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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 29, 1784.

MOROCCO, December 14.
THE emperor has been absent from this capital some months, and we did not expect to see him before the end of the year, when he arrived here suddenly about a fortnight ago; and traversing a village between Taflet and this city, his majesty recollected that the inhabitants, to the number of 580, had been accused about seven or eight years ago, of the murder of a che-riff; (a kind of saint much revered among the Ma-horactans) and to shew his veneration for the memory of that martyr, our sovereign commanded that all the inhabitants who were suspected, should be executed, and the sacrifice took place on the spot.

MILAN, Jan. 5. M. Venetiani, canon and professor of physic, is now employed in constructing an aerostatic globe, with the following properties: 1. It will move with more or less velocity at the pleasure of the conductor, who is to guide it to the utmost possible height, without employing fire therein. 2. It will descend at pleasure, sustain itself in the air, or remount, without making any addition to the machine. Three persons may travel with the machine two or three days, and even whole weeks, without having occasion to descend for provisions. If this experiment should be accomplished, it must be allowed that this discovery is arrived to a great degree of perfection in a short time.

PARIS, Jan. 6. It is said in a letter from Marfeilles, that a small Portuguese fleet had taken possession of all the establishments on the coast of Guinea, where the principal rendezvous and markets for the slaves are. It is true, that the Portuguese having first discovered these coasts, were confirmed in the possession by a bull from the pope; but neither French, English, or Dutch, ever allowed the justice of that gift, as they have till this day continued to load and traffic on that coast, conjointly with them who pretend to be sole proprietors. Our African company are alarmed at this proceeding, because, as even the Portuguese permitted the ships of that company which were loading to depart, those ships which arrived after the above captures, must make an useless voyage, the Portuguese have determined they shall not traffic. It is thought that England will, in conjunction with us, send a frigate with double complement, in order to establish a free commerce in those parts. It is surprising that the Portuguese, who might, while they were at war, have maintained their rights, should make choice of the precise period when peace was established.

Though we know not yet what may be the arrangements with Tippo Saib, the son and the successor of Hyder Ally, yet we can assure the public, that from henceforward, an immoveable corps of 2400 French are to be kept about that prince, and that Caferus will be erected in the town of Pondicherry, which will be made a place of arms; wherein French officers will teach the Seapoy regiments, subjects of the Nabob, military evolutions, and the tactics of Europe. After eighteen months instruction these regiments will return to the territories of Tippo Saib, and be replaced by others.

The house of Fourgnay, which carried on a very considerable trade to the West-India islands, has failed for 1,300,000 livres.

JAN. 25. The American officers, in forming the society of Cincinnati, came to a determination to give each, according to his rank, such a sum as may form a sufficient fund for affording an annual assistance to the widows and children of such officers as have fallen in the late war. The French officers, highly approving of their intention, came to a resolution of following their example; and, in their last assembly, they agreed to raise a fund of 60,000 livres, which is to be lent to general Washington, to be disposed of agreeable to the plan of the society. The com. de Rochambeau has subscribed 6000 livres; M. de Charleaux 4000; the field marshals have been taxed at 2000; the brigadiers at 1500; and every colonel at 1000.

Feb. 6. A bird has lately been presented to the queen, which is a prodigy of its kind and species; it retains after the first lesson any tunes played on the flute; it knows all the airs in the new opera of Dido, and many others, to the singing of which it had been accustomed before it sung at court the new allegro of Piccini.

Messieurs Chabert de Fleury, and de Bougainville, both naval officers, are said to have found out a means of guiding the balloons in the air, and mean to attempt passing from Boulogn to Dover in one of them.

LONDON, January 12.
The French took possession of Pondicherry immediately on the arrival of the news of the peace, without leave; and they are fortifying themselves at Cuddalore, and all over India. Lord Macartney had manifested a firm and becoming spirit on the above occasion.

JAN. 17. The treasury (which by the bye, has been almost drained of the last shilling, by the late ministry) being put up by a vote of the house of commons, the merchants of London, have agreed to address the monarch, tendering his majesty the loan of one million of money, on his own conditions, and for his own time, that the wheels of government may not be clogged by the dangerous and turbulent spirit of a tyrannical and factious aristocracy.

JAN. 20. The following passages are taken from an authentic letter from an officer in our service at Madras,

which arrived by the last packet from India: "Tippo Saib is far from the character he had been represented to us; instead of being a friend to peace, he has proved himself a restless tyrant. He is entirely influenced by French politics, and has four battalions of Dutch, Portuguese, and French, in his service; the latter amount to near 900 men, and, since our treaty with France for a cessation of hostilities, are said to have deserted to the Mahratta chief; his army is well appointed, and more formidable than that of his father Hyder Ally. General Stuart has made a princely fortune, and our gallant admiral has invested property for Europe to the amount of near £.100,000."

JAN. 30. A plan is in agitation to put the dock yard at Port Royal, Jamaica, into such a state as to build men of war there, as the Spaniards do at the Havana.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, January 13.
"Orders have been sent to the Texel, to equip immediately the Rhyndlandt, of 40 guns, Snock of 26, and Zwickten, of 24, for the Mediterranean, in addition to the Squadron, now there, under admiral Jan Reinst, a rupture being expected with the republic of Venice, who, we hear, are fitting out several ships of war."

Feb. 2. The nation seems unanimous in thanking his majesty for the dismissal of the late ministry; there never was an instance of so many addresses being sent from the most distant parts of the kingdom, in so short a time, and so spontaneously.

There never was a more brilliant exhibition than Hyde-park yesterday afforded. Ministers, lords, commoners, all on their skaits; crossing, jostling, and overthrowing one another with as much dexterity and as little respect as they do in St. Stephen's, and indeed it is a question whether now-a-days the ground of St. Stephen's is as slippery as the ice on the Serpentine river. Of the dignified skaiters the earl of Carlisle bore off the honours. Of the commoners, Mr. West, the artist, and Dr. Hewit, were the best. They danced a minuet on their skaits to the admiration of the company.

Feb. 3. Yesterday as a party, who had amused themselves with skating, were refreshing their stomachs with cold ham and wine, at the side of the Serpentine river; the ice suddenly gave way, and the bench, table, and company, had an upset; but by the situation the gentlemen were not above knee deep in the water; and the confusion for the moment, made the scene of distress more laughable than alarming.

In consequence of the great quantities of dollars lately brought from Spain and America, there has been a great reduction in the price of silver. For some days past, dollars in bags of a thousand ounces each have been sold at the bank at 5s. 3d. farthing per ounce.

Feb. 4. The last letters from Madrid mention, that his catholic majesty, to encourage the manufacture of cotton and printed linens in the province of Catalonia, had suppressed for ten years, the tax that used to be received in the port of Barcelona, on the cotton of America, and of that kingdom.

Feb. 6. A letter from Inverary, in the north of Scotland, says, that a vessel was thrown on shore on that coast, but not lost; on examining her, there were four men and a boy all dead under the hatchway, supposed to have died through the severity of the weather, and another man lay at the rudder, frozen to death. The vessel is American built, but it is supposed she belongs to some port in Ireland.

We hear from Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, that after the great storm on Friday night, the 16th ult. several wrecks were discovered on that coast, and particularly a merchantman, about 300 tons burthen, bound from London to America with ballast and empty casks, was found cast on the rocks of St. Patrick, three leagues from Bar-mouth. When boats were sent to her assistance, not a soul was found on board. A smuggling vessel supposed about 300 tons, sunk near Pwllheir; 5 of the crew were lost, and 15 were saved; several casks of liquors, &c. were cast on shore. Another vessel was lost off Aberaeron, and all the crew perished.

The Dutch have at this time seven men of war in the Mediterranean, and talk of reinforcing them with two or three more, though the present force is much larger than they have been used to keep up.

On the 22d ult. Mary Feltham, at Trow-bridge, (wore, before two justices of the peace, a bastard child to her grandfather, William Feltham, of Steeple-alhton, he being now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and the only twenty.

The week before last a labouring man at Bolton, in Lancashire, in a paroxysm of desperation, took his own child out of bed, and (shocking to relate) fastened it before the fire until it was burnt to death.

Feb. 7. Letters from Paris assure, that 10,000 broadsword blades were exported in the last East-India ships, for the use of the French troops (or rather for the army of Tippo Saib) in the Mauritius, and other parts of Asia.

Foreign affairs seem in a disturbed state, as well as home affairs. A war is evidently hatching, and armaments are every where preparing while we are contending against the ambition of party, the petulance of enmity, and the strenuous efforts of desperate men to hasten the ruin of, we fear—a devoted country.

The reverend doctor WITHERSPOON, president of the college of New-Jersey, and late one of the members of the continental Congress, is just arrived here, in the ship General Washington, from the United States. He intends to revisit his native country soon, where he will doubtless increase that spirit of emigration already so prevalent in Britain. The doctor says, that more than 6000 emigrants have landed at Philadelphia since the peace, who have all been kindly received and agreeably settled.

Feb. 9. Lord Mansfield has declared, that this country is ruined for ever if there be a dissolution of parliament.

There is now living in the parish of Syften, near Grantham, a family remarkable for the following kindred, viz. A grandfather 70 years of age; near 20 stone weight, and lately married to his fifth wife; now a grandmother of about 20 years of age; also a grand daughter, two husbands, two wives, two fathers, two mothers, one son and four daughters, two brothers, three sisters, and one uncle, two aunts, a niece, and two cousins; yet notwithstanding their consanguinity and affinity, this family consists only of six persons.

The port of Ostend bids fair to sink into the state of insignificance in which it stood before the war; the harbour is almost deserted; many shops shut up; the quays in a great measure useless, and people continually quitting it, on account of the extreme deadness of trade.

Feb. 10. The friends to the Americans are meditating another attempt to destroy the navigation act, the palladium of our commerce, by taking off the prohibition of an intercourse between the new states and our West-India islands; a bill for which purpose, we are informed, is to be brought immediately into parliament by a distinguished commoner.

Feb. 11. Yesterday morning arrived at their moorings in the river, twelve sail of ships from New-York, Halifax, Boston, Virginia and Maryland. They left several sail more in Margate-road, all well.

Feb. 13. A report is current in the city that the Dutch East-India company have projected a plan for carrying on a very extensive trade to America; but it is to be hoped that their expectations of engrossing this branch of commerce will be disappointed, and that means will not be neglected for securing to this country the advantage of supplying America with the produce of the east.

Feb. 17. In consequence of the threat thrown out by lord North last night in the house of commons, of withholding the supplies, it is expected that his majesty will determine on the truly patriotic measure of taking the opinion of the public at large by calling a new parliament, since it appears otherwise impossible to reconcile the present jarring interests.

A bag was thrown at Mr. Fox while on the hustings, at Westminster hall, on Saturday last, which deprived him of his breath for several minutes. It was full of a poisonous compound. It has been examined by Mr. Godfrey, a chymist of eminence, who has delivered an analysis of the contents, which he declares to be a mixture of euphorbium and capsicum, two of the most subtle poisons in nature, whose quality it is to blister and ulcerate whatever they touch.

Extract of a letter from Lyons, January 20.
"The aerial navigators, contrary to the advice of Mr. Pilaster du Rofier, mounted in the gallery of the balloon on the 19th, and flattered themselves that they should reach Paris in six hours; but the designs of mankind are often defeated by the wind. At half after 12 the cords, which held the aerial machine, were cut, and it immediately rose to the height of about 400 fathoms. When they were at this great distance from the earth, the balloon burst with an explosion, and these human birds descended much quicker than they wished; nevertheless their fall was not attended by any material accident, none of them being hurt but Mr. Montgolfier, who was slightly wounded; but had the machine burst over the Rhone, or any buildings, they must all have inevitably perished. The whole scene is, however, in all probability, put an end to by this last coup de theatre."

Feb. 20. There are at this time on their way to India above 20,000 French troops; there were near 20,000 at the Mauritius some time ago. The French army in India we know is considerable. Does it not plainly follow from hence that France is very intent upon the good work of peace and good neighbourhood?

The French, taking advantage of our present domestic dissensions, have embarked on Toulon a complete regiment of artillery for the Isle of Mauritius in the East-Indies; the Dutch have likewise sent a strong naval reinforcement to their flag in the same quarter of the world.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, February 4.
"News has arrived, that on the 3th of last month, a convention was signed at Constantinople, which puts an end to all the differences between the Ottoman Porte and the court of Russia, relative to the Tartarian dominions."

According to the terms on which the empress of Russia has accommodated matters with the Porte, Russia is to have the sovereignty of the Crimea, and a free passage through the Black Sea to the Levant, &c. but vessels prosecuting commerce, are to pay a duty to the Porte, both in passing and repassing the straits of the Dardanelles, according to their tonnage. The Turks

RY, administrator Amery.

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April 1, 1784.

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December 30, 1783.

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Feb 15, 1784.

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April 8, 1784.

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