

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1784.

January 11, 1784. Those that are in- late of Anne-A- by bond, note, or air respective b- April next, other- suits brought a- all those that have- desired to make- ed, by- administratrix, inistrator.

January 18, 1784. Notice to all persons- Dick and Stewart, Annapolis, also all- the late James Dick, deceased, that we- was formerly kept- and at London-town- til the first day of- the accounts due to- in their power at- bonds, and settle- note. We hope this- will be the means of- measures disagreeable- unless payments are

Executors of- James Dick.

February 18, 1784. Weather having pre- advertised in this- of last month, this- negroes will be ex- er, at my house, on- h, if fair, if not the- d be disposed of pri- nch case this adver- otherwise continued- bills of exchange, or- payment, and one or- e whom it may not- ing bonds on interest

GEORGE LEE.

February 23, 1784. Claims against the estate- of this city, de- m in legally proved,- cessed to make immed- nates against said estate- plied with. SS, administratrix, administrator.

February 8, 1784. Given, that a- rred to the next- aryland, praying- prevent the put- eirs adjoining the- Prince-George's

February 15, 1784. Notice, that I in- general assembly- ext session, for a- ased property, or- ER MACKIE.

Notice to the estate of- Senior, late of- y, deceased, are- heir accounts im- have claims are- accounts legally- be settled by- E, } executom.

Notice of the- W S, by be had at the- Office. Charles-Street.

of the most singular occurrences, of- kind, has lately happened in the- of St. George, Southwark, where- are three sisters, now lying in of twins- themselves the production of- their mother, who is now living, had- in five years, and once twins, but- the above three are the only bns- that lived more than a few days.

The effects of climate on the human constitution- 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.

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

A letter from Derbyshire says, that a mining com- pany in that county, had proposed to work an im- mensely rich silver mine in the island of St. Christo- pher, in the West-Indies, on condition that his ma- jesty will give his right of royalty to its produce. No answer is yet given.

It is a curious fact, that when major Rooke, of the tooth regiment of foot, during the late calamitous war, was on board commodore Johniton's squa- dron, 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 fol- lowing 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 to- gether 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 hooked him of 70 guineas. He now offered to show how the game was played, and some trading bets were made, which Mr. T. was suffered to win. The pretended spendthrift appeared free with his cash, and very liberal in his gratuities 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 saying that it was done only in jest, and that he would cer- tainly return him a few misures, 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 mi- nutes, which he certainly did in the next street, where, mounting their horses, they instantly de- camped 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 Woodyears, where Mr. Hart's son, of Winborn, came up with them, but they got into some woods, and eluded pur- suit.

On Wednesday afternoon a duel was fought behind the Foundling hospital, between lieutenant Harriton, of the marines, and Mr. Har- man Van Berkenstien, 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 interferred, and asked Mr. B. if he was dangerously wounded, as well as lieuten- ant 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 un- natural crime, has favoured us with the following particulars:—the monk who murdered a young boy that would not submit to his infernal solicitations, was tried at two o'clock in the afternoon, and sen- tenced to be broke alive on the cross, and then burnt to ashes at four the same day. He was al- lowed 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 aforesaid 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 empe- ror 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 proposition. If, when that period has elapsed, the Dutch government shew any evasion, or even a design, further 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 Mysnerees have now their nose to the grinding-stone, and delay will but increase their difficulty.

Our letters from Turkey state the uncommonly deplorable condition of the inhabitants, parti- cularly 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 gallees were sent to Mitylene, where the commander has published manifestoes to pre- vent 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 whol- ly, by allowing them for them, from which, it is

calculated, that near £. 20,000 may be saved annual- ly 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 taxes, and to the avoice of landlords in drawing severe rents, and to the avoice encouragement of grazing. He admitted also, that there was a want of an indus- trious disposition among the inhabitants; but he attributed that want to the restraint 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 and work: for there shall be no straw given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks."

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

Earl of Mansfield and lord Stormont certainly op- pose 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 St. John has been for some time in the country; it is said his lordship is neutral; if so, it is an ardent neutrality, and he will shew but a com- plete zeal in a very short time.

The cruel treatment of the rajah of Benares, by a great officer in the service of the East-India com- pany, is almost unexampled in history. It appears, by the most authentic accounts, that after accepting the sum of £. 25000 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 pub- lish 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 Sun- day, to utter from the pulpit, some reflections on the state of affairs, tending to inflame the citizens. The president burgomaster having sent for the in- discreet minister, reprimanded him severely, and very seriously recommended to him to keep within the bounds of his profession, and to follow the pre- cepts 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 Brit administration were pusillanimous be- cause they were confident that their measures had not retrograde for a foundation, and therefore we lost 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. 18. The last accounts from America say, that congress found great difficulty in making the army an adequate satisfaction for their services in the field; part of the officers insisting violently on half pay, while others were as strenuous for a com- mutation, 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 pay- ment 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, in