

DOLLARS RE.

August 3, 1784. ... August, 1784, negro ... years of age, 5 feet 7 ... died, thin visaged, not ... complaisant; can speak ... Fre ch, and a few ... in the West India ... was formerly a waiting ... by had an opportunity ... different parts of Ame ... terly, has been in the ... which he is very com ... He has a variety of ... ly may procure a pass ... ur to get off by water; ... hat way are desired to ... cure said fellow in ... e subscriber, so that he ... receive the above re ... it brought home. THOMAS MAY.

April 7, 1784. ... pp's having been made ... der to obtain deprecia ... ad been soldiers in the ... foreited their claim to ... their discharge had ... navy: To prevent such ... the state of Maryland ... ate will be issued by ... person whatever, with ... s produced, or a certi ... ment and company to ... at the time of his dis ... of enlistment and dis ... n some person of good ... in Annapolis, showing ... s discharge. And as ... y be presented, the ... that he will not here ... other than the persons ... they are issued. RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784. ... OLD, ... ings, with three huns ... es of land, within one ... arlborough, in Prince ... eafantly situated, con ... g routes with a passage ... joining, all two stories ... ds, with great con ... el family; there are all ... ch as a washhouse, ne ... urnal, chaise house, and ... whole being built with ... years; the land is well ... plenty of meadow and ... springs of water; the ... apple trees, besides ... The premises may be ... as made known by ap ... AD MAGRUDER.

referred to the general ... at their next session, ... route for the inspection ... on Patowmack river, ... the appointment of an ... fen. ed to the next se ... for a law to esta ... ction of tobacco ... ne appointment of sa ... me.

August 23, 1784. ... SALE, on Satur ... at the house, where the ... old furniture, confis ... tables, and chairs; a ... d order; a very good ... n of valuable books; ... At same time will be ... ate sale) a neat riding ... elegant new mahogany ... three sets of new balls, ... e sale to begin at 10 ... ALD CHISHOLM.

about 14 or 15 years ... s an apprentice to ... A C. ... a, that the me ... of ... n, near Blad nburg, ... d to petition he next ... demand, receive, and ... said society by John ... society, deceased.

Charles-Street.

(XLth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1967.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 23, 1784.

M A D R I D, May 28.

THE report that the emperor of Morocco will attack the Algerines by land, while the confederated Christian states assault the great asylum of the piratical depredators by sea, is every day more strongly confirmed. It is said, that in pursuance of a treaty lately negotiated, after the conquest of Algiers, the emperor of Morocco is to have possession of the Algerine coast, where the Spaniards are to be allowed a free trade.

MILAN, June 1. Letters from Aleppo mention, that the Arabs had made a descent upon the island of Karch in the Persian Gulph, and utterly destroyed the Dutch factory, after plundering it of about 36,000 sequins.

PARIS, June 25. They write from Limoges, that on the 18th of May, between five and six in the evening, a thunderbolt fell in a field in the parish of Maillard, and killed a husbandman and two cows that were harnessed to his cart. The father-in-law of the unfortunate man, and a little girl, were near the spot where this fatal accident happened, but received no injury.

HAGUS, June 27. Letters from the Austrian Netherlands advise, that 24,000 men are already on their march thither, and that they will be followed by 16,000 more; but that many are of opinion that his imperial majesty will not pursue an enterprise that cannot be looked upon with indifference by the rest of Europe.

June 28. By a letter from Paris, dated the 25th inst. we are told, that on the preceding day, a daughter of Mont. Montgolfier, accompanied by two gentlemen, ascended in an aerostatic machine from the gardens of the palace of Versailles, and after an aerial jaunt of five hours and two minutes, descended in the neighbourhood of Chintury. The king of Sweden was among the number of spectators; and the same letter says, it is expected his majesty will not let out on his return till the middle of July, in consequence of having received the agreeable news that the troubles in Sicily, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions, were appeased.

L O N D O N, June 21.

Lately died at Arbour hill, Dublin, within a few hours of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, who were born on the first of April, 1673, married on the first of April, 1693; had their first daughter, Maria, on the first of April, 1694, their first son on the first of April, 1695, their second on the second of April, 1696, and their third son on the first of April, 1723; the which issue, male and female, are now all living at Londonderry, in the north of Ireland. Maria was married at eighteen, on the first of April, and what is remarkable, had a son born on the first of April following, James Witham Montgomery, now in a high post under the American congress. It may be said of the old couple,

"No age, no enjoyment, their dotage withdrew,
"For the longer they liv'd, still the fonder they grew."

July 5. By an officer lately arrived from the Grenades, we are informed, that the French troops before they had delivered up the possession of the island, behaved in the most unjustifiable manner. It was ten days after the British forces had landed before they would permit them to enter the barracks or the works; during this time the French employed themselves in doing every possible mischief to our military stores. Every carriage on which a gun was mounted, they destroyed: the plantations did not escape their fury; several spirited representations were made to the officer commanding the French troops, but without avail, until they had accomplished what appeared to have been the effect of an order from a superior authority, for it is impossible for any person acquainted with the severe discipline of the French army, to believe that the soldiery would have dared to act, for so considerable a length of time, in direct contradiction to the commands of their officers. Had the British troops in any of the islands restored to France acted in this manner, their minister would have instructions to apply to our court for redress, and would perhaps produce consequences not very agreeable.

We hear that Mr. Lincoln, governor of the island of St. Vincent's, has sent home information that the Caribs upon the island are become very formidable, as well in point of number as in discipline: formerly these people conducted themselves towards the English settlers with great humility, but at present they take a very different line of conduct, on a supposition, as it is apprehended, that they are equal to any force that can be opposed to them should they act hostilely. These people are well provided with arms and ammunition, and have among them two French soldiers, who have conformed to their habits, and are instructing them in a knowledge of arms they were heretofore strangers to; it is believed upon the island that the French gave the Caribs two hundred firelocks before they evacuated; if this should prove true, it will require the utmost address upon the part of the governor and planters to keep them in good humour.

N E W H A V E N, September 1.

On Wednesday the 4th ult. about four o'clock, P. M. a barn belonging to Dr. Bennet Perry, of this town, was struck with lightning, which entering near the top thereof, set it on fire, then made its way to the ground, through the middle of a hay-mow, which it also kindled into a flame; but by the friendly and vigorous exertions of a number of neighbours, who were

suddenly collected, the fire was with much difficulty extinguished, and without considerable destruction or damage, the barn with its contents were saved.

And on Saturday the 14th, about the same time of day, the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Sanford, of this town, was also struck with lightning. It came down upon one of the gable ends, split the principal rafter, then taking to a beam, rent it into shivers, demolished part of the chimney, tore up the hearth in a lower room, and struck down and stunned two children of the family, but as is hoped, without any permanent hurt to either of them.

And on Tuesday the 17th ult. the wife of Mr. Zadoc Sherman, of this town, was struck down with lightning, and for some time lay for dead: but by letting of blood and other aids of a physician, she soon revived; and though still in great pain, is in a fair way of recovery. She was alone under an apple tree, about 20 rods from the house, and while stooping to gather some fruit, the lightning came down the tree, scorched the cap on her head, melted a pin which fastened it, to about half its length from the point, singed her hair, and burnt her flesh from the backside of her neck downward. Three twine near the same tree, one of which was within about two yards of the place where Mrs. Sherman fell, were at the same time killed on the spot.

Instances of the terrible effects of this destructive meteor are so numerous, that it is greatly to be wished that people could be once persuaded to make use of such methods of defence as might be effectual for securing themselves and their buildings against them. And doubtless the cheapest and safest method for this, is the use of the electrical rods which I need not describe. However chimerical this notion may seem to some, its beneficial and salutary effects, in a variety of instances, have been too plain to admit of dispute. The nature of an electrical fluid is taught only by experiment; from thence it manifestly appears to be a fluid sui generis, distinguished from all others by most surprising properties peculiar to itself, not limited in its operations by the common laws of motion or mechanical forces, and therefore subject to no such controlling forces as are commonly made use of as a defence against the impetuosity or violence of solid, material, or tangible substances. Attraction and repulsion, or something similar to what we call so in ponderous bodies, seem to be the leading and distinguishing properties of this powerful element, and that by which its whole force and energy is determined and directed; yet this attraction or repulsion is not regulated by the same laws as that of solid substances in general, but very diverse therefrom. And therefore to contravene its force, we are not to have recourse to the same methods which are to be made use of in the ordinary occasions and occurrences in danger of life, but to such as are peculiarly suited to the nature and state of this element. We know that by some bodies it is most powerfully attracted, by others no less powerfully repulsed. It takes very forcibly to iron and steel; these serve as its conductors to turn its direction from other surrounding objects. Iron and steel rods therefore are made use of as natural means to divert the course of the electrical fluid, as well as to draw it gradually from the atmosphere (which in thunder storms is most commonly deeply fraught with it) that it may not fall in such great quantities, and with such amazing rapidity, as to prove fatal to every thing that comes in its way.

Against the use of those electrical rods, some have had scruples of conscience, as if it were a daring attempt against Omnipotence and bidding a kind of defiance to the powers above, and in that view, imagine that by such a measure they should do more to draw down, than to avert the vengeance from Heaven from themselves or their dwellings; but to this it may readily be answered, that awful and terrible as thunder and lightning may be, they are no more than natural effects produced from natural causes; and no more immediately from God than the explosion of gunpowder, the violence of winds, the falling of rain, hail, or snow, or any other, natural effect whatever; but we argue very badly against defending ourselves from disasters, that may happen from either of these, from the consideration that they are all as immediately from God as thunder and lightning are.

But should any still continue under the influence of these scruples as to the use of the rods, for their own safety in thunder storms they may be advised to take the following directions, viz Not to stand or sit at the end of any table, chest, shelf, plank, or board; to stand or sit near the post of a door or window in a thunder storm is dangerous, and more so to sit by the wall than in the middle of the room, and with the doors open than shut.

N E W - Y O R K, September 7.

An extract of a late letter from Paris says, "Mr. Micall, of this city, has lately completed a head that utters words, by means of artificial organs of speech, with the true French accent. It has been the work of many years study."

The generals Lincoln, Knox, and Putnam, being appointed commissioners to settle the eastern boundary line between the American United States, and the lands belonging to Great-Britain, as agreed to by the late definitive treaty, left Boston for that purpose on the 16th ult.

Sept. 10. His excellency governor Clinton left Albany some days since, on his way to the Indian treaty, which

is to be held at Fort Schuyler. We are informed that a number of Indian chiefs have already arrived at said place.

By accounts from Jamaica, we are informed of a tornado, which happened there the first of August, so direful in its effects that it terminated the existence of numbers in the nautic sphere and was also very fatal to the shipping in general; some foundered, many were dashed on shore, and others went to pieces amongst the rocks; while some, more fortunate, got to sea, and but partially experienced its evils.

N E W - B R U N S W I C K, August 31.

The following is, perhaps, as singular an instance of unrelenting tyranny as is to be met with in the histories of bale actions which individuals have left to be recorded for the mortification of mankind: A planter in North Carolina being seized with a dangerous disease, conceived himself neglected by the negro girl that attended him, ordered his son immediately to put her to death: the young gentleman being unwilling to punish with such severity a fault which was involuntary, remonstrated upon the dictatorial mandate with too much feeling and humanity as to put the old brute out of all patience; he commanded his son to quit the room, and sent for a lawyer to whom he gave orders for such an alteration to be made in his will as to give a beggar, he then called the girl to his bedside, and, whilst the attendants held her, animating her with fury and revenge, he raised himself up in the bed, and cut off all her toes, after which, nature being exhausted by the violence of the exertion, he expired.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 14.

A most horrid murder was last Tuesday committed on the body of Timothy McAuliffe, at his house in Front street, opposite Black Horse alley. In the afternoon of that day, his servant lad (about 17 years old) was observed to shut up the house, and after locking the door, went off, giving out that his master had gone to Jersey, and that he was going home where else to work, until his master returned.—The three following days people in the neighbourhood were exceedingly incommoded by a most disagreeable smell which seemed to come from Mr. McAuliffe's house: on Saturday it was so offensive that some persons determined to enter the house, and accordingly got in at one of the windows, when they beheld a spectacle too shocking for description.—The man had been murdered in his bed, supped on Tuesday last, and remaining in the same situation ever since, was nearly devoured by vermin. By a mark on his skull it appeared that the horrid deed had been committed with a hammer, as one was laying near. The boy was seen on Saturday evening at the lower end of the town. A reward is offered for apprehending him, on supposition of his being the perpetrator, which appears highly probable, as no person besides him and his master was seen in the house during the above mentioned time; and the deceased having a large sum of money by him on the Monday before, seems to confirm this suspicion.

Extra of a letter from Amsterdam, May 7.

"The proper way to destroy calumny and falsehood is to despise them, while they spring from a source known to be impure by all impartial men; but when the truth is so obscured that there is room for the effects of imposition, it is time to let matters in a clear light. It is for this reason that no notice is taken of many articles of calumny and falsehood, but it is impossible to remain silent after seeing the following paper, which circulates in Paris:

"The tumults excited at Rotterdam by the partisans of the prince, are well known, and the manner in which they have been punished. Twenty or thirty persons have been killed or wounded. But what never ought to have been the case in an age so enlightened, what recalls the horrors of the civil wars to our memory is, that the enemies of the stadtholder have carried their malignity so far as to endeavour to assassinate him. A man has been taken up, who was to perform this atrocious crime, for the reward of ten thousand florins. The public papers say nothing of this, but it is nevertheless a fact.

"A few days since the coachman of an opulent inhabitant of this city exhibited an accusation against his master's wife, purporting, that she had endeavoured to prevail upon him to assassinate the prince stadtholder, by the offer of a bribe of six thousand florins. The lady was examined before the magistrates of the city, when, though astonished at the effrontery of her wicked accuser, she replied to all the interrogatories of the magistrates with a share of candour and frankness that carried an immediate conviction of her innocence into the breasts of her judges.—She voluntarily proposed that she might remain in custody till she be able to produce the most unequivocal testimony of her innocence, provided, however, that the accuser might be detained in prison, to prevent all intercourse between him and those who are suspected to be accomplices with him in the conspiracy, and likewise his flying from justice, upon finding his iniquitous design frustrated. After being confronted with the other domestics of the family, the coachman was committed to prison, as was a cook, lately dismissed the lady's service, who had corroborated the evidence of the former in divers instances. The particulars of this extraordinary case being in possession of the magistracy, their final decision will doubtless rescue the character of the defendant from the odium of a