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LONDON,
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of English and East-
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of the best Patuxent

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1961.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

JAMIN ODEN.

July 12, 1784.
in Prince-George's
day the 24th day of

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 12, 1784.

Improved plantation
w lives, lying within
chapel, 10 to Queen-
steen to Upper-Marl-
apolis, and thirty to
veral good grist and
of this plantation; it
rtille land; there are
w ground, and great
xpence, be put under
eared and under good
cropping, is divided
springs and pleasant
ugh each; great part
red and curiously pre-
to every part of the
stant situation. The
ne dwelling-house 32
r the whole, a kitchen
ney, a negro quarter
ney, a good paved gar-
es covered with shin-
tires; one of them is
ables; all three houses
e two other dwelling-
mer; one is 24 feet
a good paved garden,
ies; the other dwell-
ations in the state ex-
ds both in quality and
2,000 gallons of the
fruit-trees of all sorts
y person inclinable to
ew the land and im-
fale, by applying to
liberty to put in the
ill be given the fit
he terms made know

HARD HIGGINS.

olis, April 7, 1784.
pts having been made
der to obtain deprecia-
ed been soldiers in the
orfeited their claim to
r their discharge had
avy: To prevent such
the state of Maryland
ates will be issued by
person whatever, with-
s produced, or a certi-
ficate and company to
at the time of his dis-
of enlistment and dis-
in some person of good
in Annapolis, shewing
s discharge. And as
y been presented, that
that he will not here-
other than the persons
they are issued.

RICHMOND.

ounty, June 1, 1784.
to petition the general
g session, for a law to
om her dwelling house
d now occupied by Dr.
ts the main road lead-
own to Prince-Frede-
-house of the county

MARY BOND.

opolis, July 7, 1784.
E D,
GUNSMITH, to
ber of arms. Any or-
hat purpose, may meet
and a considerable time
to

JOHN SHAW.

July 19, 1784.
given, that a petition
next general assembly
establish a warehouse for
at the old Inspecting-
where a house was for-
for the appointment of
e same. 3

Charles-Strut.

L E G H O R N, April 2.
W E have had dreadful storms on these coasts for almost three days; they began the 29th at night; this morning a great fall of snow, which lasted near five hours, has succeeded the wind; the country is covered with it, and we experience a cold little usual in this season.

Three ships, two Ragusan and one Turkish, which were performing quarantine, were torn from their anchors during the storm, and foundered; two are lost, but some part of the cargo has been saved out of one; and as the hulk is seen under water, there are hopes of saving the remainder. The other, the Turkish ship, went to pieces, and the whole cargo is lost. The sea has thrown on shore 17 dead bodies, which have been buried; and a detachment of dragoons, and guards of health, have been posted along the shore to enforce the observation of the precautions to be taken, both with respect to the merchandise that may be saved out of the wreck, and with regard to what the sea may cast on its banks.

Among the disasters of the 29th, we must include the loss of a Russian shallop that was going on board a man of war and foundered; all the sailors on board perished. The same day, several fishing tartans that were out at sea, ran the greatest danger. Eleven were driven on the beach, but as the place is covered with sea weeds, it is hoped they are not much damaged.

HAMBURG, April 20. Last Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful hurricane arose here, attended with such terrible gulls of wind, that the oldest persons living aver, they do not remember any thing similar to it. This hurricane, which continued its ravages until yesterday morning, with an almost equal violence, has done considerable damage of every kind; it has blown down houses and magazines in the city, and boats have been lost on the river of Alton, &c. The spires of the churches have been shaken, that the motion communicated itself to the bells. Near Cuthoven, the ships of W. Henricks, J. Eytel, and sieur Jantzen, destined for Greenland, were sunk. The crew of the first were saved, that of the second perished with the ship, and it is assured that 13 men of the third have been swallowed up by the waves. The canal of Kutz-butel was also blown down. The news expected from sea, it is feared, will be very melancholy.

L O N D O N, May 13.

A certain magistrate, who has come forward on a recent occasion, is so well informed in all legal points, that the inhabitants of Westminster may consider themselves peculiarly fortunate in having such a chief in their municipal jurisdiction. From his extreme caution not to exceed the licence of magistracy, he lately wrote a billet to Mr. Evans, the bookseller, for guidance on that head, of which the following is a copy:

"Mr. Evans,
"Sir, I expect soon to be call'd out on a Mergency, to send me all the act of parliament re Latin to a Guiltis of Piece. I am
Yours to command &c.
GUILTIS W."

The last letters from Barbados mention, that the planters will make this season 3000 bags of cotton, which is two thirds more than they have made for this seven years past.

May 15. A desperate contest is expected in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Whitson Monday. The volunteers had announced, about three months since, their review for that day. The cabinet here have sent orders, that the regular troops shall be reviewed on the same day, in the same place. Probably ministers mean to try the strength and courage of the provincial army.

The East-India intelligence forebodes something that looks very unlike peace in that part of the world. It is much to be feared that a war is not far distant, and that France meditates a blow against our settlements there.

Mr. William Tolderry, of Leominster, Hertfordshire, had a number of lambs that died. On opening two, a quantity of wool was found in the stomach, which it is supposed they sucked in from that which surrounds the udder of the dam.

May 18. Yesterday there was a rehearsal in Westminster abbey, of such parts of Handel's music as were intended for a jubilee in commemoration of that wonderful genius. Contrary to the expectations of the most sanguine friends to the jubilee, every part of the performance was conducted with so much regularity, as to excite astonishment, not only in the minds of those who were auditors, but actually surprised the most experienced musicians present. The orchestra contained near 300 vocal and instrumental performers, a number far superior to any ever convened to play in concert. The effect was not only grand and sublime, as it was expected to prove, but the execution of the instrumental part of the performance correct and harmonious, beyond the enlarged ideas of the nobility and gentry.

May 21. Letters from Paris, dated May 11, say, that a profound silence is very carefully observed with regard to the intentions of the French cabinet; though the situation of the East may throw out strong temptations to that restless and ambitious people, yet they appear to have full employment on their hands, and, if they meditate any thing hostile, have not determined how they shall set about it. Indeed it by no means appears clear, that they have sufficiently recovered the expences of the last rupture, to dream of involving them-

selves in any new embarrassments; so that however well disposed they may be to second the views of the princes of the East, their inability will operate in favour of Great-Britain much more powerfully than the late pacification treaties.

After the various delays of the Dutch to the ratification of a peace with Great Britain it would seem as if the hauteur of Prussia and the expectations of the emperor have had some share in accelerating their determinations on that head. They will have occasion for all the friendships they can make, and nothing less than acquiescence with the demands of the emperor will, it is probable, prevent consequences which may be critical to their liberty.

The Dutch begin to suspect that the French court has greatly deceived them, and, under the mask of friendship, has encouraged the emperor in his late remonstrances delivered to the states general.

The stadtholder is recovering his popularity every hour; his last appeal to the several states is much admired for its spirit, and at the same time amounts to a justification of his public conduct from the commencement of the last war.

There are 150 German emigrants on board the ship bound to Philadelphia. They have lately come over from the continent, and are in general manufacturers, who have received an invitation from their friends in America, who have settled there in many years ago.

A letter from Ouden has the following article: "I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that commerce daily increases at this port, and that the natives would act upon more honourable terms than they have done, we should have a much better trade, but they are apt to take all advantages of strangers. However, the magistrates have lately punished some of them for extortion, which has brought them to behave better. This port is now full of ships from different parts, and our warehouses filled with goods, for which there is a great demand."

The Dutch begin now seriously to repent of the folly of their late conduct. They would willingly now renew their ancient alliance with Great-Britain, but have to lament that England has no power to do them service; that the British ministry have neither character nor consequence with any foreign courts, being composed of boys and blockheads, incapable of either weight, influence, or dignity, in public affairs.

We are informed that the great balloon constructing at Edinburgh by Mr. J. Tytler, chymist there, is far advanced. The figure is a cylinder, 40 feet diameter, and 40 feet high; the circumference 126 feet, and contains 30,400 cubic feet. The whole apparatus, when it ascends, including Mr. Tytler and a companion, will weigh about 1200 lb. which is to be raised by rarifying the air contained in the balloon by a furnace placed in the ear, suspended from the balloon. This method is preferable to that of raising balloons by inflammable air, as a continual supply of air lighter than the atmosphere may then be obtained as long as the fuel lasts, while inflammable air, when exhausted, cannot be replaced without descending to the earth, and even then not without difficulty. The balloon is to be fitted with a rudder and wings, in order to determine how far it is possible to direct its course in the air.

May 25. A letter from Copenhagen, by the Dutch mail, says, that the contest that city was thrown into by the total change of the ministry, is now entirely subsided, and peace and harmony restored; that the king still pays the greatest attention to the augmentation of his navy, which, in a short time will be as powerful as any in Europe. The same letters say, that the young prince will, in the course of the summer, take a tour to several foreign parts, and it is thought he will visit England in company.

May 28. The Danes are fitting out a fleet of 7 or 8 sail of the line, which has occasioned a report on the continent, that this power was meditating an attack on Sweden; but it is asserted, that the Danes have no such intention. Some naval preparations in Sweden may serve as a pretext for the Danes to send out a fleet; but the real reason is, that the present ministry in Copenhagen take this measure to convince the queen dowager and her junto, that they have the force of the kingdom under their direction; and they are ready to be brought into action, as soon as occasion offers either of foreign or domestic trouble.

Dispatches are preparing to be sent off to his majesty's governors in the West-Indies, relative to some new commercial regulations that are to be adopted respecting the Americans; and also to prevent the complaints that already begin to arise concerning the contraband trade carried on to the Spanish main, similar to those which laid the basis of the war that broke out between Great Britain and Spain forty years ago.

May 29. Final judgment is pronounced in Mr. Morris's cause; the matrimonial contract between him and Miss Hartford is declared void; they are both at liberty to marry again, and Mr. Morris is condemned in full costs.

The emperor's requisitions to the states general, are perhaps the most arbitrary and insulting that ever appeared in history. His demands are not only unequalled, but are made in defiance of decency, and clearly shew that no alternative will be allowed between a war, and the most ardent, the most humiliating concessions.

Friday arrived the mail from Flanders, which mentions, that tranquillity is restored at Copenhagen, and that soon after the revolution had taken place, very

severe penalties were published, forbidding emigrations from the Danish dominions. It further says, that the heir apparent had visited, with the strictest attention, all the dock-yards and arsenals in the kingdom of Denmark.

A few days ago died at Shipham, in Somersetshire, Mr. George Day, of that place, aged 87; Mrs. Day, his widow, is in her 83d year, and notwithstanding they had lived together 60 years as man and wife, had eight children, kept apprentices, journeymen, &c. yet there was not a funeral from their house for the above space of time. Mr. Day left behind him 32 grand-children, and 12 great-grand-children.

Yesterday morning ten sail of ships for Virginia and Maryland sailed from Gravesend for the Downs.

A letter from St. Ubes brings advice, that the United States, captain Franklin, an American ship, going into that harbour, was run foul of by a Portuguese frigate, by which accident she was overset and entirely lost; that complaint against the captain of the frigate being sent to Lisbon of his carelessness, orders were issued out, that restitution should be made for both ship and cargo. The crew were all saved.

Extra of a letter from Limerick, May 19.
"This day sailed the Intrepid, James, for Baltimore, with about 200 passengers on board."

May 30. It is said that administration have determined to adhere strictly to the tenor of the navigation act.

Extra of a letter from Chester, May 21.

"The balloon, launched on Tuesday from the York-shire-hall, was constructed and raised on principles different from those of the inventor, or succeeding projects; its form was cubical, except the upper and under surface, which extended in the form of a frustrum of a square pyramid, the latter open; the frame was made of light pieces of wood, the covering common large white paper pasted together; within it were hung two tin pans about a foot square, and two inches deep, containing cotton saturated with spirits of wine; on lighting these the vapour ascended, and in less than two minutes the balloon mounted with an accelerated velocity for the space of ten minutes, when it attained its greatest height; at this time it appeared on fire, large columns of smoke issuing from it; this was evidently owing to the want of ballast to preserve its position, there being no appearance of it out when the balloon rolled from its upright position, which it repeatedly did as it agitated by a strong wind, though the air was remarkably serene and calm; at each emission it lowered considerably, but became stationary on recovering its erect state; but the lamps being greatly exhausted, it gradually descended till it fell, about one mile and a half from whence it arose, after an ascent of perhaps half a mile or more, without suffering any damage or alteration in its form, but what it received from those who went to bring it back; it contained about 300 feet, and weighed scarce 16 lb.

"The gentleman who contrived the above, we are informed proposes, by subscription, to construct a lamp balloon on a large scale, 15 yards in diameter, to carry two persons, and to be furnished with a queue and vanes, to direct it at pleasure, even obliquely against the wind, as the most bulky fish are known to glide against the stream; having actually prepared a model for that purpose, allowing for the different mediums of water and air; those who have seen it agree that the scheme is practicable, and adequate to the end proposed, that it may be completed in a short time, and at no great expence."

B O S T O N, July 26.

A brig is arrived at Newbury, with 150 settlers from Scotland. We hear they have purchased lands in the state of Vermont.

N E W - Y O R K, July 30.

Extra of a letter from London, dated May 29.

"In our present distracted situation, it is difficult to say what may be the intentions of ministry with regard to permitting the Americans to trade with the West-India islands. As it is understood that our flourishing colony, Nova Scotia, does not abound in lumber, and that the exalted expectations formed of supplies from thence are chimerical the West India merchants are clamorous for the ports in the island being immediately open for American vessels of every denomination. This will be a bitter pill for the ministry to swallow, but, notwithstanding their wry faces, it must go down. It does not admit of a dispute, but that the mother country will be materially injured by granting this solicited permission, but if the king of France should open any one of his ports in the West-Indies, all the trade in that part of the world must center there, because the French can afford to sell their sugars much cheaper than the English, and consequently to supply the neighbouring islands with lumber and provisions at a very low rate.

"We have got a new ministry since I wrote to you last, and they have changed the parliament, in hopes to have considerable majorities to sanction their measures. I wish young Pitt well, both for his father's sake, and because I believe him to be an honest man, but I fear very much he will not be able to overcome the formidable opposition raised against him, they being a set of parliamentary hacks, in the habit of setting out every subject that suits their purpose, with such aggrandisement, as to make it difficult for plain, honest country gentlemen, to determine which side of the question to adopt. In the mean time luxury increases more than