectation of the "man and the money," without effect, Mr. T. proposed going for him, when his companion desired...

him to sit still, and he would find him in a few minutes, which he certainly did in the next street, where, mounting their horses, they instantly decamped with their booty. The unfortunate dupe waited a quarter of an hour for their return, and was then convinced he was cheated. A general hue and cry of horse and foot set out various roads in pursuit, but in vain, as the sharpers got clear off. They were nearly taken at Woodyeat's, where Mr. Hart's son, of Winborn, came up, with them, but they got into some woods, and eluded pursuit."

Oct. 18. On Wednesday afternoon a duel was fought behind the Foundling hospital, between lieutenant Harrison, of the marines, and Mr. Harman Van Berkenfion, an officer of the Dutch navy. The cause of the quarrel we do not know, but find the particulars to be nearly thus: eight paces were marked out for the distance, and the preference of the first fire was won by Mr. B. who fired and missed; lieutenant H. then fired and shot Mr. B. in the cheek, when their friends interfered, and asked Mr. B. if he was dangerously wounded, as well as lieutenant H. if he was satisfied? the former answered in the negative, and said the ball had only grazed him, and satisfied he would not be till he had fired both his pistols at lieutenant H. who called out "fire away," which Mr. B. immediately complied with, and the ball shot the button of lieutenant H's waistcoat off, and went through the lining, and out of the side of his coat. Lieutenant H. then fired his second pistol into the air. Here the matter was settled to the satisfaction of both parties, and Mr. B. made a very handsome compliment to lieutenant H. for his generous behaviour.

A correspondent from Paris, who was present at the late execution of the friar convicted of an unnatural crime, has favoured us with the following particulars:—the monk who murdered a young boy that would not submit to his infernal incantations, was tried at two o'clock in the afternoon, and sentenced to be broke alive on the cross, and then burnt to ashes at four the same day. He was allowed some time in a house to prepare himself for the awful moment, but did not remain there half an hour. He was then taken to the Greve, the place of execution, tied to the cross of St. Andrew, and broke with an amazing celerity. He had eight bones broken, and was thrown alive into the fire. It is usual for criminals on these occasions to receive the coup de grace, that is, the criminal being tied down on the cross, which is fixed upon a scaffold, the executioner sets a halter round the said criminal's neck, and passing the ends of the rope through two holes made on purpose in a board of the scaffold, one of Jack Ketch's men, who attends underneath, joins the storefold ends in a kind of press, and takes care to strangle the malefactor at the very instant he receives the first stroke. The friar in question was denied this extraordinary favour, though he begged it with many dreadful cries. Monsieur Jack Ketch made his appearance in his own coach, dressed in scarlet laced with gold, with three of his men behind.

Nov. 26. The affairs of the Dutch and the emperor are not blown over, though the foreign Gazettes have made no mention of it for some time past. The Dutch ambassador at Vienna, and the president of the States General, having made known to his Imperial majesty the unavoidable legal delays to which their government subjects them, has given them six months for a full and final answer to his propositions. If, when that period has elapsed, the Dutch government shew any evasion, or even a design to protract the business, the emperor has declared he shall settle matters in his own way, without ever thereafter admitting even the interposition of any mediation whatever. So that the Mynheers have now their nose to the grinding-stone, and delay will but increase their difficulty.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 23.

"Our letters from Turkey state the uncommonly deplorable condition of the inhabitants, particularly in the islands of the Archipelago, where the people are emigrating very fast to escape those three great visitations, war, plague, and famine.

"A fleet of galleys are sent to Mitylene, where the commander has published manifestoes to prevent the inhabitants going away, assuring them of ample protection, and that supplies of corn, &c. are coming out of Asia for their subsistence."

Some very material alterations have already taken place in the king's yards; and among others that are intended, it is proposed to take away from the shipwrights the accustomed perquisite of chips wholly, by allowing them for them, from which, it is

calculated, that near £. 20,000 may be saved annually in the article of timber.

The Royal Sovereign man of war, now finishing in Plymouth dock, is after the new French plan, to have four tiers of guns, by a battery on the gangway, between the fore-castle and quarter-deck. She will mount in this way 112 guns.

Dean Swift ascribed the poverty of Ireland to a multiplicity of causes, and amongst others, to a radical error in the whole system of Irish leases, to the avaiice of landlords in drawing severe rents, and to the undone encouragement of grazing. He admitted also, that there was a want of an industrious disposition among the inhabitants; but he attributed that want to the restraints laid upon their commerce, and to the discouragement of manufactures, which had made them mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to their neighbours. Under this impression, he was wont to quote a verse from the book of Exodus: "ye are idle, ye are idle," cried Pharaoh unto the children of Israel, "go therefore now and work, for there shall be no straw given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks."

Dec. 2. The call of the house (says a correspondent) will considerably increase Mr. Fox's majority, by bringing up the country gentlemen, who hold commercial rabsob and rajah plunderers in utter abhorrence.

Earl of Mansfield and lord Stormont certainly oppose the East-India bill, and (what is strange) lord Loughborough is said to be one of its firm supporters. This is a crisis of wonders!

Earl Sh----- has been for some time in the country; it is said his lordship is neutral; if so, it is an armed neutrality, and he will shew out a complete steel in a very short time.

The cruel treatment of the rajah of Benares, by a great officer in the service of the East-India company, is almost unexampled in history. It appears, by the most authentic accounts, that after accepting the sum of £. 25,000 from the rajah, who had ever acted as a friend to Great-Britain, this officer, upon no real foundation, persecutes him to destruction. The unfortunate Indian prince was arrested in his capital, in his palace, in the face of all his people, to give occasion to an insurrection. On pretext of that insurrection, all treaty and explanation was refused him, and he was driven from his government and his country, proscribed in a general amnesty, and sent over all India an unhappy fugitive, to publish the shame of the British government, in all the nations to whom he successively fled for refuge!

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, November 5.

"A protestant minister took the liberty last Sunday, to utter from the pulpit, some reflections on the state of affairs, tending to inflame the citizens. The president burgomaster having sent for the indiscreet minister, reprimanded him severely, and very seriously recommended to him to keep within the bounds of his profession, and to follow the precepts of his Divine Master, who, without interfering with the political concerns of the world, preached nothing but union, concord, and obedience."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, November 5.

"On the 26th last, an express arrived at Prague, from the commander at Gratz, informing, that the plague had broke out in Dalmatia, and the territory of Venice. The next day a second express arrived at Bar, with the melancholy news that this dreadful scourge had manifested itself in the city of Venice."

Dec. 3. Mr. Pitt, and to his honour be it spoken, has plainly and candidly acknowledged the great superiority of his patriotic rival, Mr. Fox. This concession does credit to the good sense of the young gentleman, and much raises him in the esteem of his real friends.

The Bute administration were pusillanimous because they were confident that their measures had not rectitude for a foundation, and therefore we loit America. The case however is now altered, and Mr. Fox, backed by the Cavendishes, pushes boldly forward, with honour and national rectitude as his advance guard. The interest of the kingdom brings up the rear.

Dec. 13. The last accounts from America say, that congress found great difficulty in making the army an adequate satisfaction for their late services in the field; part of the officers insisting violently on half pay, while others were as strenuous for a commutation, but with neither of which the states seemed either able or willing to comply. After a more serious and cool deliberation, it was proposed, that the states should raise a fund for the immediate payment of all arrears due to the army, with which they ought to rest contented, as men who have taken the field in defence of their rights and liberties, is