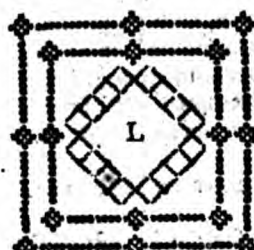


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 7, 1773.

C R O N S T A D T, June 12.



LETTERS received here from some officers in the Turkish army import, that the Ottoman troops are far more courageous in their attacks and defences, and discover a great deal more order and discipline therein, than in any of the preceding campaigns; and that they seem likewise much better skilled in the art of chusing and fortifying camps. Those officers add, that the grand visir, who is looked upon as one of the ablest and most intrepid warriors that ever defended the eastern empire, had received from one of his agas the following compliment: "My lord, the Russians are conquerors by means of their arms; but you obtain the victory by your prudence and your courage: they merit a branch of laurel, but you deserve a crown."

From the VISTULA, July 1. The situation of Dantzic becomes daily more critical, and people begin to fear that the mediation of Russia will prove more hurtful than advantageous to it. The sieur Reichard has just given the ultimatum of the king of Prussia, by which that city is to acknowledge the sovereignty of that prince over the port of Dantzic, and count Golowkin has at the same time delivered a note to the magistrate, in which he declares, that this acknowledgement must be the basis of the negotiation with which he is charged. Whilst this grand affair remains undetermined, the commerce of Dantzic suffers greatly by the changes that are introduced, for the importation of wool, from the countries acquired by the court of Berlin, is prohibited, and none is suffered to be imported but from Poland. The rumour of an approaching revolution in Courland begins to subside, especially since it is known, that the empress of Russia consents to the marriage which the reigning duke proposes to contract with the princess of Germany. We hear that his choice is fallen on the princess Christiana, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, eldest sister of the queen of England.

PETERSBURGH, July 2. The empress has at last effectually concluded, what will give her the greatest advantages of the Ottomans in the present war, and what she has long been aiming at; that it is an offensive and defensive treaty with the Persians against the Turks. The tenor of which treaty is as follows: that the grand signor of Turkey in consequence of some late distractions in Persia, having taken the advantage to take the provinces of Curdistan, and Chusistan, together with many other places of consequence, which he had occasioned to be fortified, and garrisoned with Turkish troops, and compelling the inhabitants to change their worship in point of religion from the sect of Ali, which the Persians in general profess, to that of the Sunnis or Turkish sect; with many other outrages and innovations, contrary to all the treaties made for the safety and peace of the Persian empire; the saphi, with the advice and consent of the divan, has resolved to join his forces with the empress of the Muscovites, who is engaged in a just war against the Turks. That the empress of Russia shall furnish a body of 10,000 foot, and 4000 horse, with arms, ammunition, &c. and a train of artillery, immediately to assist in driving the Turks from Curdistan, Chusistan, Hamadan, and all the other places which they now so unjustly possess in the empire of Persia; and when this shall be effected, to pursue the Turks into the heart of their own country, even to the city of Constantinople, which both Muscovites and Persians bind themselves under a most solemn oath to endeavour the destruction of. That the saphi of Persia, in consequence of the above-mentioned assistance of the empress shall fully yield up to the Russian empire for ever, all right and title to the provinces of Shirvan and Dagistan, together with the city of Tanki, and all the country now in possession of the Muscovite in Gilan, or the ancient Hyrcania, and all the contiguous coasts of the Caspian sea; and that the sole right of navigating that sea shall be given up to the Russians, unless they permit some Persian vessels to trade thereon, for which permission they are to pay a tax to Russia.

In consequence of this last article her imperial majesty obliges herself to act in concert with Persia, in bridling the incursions of the Usbeck Tartars in Chorasman, or Boetrea, the Indians into Candahor, and the Cossacks into Mazenderan. These articles being fixed and ratified, the empress is preparing with the utmost industry to put them into execution.

L O N D O N, July 9.

Accounts are just received from Ireland of a most violent earthquake, which lately happened in the westerly parts of that kingdom. A whole town in the county of Kerry is destroyed.

July 13. Lord North, we hear, has now hit upon a scheme, which, if he puts in execution, will gain him universal applause. His intention is to have the salaries of all those who compose the ministry reduced, and, to prevent murmuring on this account, pro-

pose, as long as he continues in office, to receive no salary at all. The money that government will save by this scheme is to be appropriated to the discharge of the national debt.

July 15. It is said that a considerable number of French refugees, well skilled in the management of silk-worms, and making of wines, have within these few days engaged themselves on very advantageous terms to go to New-York and South-Carolina, where the cultivation of these two lucrative branches of business is carrying on with great spirit.

July 19. The following piece of cruelty was acted a few days since in Oxfordshire: a farmer's wife having contracted an affection for a young fellow in the same village, and often expressing her desire for the death of her husband, that she might enjoy the wickedness of her heart, the young man very soon completed her wishes; for being at a neighbouring publick house along with her husband, where the latter had drank too freely, they both sat out about eleven o'clock at night to return home; when the former took an opportunity to knock down the farmer, and then cut his throat in a most shocking manner. The villain immediately fled the country, and has not as yet been heard of.

The king of Prussia, we hear, has intimated to his minister at our court that peace will soon take place on the continent, the preliminaries of which are by this time signed between the belligerent powers, and will soon be declared.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 5.

"We have just received advice of a party of Russian horse and foot, consisting of 6000 men, being surprised near Tergowioch, in Wallachia, by a detachment of the Turkish army, under the age of the Spahis, and after an obstinate engagement, in which 4000 of the Russians fell, the rest were taken prisoners: amongst the slain were several young noblemen and gentlemen who served as volunteers in the army, and in the number of prisoners were several officers of distinction, especially the count Garloritz, who commanded the party. The loss on the side of the Turks was very considerable, but cannot as yet, be ascertained with any tolerable degree of certainty."

It is the general opinion of those who speak with the greatest confidence at the west end of the town, that Lord Stormont's return to this kingdom is not on account of his own private affairs, but that he is charged with the explanation of some overtures of a very extraordinary nature made by the court of Versailles.

Letters from a neighbouring kingdom assure us, that the ministerial party daily lose ground there, and that the publick business cannot be carried on with the least degree of ease or satisfaction to the viceroy, unless the iniquitous, oppressive, corrupt system of politics, established by his predecessor, be given up. What makes this step the more indispensably necessary is, the total stagnation of the staple manufacture of the country, the want of specie, the inability to procure new loans, and the prodigious decrease and insufficiency of the publick taxes.

It is now generally understood, that Lord H——t has for some weeks past solicited his recall, but has not yet been able to obtain it. The Irish affairs, a correspondent remarks, will, in all probability, be as fatal to the power of some great men, as they were to government itself in the year 1641.

Extract of a letter from Bombay.

"We are at last in possession of Broach, but we paid dear for the victory, in losing general Wedderburne, whose bravery and conduct in the field could be equalled only by his abilities in the cabinet. He planned the attack, and his successor adopted it after his death. The nabob, who has been so troublesome to us, is with a few miserable adherents straggling about the frontiers, afraid to appear: the rest of his army are either destroyed or routed, as we stopped the impetuosity and ardour of our brave fellows as soon as possible. We expected to have found upwards of a million sterling, but the plunder does not amount to anything like it. I expected to have had at least 500000, but a subaltern's share is estimated only at 1000. 400 men are to remain in garrison at Broach, and among the officers that are to stay I am included."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 12.

"The measures which are now taking, and the operations going forward in all the ports, bespeak the intention of the Spanish ministry to carry on the renewed war against the moors with the utmost vigour. A fleet is fitting out, and nearly finished, at Seville, which fleet is to favour the motions of the Spanish army now on the African coast, and afterwards is to attack the capital port of Saltee. Great numbers of the military are daily shipping off from Cadiz and Seville, to reinforce the Spaniards at Oran, who by the last advices from them have retaken Tetuan, and have formed an intension, when the reinforcements arrive, to attack the capital city of Mequinez."

July 20. A misunderstanding of a very extraordinary

ry nature, it is said, has arisen between the three powers who now occupy different parts of the kingdom of Poland. This unexpected change is chiefly attributed to the apparent influence the French ministry have attained in the imperial cabinet.

Junius has been discovered, and proves to be a person high in office under government, and whose sole support is on administration; he has been threatened with immediate dismissal: This is the true cause of that celebrated writer's silence.

Mr. Frazier, our chief engineer at Dunkirk, arrived in town last week with some important affairs concerning our fortifications at that place.

July 21. To such a situation have administration brought the kingdom of Ireland, by their oppressions in forming a board of excise, with the many places consequent thereon, with the heavy weight of pensions fixed on that poor and distressed kingdom, that the viceroy was obliged to apply to an eminent banker in Dublin for the loan of 28,0000. to pay arrears due to the military list, on government security. The banker's answer was, "My lord, to such a miserable predicament have a late administration brought the credit of the nation, that I would not take the government security for half that sum; but as you say there is no money in the treasury, I will advance you the sum you ask for on your own security;" which, from the exigencies of state, he was obliged to comply with. Finding the national credit reduced so low, his excellency, a few days after, waited on a nobleman of the first distinction in that kingdom in fortune, title, and interest, and begged he would use his endeavours, in conjunction with him, on the meeting of parliament, to support the credit of the nation. To which that nobleman, in a truly spirited and patriotic manner replied, "My lord, every thing has been carried on here for these few years past with so high a hand in defence of administration, regardless of the interest, credit, or advantage of this kingdom, particularly in forming a new board of excise, with the several officers consequently annexed to it, merely to promote court influence, that I will not interfere in matters of this kind; a very little time will convince the council of England that this kingdom cannot subsist long under the heavy weight it is now oppressed with by places, pensions, &c. and no trade to support it; but, my lord, let administration shew they are in earnest to relieve us, by striking off these new officers of excise, and I shall do my utmost to promote the credit and honour of the kingdom."—In consequence of this conversation, colonel B——c—re was dispatched to England with the Lord L——t—nt's sentiments to the privy council.

They write from Madrid, that the members of the Spanish ministry are strongly inclined to declare war against England, but that the opposite party was as yet the most numerous; and that his catholic majesty was much inclined to peace. This letter adds, that notwithstanding this, troops and ammunition were frequently sent off to the West-Indies.

The workmen belonging to the armory in the tower are now busily employed in fitting up military implements of all kinds for the service of the royal navy.

Fresh orders are sent from the ordnance office to Woolwich, to expedite the completing of the works going on in the warren both for land and sea service.

The gentlemen of Halifax, in Yorkshire, are taking measures to extirpate the clippers and filers of gold coin from thence; several have been apprehended, and great numbers have decamped. Never was known so much confusion as this late act occasions at the above place. The farmers scruple to take a guinea if it wants more than 6d of weight.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 10.

"A courier has just arrived here from the Russian army, with advices of a large party of the Russians, amounting to 11,000 horse and foot, under the command of lieutenant-general Potemkin, being entirely defeated by the Turks, but 4000 escaping with the general, and other officers of distinction. This party was detached by count Romanzow, to attempt the taking of Ockzakow, which is in Budziack Tartary, and a town of great importance. They marched from the camp of Targorod, in Moldavia, and met with no opposition till they arrived at Beuden, a city of Bessarabia, where a body of the Turkish army, under the command of two bashas, lay intrenched. The Russians attacked them immediately, and after an obstinate engagement, entered the intrenchments, driving the Turks out with great loss. They retired towards Ockzakow, and the victorious Muscovites pursued as far as Palantua, a little town, with two strong castles; at the back of this town lay encamped 8000 Turks, and near 20,000 Tartars. This was entirely unexpected by the Russians, but no alternative now remained, they must either fight, or yield themselves prisoners; they chose the former, and began the attack themselves, by firing 20 pieces of artillery, which made some slaughter, but the superior number of the Turks and Tartars prevailed, near 6000 of the Russians were killed, about 1000 prisoners, and the rest, with general Potemkin, made good a retreat to Bender."

July 26. A correspondent observes, that the people of Boston were always contented, easy, and happy under the mild and fair administration of governor Pownall, yet on his return home, he was not made a Baronet, nor had he a pension, or any other singular mark of favour; but his successors who, by inflammatory writings, and extraordinary conduct, have almost set every thing in flames in that country, have been loaded with honours, places, and pensions to themselves, and to their families.

ANNAPOLIS, October 7.

On Monday last, Dr. Graham oculist and aurist set out from this City for Baltimore-town, where he purposes staying during his residence in America.

The general assembly of this province is to meet here on Monday next for dispatch of publick business.

On Monday the 17th of last month, a sweepstakes; on Tuesday the jockey club purse of one hundred guineas; and on the three following days subscription purses, of fifty pounds each were run for over the course near this city—the particulars of which are as follow:

MONDAY, the SWEEPSTAKES.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Mr. Fitzhugh's gray mare, | 1 |
| Mr. Ogle's gray mare, | 2 |
| M. Heath's gray mare, | 3 |

TUESDAY, September 28.

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Col. Lloyd's bay mare Nancy Bywell | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Samuel Galloway's bay mare Lady Legs, | 4 | 2 |
| Mr. Delancey's bay mare Nettle, | 2 | dr. |
| Dr. Hamilton's bay mare Harmony, | dist. | |
| Mr. Fitzhugh's bay horse Regulus, | 3 | 3 |
| Mr. Mallet's bay mare Kitty, | dist. | |

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| Dr. Hamilton's bay mare Primrose, | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Mr. Delancey's bay mare Sutanah, | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Mr. Slaughter's black horse Ariel, | 2 | 5 | dr. |
| Mr. Mallet's bay mare Black Legs, | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Mr. Fauntleroy's bay mare Miss Sprightly, | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Mr. Warren's black mare Petycoats loose, | 4 | 6 | dr. |

THURSDAY, September 30.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Mr. Fitzhugh's gray mare, | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Carroll's chestnut horse Marius, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Mallet's forel horse Babram, | dist. | | |
| Mr. Elias's brown horse Figure, | 4 | dr. | |
| Dr. Hamilton's bay mare, | 1 | dist. | |
| Mr. Heath's gray mare, | 5 | 3 | 3 |

FRIDAY, October 1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Fitzhugh's horse Regulus, | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| His excellency governor Eden's bay horse Why not, | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Nicholson's bay horse Packcolet, | 2 | dr. | | |
| Mr. Delancey's mare nettle, | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |

TO THE PUBLICK.

A VERY great patriot as he calls himself has been pleased to distinguish me amongst the number of his confidants, "though last not least in love," and compliments me in his way, for the masterly speeches made last session "on the subject of an establishment"—'tis not improbable that he may have been deeply interested in that debate, and heard indistinctly if present, or been misinformed if absent with regard to my expedient "of stinting our clergy to exactly three children."

I remember no such expedient by me proposed, and am therefore not entitled to the admiration of so respectable a personage. It would be doing him injustice perhaps to consider it as mere invention of his own, but let the author be who he will, I am confident he is mistaken. If any gentleman of veracity can convince me that I proposed any such expedient, I shall have candour enough to acknowledge myself in an error.—Till then I conclude that the admiration of the Very Great Patriot has proceeded from misinformation, or may be imputed to some new figure of speech whereby a man takes the liberty of saying the thing that is not, to ridicule his adversary under the semblance of friendship. He will pardon me therefore if I disclaim such friendship, and consider him in the light of a person blinded by interest or party malice.

The language of the bill that was drawn and passed the lower house is plain and intelligible, and contains no such clause, nor do I recollect any division on the subject matter of that bill, other than on the annual allowance to be made to the incumbent in each parish. The intention of the lower house was to put the clergy on the footing of equality, and make provision for their support in imitation of the law that has long prevailed in the neighbouring colony of Virginia—glebes were to be purchased, built upon and improved at the expence of the parish, kept in repair by the minister, over and above their glebe each minister was to be allowed an annual salary of two hundred pounds currency by the year, and where no glebe could be purchased an additional salary of forty pounds currency by the year. To prevent inequality in the tax on the people the parishes were expected to be new-modelled—three years time were given for that purpose, during which time the ministers were to receive at the rate of four shillings currency per poll—these were the outlines of that bill, and I am not ashamed to own that I was an advocate for it. Hence the rage of that Very Great Patriot has been kindled against me, and I amongst others am to feel the lash of his vengeance. How uncharitable this, more especially if he has no just cause, which I apprehend will appear at first view, when we consider how few masters of families there are in each parish that have a plantation well improved, and can afford to live at the rate of two hundred pounds currency by the year. And that no good reason can be assigned why the clergy of this province cannot live on an allowance equal in value to that the clergy in Virginia have lived upon for many years past.

Whether I have any abilities as a writer or speaker is of small consequence to the world, and is a question of importance only to myself and those few that depend on me for assistance in the way of my profession. I wish not to be my own judge, nor would I choose that J——n B——r or any of his faction should assume the Chair. To the publick I make my appeal, and rely on the good sense of my countrymen, that they will not be led away by false appearances of friendship, and mere allegations without any proof. I look upon the writer who styles himself A Very Great Patriot as a W——f in S——p's C——ng. If he has any spark of GRACE left, let him read the following lines of the great Mr. Addison, and blush at his putting on the mask of patriotism to conceal his own base purpose of wounding the man against whom he has nothing to urge but diversity of sentiment in politics.

There the brave youth with love of virtue fir'd,
Who greatly in his country's cause inspir'd,
Shall know he conquer'd; THE FIRM PATRIOT
THERE
WHO MADE THE WELFARE OF MANKIND HIS
CARE,
THO' STILL, BY FACTION, VICE, AND FORTUNE
CROST
SHALL FIND THE GEN'ROUS LABOUR WAS NOT
LOST.

J. H. . . .

TO THE PRINTERS.

I BEG leave to trouble your paper with a few lines, which perhaps may be of some service at the ensuing meeting of the general assembly.

The great and urgent necessity this country labours under, for a regulation of its staple, is too obvious, nay too alarming, to require expatiating upon; and I have no doubt but the lower house will do every thing in their power to obtain such regulation, on such terms as they shall think most for the advantage of the country; if, however, a few hints from an old man, can in any degree advance the same, and prevent any unnecessary delay therein, I shall be well repaid.

I would have the business of an inspection law well considered, before it is brought before the house.—The officers, it is said, agree to a money regulation of their fees, according to the old table, after certain real abuses shall be struck off.—The governor has already given up to the county courts, as has long been desired, the writs of replevin and of common recovery.—The only difficulty which seems to remain, is, what is to become of the clergy, and how are their incomes to be levied and collected?—Here is our stumbling block—much in our way I own; to remove which, without siding with any party, shall be my present endeavour, and I will at the same time try, and I hope, not ineffectually to throw out some hints that may tend to put a period to all future disputes hereon.

The benefits this country received, from the late inspection law, are so well known, that they need not here be mentioned; and every planter, I believe, individually feels, and generally knows, how much this country must have lost these last three years, for want of a revival, or the continuance of it.—I am not going to enter upon any of the political causes why these things were, are, or must, of course, have been; I am going only to point out, if I can, in plain words, the nearest and easiest way to restore vigour to our trade, a value to our staple, prosperity to our country, and peace to us all: and if I am wrong in what I may advance, I hope the candid reader will impute my errors to a weak head, not to a corrupt heart.—I write coolly, being of no party whatever; I hope this may be read coolly by all parties; that the assembly may meet coolly, and proceed on business coolly.

The right of the clergy to the 40 per poll is now before the supreme court, but I could, for many reasons, wish to see it settled to general satisfaction elsewhere, rather than by a determination from the bench.

One branch of the legislature seems determined not to give up the clergy, nor assent to any inspection law, without some regulation of their dues, as well as the fees of the officers.—What then must we do? To me (yet I boast not infallibility) there seem but two ways of settling this point, both of which I will state, and leave the eligibility to better judges.

The first which agrees with terms that, I am assured, have been offered, and may yet be had, is, for the present clergy to receive from the tobacco makers (at the warehouse) 28lb of inspected tobacco—and from the farmers, and non tobacco makers 4s per poll;—and all the parishes on the death or removal of the present incumbents, to be put on a money regulation, at such a poll rate from 4s to 5s as the legislature may chuse to enact.

The second is grounded on the first, making temporary provision (on the terms above prescribed) only for what is already due to the clergy in several parishes, and for what may yet accrue, till the validity of the act of 1701-2 is confirmed or set aside, and no longer. I could wish this matter to be well considered, before the house enters upon the business of it, that time may not be wasted, and great expence incurred to no purpose. Could this bone of contention be once digested, I have no doubt of seeing every objection to passing the journal set aside, all parties ended; all disputes compromised, and the three branches of the legislature on those terms with each other, that every lover of his country could wish.

Though an old man, I hope still to see the day when party in this country shall have intirely subsided—when the man who may be our governor, shall not only be, but be considered to be the friend of the people he presides over, and be, by the people, respected as such—when the gentlemen of the council (viewing them in that light) shall be thought to act, and advise, according to their opinions with honour and integrity; and, as members of the upper house,

with uncorruptedness and impartiality—when it shall no longer be deemed infamous to occupy an office of honour, trust, or profit under government—when the name of officer or placeman shall no longer be used, as expressive of time server, or slave to government—nor that of patriot as expressive of brawler and abetter of faction—when the lower house shall be considered by the other branches of the legislature, as well as by themselves, to be the real guardians of the liberties of the people, chosen only for their abilities and inclinations to promote the publick good; and actually and unanimously, on all occasions, exerting themselves for that laudable purpose.—When I see this, which I hope soon to do, I shall be happy.

S O L O N.

THE following articles, which lately appeared under the New-York head, we have selected from a great number, in order to shew the inhabitants of this province a few specimens of the great success which attended Dr. Graham's practice in the space of two months, being the time the doctor lately resided in that city, for the re-establishment of his own health.

To Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist.

S I R,

In gratitude to you, and for the benefit of those afflicted with deafness, I take this publick method of thanking you, for having, under God, perfectly restored me to perfect hearing, in both ears, in the space of nine days. The happiness I now enjoy is doubled, because being far advanced in years, I had but little reason to expect the enjoyment of so great a blessing. That we who formed the ear, may render your future practice in the important branches you profess, successful, is my sincere, my ardent prayer.

JOHN EVANS.

From my lodgings at Mr. Casey's, in }
Maiden-lane, Aug. 18, 1773. }

To Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist.

S I R,

For a long time past I had the misfortune to be very deaf in both ears, inasmuch as to be altogether deprived of enjoying the conversation of my friends, as well as from hearing the word of God from the pulpit. Labouring under this gloomy, this deplorable condition, and under the weight of 70 years, I had almost despaired of relief, till encouraged by the many cures you had performed in this city, on persons of almost every age, both blind and deaf, I at last ventured to apply to you for help; and have been so fortunate as that by your means, under God, to recover my hearing in both ears very distinctly, and that in the space of one week. I make this publick in gratitude to you, and to induce others, afflicted with deafness, to apply—others who, like me, could not believe that such great cures could be performed on the aged and infirm. Accept, Sir, of my hearty thanks for your kind and obliging attention to

Your obed. servt.

Maiden-lane, Aug. 26, 1773. JOHN HALDEN,

To Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist.

S I R,

In return for your kind attention to me, for the benefit of others, and because my disorder was of such a nature as I am told is seldom or never cured except by the operation, I am induced to make my case publick. I laboured for a long time under a cataract, which in my right eye had occasioned total blindness. In less than a week after I began to use the inward medicine and outward applications you gave me, I found very remarkable benefit in my sight: the sight of my left eye is now clear and distinct, and my right eye, which was entirely gone, grows every day better and better. And all this happiness I enjoy without cutting, or any painful operation.

Sept. 6, 1773.

MARTHA COOKE.

At Mr. Duncomb's, wine merchant, New-York.

We hear that in consequence of the success which daily attends Dr. Graham's practice in the disorders of the eyes and ears, the multitude of pitiable objects which crowd for relief from almost every part of this and the adjacent provinces is so great, that the doctor cannot attend to many of the inhabitants even of this city, who applied to him at his first arrival. We are sorry to inform the publick, that the doctor seems notwithstanding determined to leave this province on Wednesday the first of September.

We hear that Dr. Graham, oculist and aurist, who intended to have left this city yesterday morning, is prevailed upon to remain one week longer, in order to complete, if possible, some most important cures he is now engaged in; and to afford what assistance may be in his power to some blind and deaf individuals among the many hundreds who have applied to him in consequence of the amazing and unprecedented success which hath distinguished his practice, but through extreme multiplicity of business have not hitherto been attended to. The doctor expresses the greatest desire and willingness to stay in this city some months longer, and is sorry that his engagements to the inhabitants of the southern provinces, and his affairs in England oblige him positively to leave this city next Wednesday morning: a departure

which will in a great measure preclude him from that pecuniary harvest which his peculiar skill and the cures he hath performed so justly entitle him to.

Last Saturday a perfect and complete cure in both ears was performed by Dr. Graham, oculist and aurist, on Mr. Blackler, of this city; a gentleman who for a long time had laboured under deafness and noise in both ears. Miss Zuncher, near Leary's street, who from her infancy was afflicted with deafness, inasmuch as to be a great hindrance to her speech, has already received such remarkable benefit in hearing and speaking, that a perfect cure in both is now no longer doubted. We hear that 84 persons, in the course of last month, have been cured or relieved, in the disorders of the eyes, ears, and organs of speech, by the same gentleman.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15. This morning, at three quarters past four o'clock, Dr. Graham, oculist and aurist, set out from his apartments in this city, on his way to Annapolis in Maryland; at which place, we hear, the doctor intends to remain till he embarks for London.—From the great number of surprising cures the doctor has performed in every place where he has practised in America, particularly in this city, to which we have been eye and ear witnesses, we are induced, with unfeigned sorrow, to regret, that a gentleman of his distinguished abilities seems determined so soon to withdraw the precious, the invaluable effects of his peculiar knowledge from the inhabitants of the British colonies.

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THE
LAW, VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS,
Of the last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

BY AUTHORITY.
MR. WALL, COMEDIAN,
On the evening after the last PLAY.

WILL PRESENT,
AT THE THEATRE,
A NEW LECTURE
Performed with great applause to a very polite and judicious audience at New-York, and likewise at Philadelphia: written by the author of the much admired LECTURE ON HEADS. The paintings, &c. are entirely new, and never before exhibited in ANNAPOLIS.

S Y L L A B U S.
FIRST PART.
INTRODUCTION—physical imitation—modern book building—bust of Sir Dimple Daisy—a broad grinner—sheep's tail macaroni—thick stock ditto—turn down collar—master Jackey—Diana the huntress—a finical—a blood after he has kept it up—a modern connoisseur—a reasoner—election picture—origin of money—the centre of friendship—head of somebody—the whole system of modern English politics displayed in the various heads of a busybody, anybody, somebody, nobody, and everybody.

SECOND PART.
Ladies heads in high taste—mens hats—macaroni thanet—corded thanet—broad band—court hat—a fan-tail—ladies morning head dresses—head of a jew conjurer—ancient conjurer—dexterity of hand.

THIRD PART.
Ladies high head dresses—artificial candlelight face, and the appearance of the same face next morning—the grand secret of attraction—two portraits of the same lady in a good and ill humour—courtship and matrimony—matrimonial vis-a-vis—the laws considered, safe, Bullum versus Botum—complete macaroni—conclusion.

Tickets to be had of Mr. WALL at Mr. PHILIP MERONEY'S, of Mr. REYNOLDS, and at the COFFEE-HOUSE.—Boxes Five Shillings—Pit 3/9.
To begin at Six o'clock.

Lower Marlborough, Sept. 27, 1773.
On Friday the 29th of October next will be exposed to public sale,

PART of a tract of land called Chew's Desire, remarkably good, with timber and fire wood enough to support the plantation for many years, and a meadow already cleared. Also a lot, the most agreeable prospect Lower Marlborough affords, with all conveniences for house or kitchen. Likewise 12 head of fine cattle.

PHILEMON YOUNG.
FOUND under a table at the subscriber's house, some time in the provincial court, a small parcel of paper money. Any one that claims it may have it, on proving his property and paying the charges of this advertisement.

ELEANOR WILLIAMSON.
THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Farmer, in Frederick county, a small stray horse, has a blaze face and several saddle spots, has had the filula, and is branded on the near thigh NP joined together. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Piscataway, September 23, 1773.
THE subscriber has just imported about £. 400 sterling cost of goods, consisting of green hams, sheetings, Irish linen, rugs, Welsh and Kent dal cotton, and several other articles, which he will sell for ready cash or short credit on reasonable terms.

ALEX. HAMILTON.
IMPORTED last spring, in the Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, a bale of merchandize marked R. G. No. 1. which I imagine is landed either on the Eastern shore or at Annapolis, and for want of knowing the owner is not yet come to hand. This is to request those in whose care it may be to give speedy notice thereof to the subscriber, on Patuxent near Pig Point.

RICHARD GREEN.
West River, Sept. 27, 1773.
THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has a good new boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to cross the bay with passengers, their carriages and horses, into Talbot county, Kent Island, or Dorset, or to any part of the head of the Bay. As I the subscriber have kept ferry for these 20 years and upwards, and have given general satisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, &c. to continue their favours. Pasturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Webb Hadaway, in Talbot county, Bay side, to carry passengers, their carriages and horses, to West River, or any part of the Bay.

SELE TUCKER.
Baltimore, Sept. 21, 1773.
LAST Friday was dropped, either in town or on the great road between it and Mr. Lawson's, a small red leather pocket-book, with a steel clasp, in which was a set of bills of exchange for 300 pounds sterling, drawn by Abraham Chalwill, Esq. of Tortola, the 17th of August, at 60 days sight, on Mr. Christopher Wetherherd, merchant in Liverpool, payable to and endorsed by Samuel and Robert Purviance. The person who has found said pocket-book, on delivering it, with the papers that were therein, to said Samuel or Robert Purviance, shall be handsomely rewarded. Should said bills be offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped, and notice immediately given. They can be of no value to any person but the owner, as notice is already dispatched to prevent the payment of them.

JOHN M'GINNIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Lately arrived from EUROPE.

TAKES this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this part of British America, that he performs the different operations on the teeth and gums, and prepares his inimitable tincture; which in ten days cures the scurvy in the gums, or it ever so inveterate or long standing, it takes away that nauseous complaint called a stinking breath, which generally proceeds from decayed teeth, scorbutic gums, or neglecting to keep them clean; it beautifies the teeth, let them be ever so black, cleansing them from those sandy tartarous particles that adhere to them, which occasion rottenness, and bring on frequent tooth-aches; a few times using will shew the excellency of this dentifrice, more than if a volume was wrote in its praise.—He like wife prepares a powder which polishes the teeth, giving to them and preserving the most beautiful enamel. What can be more useful or ornamental (especially to the fair sex) than a set of regular and beautifully polished teeth, embraced by sound and healthy gums?

As he makes but a short stay in these parts, he recommends to the publick to make speedy application.

His tincture and powder is sold at the small price of 6s. with printed directions; and if any person use this tincture above three or four times, without perceiving a visible and satisfactory prospect of being soon cured, they shall have their money returned on application.

Any person troubled with the tooth-ach or head-ach will in a few minutes be relieved.

Ladies and gentlemen who labour under any of these disorders, and are pleased to favour him with their commands, will be attended on the shortest notice.

The poor, tormented with the tooth-ach, cured gratis.

N. B. Orders will be received by Mr. M'Ginnis, at the house of Mr. John Brewer on Cornhill-street, where he now lodges, and will give due attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the afternoon.—His stay in this city will be only till the 10th of November.

Large allowance to those who buy to sell again.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for dividing Queen-Caroline parish.

A List of LETTERS remaining at the POST-OFFICE in ANNAPOLIS.

A. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Annapolis. Dr. Joseph Aderion, Portobacco. John Amerly, Kent county.

B. John Brook, Portobacco. William Bacon, Wicomico. Jervis Burford, to the care of Mr. Lawton, Annapolis. William Brook, Chester-town. Josiah Bacon, Talbot county.

C. Rev. Mr. Isaac Campbell, Charles county. Samuel Chew, Herring Bay. John Clapham, Annapolis. Edw. Clayton & Jas. Kent, Queen Ann's county. John Chisholm (2), Ann Arundel county. Joseph Cowman, West River. Capt. James Campbell.

D. William Dobson, Chaplin & Duncan, Potomack. Littleton Dennis, Somerset county.

E. Capt. John Edon, Thomas Ellis.

F. Joseph Fannel, at his forge, Eastern shore. James Fife, Oxford. Birkit & Falcon, Choptank river.

G. Jacob Giles, John Gray, Cornelius Garretson, Annapolis. John Gunnell, Eastern shore. John Gorry, Patuxent. James Gordon, Talbot county.

H. Joseph Hopkins, West River. Peter Hubbert, Eastern shore. James Higginson, Oxford. Dr. John Odell Hart, Salisbury.

J. Thos. & Baker Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Annapolis.

K. Patrick Kelly, Lower Marlbro. Henry Knouls, Robert Kiffick, Potomack. Gabril Kingsbury, Annapolis.

L. Richard Littlemore, South River. Henry Liddell, Selbys Landing. Samuel Luckett, John Laidler, Hoes Ferry. James Logan, Rev. Mr. Lendrum, Annapolis. Rev. Francis Lawder, Calvert county.

M. Rev. Walter Magowan, Patuxent. Thomas Morris, Portobacco. Dr. Thos. M'Clenaghan, Queen Ann's county. John Miller, Princess Ann. William M'Leod, Queen's Town. John Minzies, Eastern shore. Robert Metcalfe, at Mr. Snowden's iron-works.

N. John Norris, West River. James Nisbet, Vienna.

P. John Powell, Thomas Pindell, Prince George's county. John Paddison, Oxford. Samuel Pope, Newtown. Joseph Pailottet, William Paca, Annapolis.

R. Elizabeth Richardson, Benj. Rumsey, Annapolis. Peter Richardson, Hunting Creek. Rev. Robert Reade, William Richardson, Dorset county. S. Elizabeth Sanders, Herring Bay. Joseph Shippen, Smith & Ringgold, Thomas Smith, Chester-town.

T. Gerrard Topping, Annapolis. William Taylor, St. Mary's county.

W. Stephen Welch, Broad Creek.

Cecil county, Maryland, Sept. 26, 1773.
RAN away on the 21st instant from his master, a lusty likely country born negro man, named Joe, about 30 years of age: he had on and took with him an old blue cloth coat, a country cloth kersey jacket and breeches of the same, two coarse shirts, one pair of old linen trousers, good shoes and buckles, and a good felt hat. Whoever takes up the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, or brings him home, so that his master may have him again, shall have three pounds reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CURRER.
It is supposed he will make for Pipe Creek, as he has been there before, and harboured by a grand rogue. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring the said negro at their peril.

September 27, 1773.
STRAYED or stolen from Mr. Hesselius's on the 19th instant, a bright bay gelding, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock I. D. trots and gallops, has a hanging mane and switch tail. Whoever brings the said gelding to Mr. Reynolds in Annapolis shall receive two dollars reward, paid by

WILLIAM WILKINSON.
TAKEN up by Richard Johns, at West River, a black horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock S, has a switch tail and mane. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Charles county, a servant boy called Hooper Bennett, about 19 years of age, slender make, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light coloured hair, which he generally wears in a slovenly manner, pale fallow complexion, speaks quick, and is by trade a barber and hair dresser: had on when he went away a brown short skirted coat, red waistcoat, and olive coloured velvet breeches, though it is supposed he may have now changed his dress. He has the appearance of a country born boy, and therefore will not be readily taken for a runaway. He has been gone above four months, and was seen last July at Leonard's creek in Calvert county, and it is supposed he is now either in that or St. Mary's county. Whoever brings said servant to the subscriber, or secures him in a jail, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive forty shillings, paid by

RICHARD LEE.

POETS CORNER.

To a young lady with a pair of gloves she won on
Regulus.

MADAM, these gloves a willing prize I bear,
Your judgment won them, your fair hands
may wear;
May the same judgment every choice direct,
And the same fortune still that choice protect;
What he to swiftnefs, you to beauty owe.
Secure to conquer where foe'er you go.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIME COST,
A NEAT eight day clock with a fine mahogany
case, to be seen at Mr. Aikman's store any
time of the day.

Clement's-bay, June 6, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in St.
Mary's county, on the 26th of April last, 5
likely dark mulatto woman called Sarah, about a
feet 2 or 3 inches high, and well made: had on
when she went away, an osnabrig shift, petticoat,
apron, and cotton jacket, but 'tis probable she may
change her cloaths; she was some time ago in the
neighbourhood of Chaptico and Newport, and passed
for a free woman by the name of Betty Adams, and
it is likely she may change her name again. Who-
ever brings the said negro to her master, or secures
her so that he may get her again, shall receive if
taken in the province thirty shilling, or if out three
pounds reward. 4 w **PHILIP FORD.**

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a
runaway, a negro man who calls himself
Frank, and says he is the property of William Jetty,
of Meclinsburg county in Virginia; he is about five
feet five inches high, a likely well made young fel-
low, his face much scarified, particularly his fore-
head, occasioned, as he says, by his being burnt
when a child: Has on and with him, a good osna-
brig shirt, a pair of old died jeans breeches, old
shoes and stockings, a felt hat almost new, and a
woman's osnabrig petticoat, which he says he
took from his sweet-heart by way of a love memo-
randum. His master is desired to take him away
and pay charges, to
8 w **Wm. HANSON, depy. sheriff.**

August 31, 1773.
STRAY'D or stolen out of the subscriber's lot
late last night, a large light strawberry roan
horse, with a thin mane and switch tail, his nose
and face are mealy, is shod before, his brand un-
known; his ears in particular are very dark, paces,
trots and gallops. Whoever will secure said horse
and give notice to the subscriber, shall have if taken
in Anne-Arundel county ten shillings, and if in any
other county one pitole, and if out of the province
three pounds; and if stolen and the thief convicted
thereof five pounds.
1 f **WILLIAM REYNOLDS.**

July 13, 1773
To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th
of October next, at the late dwelling-house of
Samuel Wickham, of Frederick county, decess-
ed, viz.

A TRACT of land containing twenty-six acres,
another tract containing one hundred acres,
adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy
creek, whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, a-
bout fifty acres of cleared land, and some in good
timothy grass; also one other tract, containing one
hundred acres, lying on Fishing creek, in the coun-
ty aforesaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house,
some out houses, about forty acres of cleared land,
and several acres of timothy grass: there is on the said
land, a convenient place for building a grist-mill.—
Also all persons indebted to the estate of the above-
said Wickham, are desired to make immediate pay-
ment, and those who have any just claims against
said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts
regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by
JOSEPH WOOD, junr. executor.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in
West-Street, Annapolis.

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating,
horizontal, and plain Watches, in the
neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most
reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen
that please to favour them with their Custom, may
depend on having their Work done with the greatest
Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all
the Work themselves without employing any other
Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They
will also supply any Person with Watches of their
own make, and warrant them as good as if bought
in London.

N. B. The Superscribers having procured an ex-
traordinary good Jeweller, make all sorts of Jewel-
lery in the neatest and best Manner.

Anne-Arundel county, 8. August 14, 1773.
ORDERED, by the Justices of the county court,
that publick notice be given in the Maryland
gazette, that they intend to apply to the next
general assembly for an act of assembly to enable
them to levy a sum of tobacco on the taxable inha-
bitants of the said county, for the building and
erection of a court-house for the use of the said county,
Signed per order,
JOHN BRICE, clerk.

THE subscriber having declined the business of
store keeping for some time, begs leave to re-
quest all persons that have dealings with him to set-
tle their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he
will be obliged to take such steps as the law directs.
He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling coil of
goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms,
and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's store, next door
to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with
complete harness.
COLIN CAMPBELL.

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 10th ult. out of
the pasture of the subscriber, at Christiana
bridge, a bright bay horse, 14 hands high, with a
long hanging black mane and switch tail, six years
old, (but appears to be older) has two colts' teeth in
his under jaw, commonly called fistfuls, paces,
trots, and hand-gallops, and when riding is apt to
throw up his nose; had but 1 shoe, and that on his
near fore foot: he is supposed to be stolen by a cer-
tain Stephen Ratcliff, a miller by trade, a pale look-
ing man, has black eyes and innocent look, about
5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair of a
brownish colour: had on, a light coloured half
worn coat, striped damascus waistcoat, and blue
velvet breeches; he also stole a half worn saddle,
with brass itaple buttons before and behind, the stir-
rup irons jointed in the sides with two rims above,
and a narrow leather girth. Whoever takes up said
horse and thief, so that the owner may have his
horse and saddle, and the thief be brought to con-
viction, shall receive the above reward; and for the
horse and saddle only, thirty shillings, and reasona-
ble charges.
w3

THOMAS SCULLY.
N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards Redstone
settlement, as he has a brother and several relations
there.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the dwelling
house of the subscriber, living in Prince-George's
county, on the third Monday in October next,
(unless disposed of in the interim at private sale.)

PART of that very valuable tract of land, called
Enfield Chase, lying in the county aforesaid,
adjoining Belf Air, and containing upwards of 560
acres, whereon are a negro quarter and three tobacco
houses; it is situated very commodiously, being
only 4 miles from Queen-Anne, 10 miles from Up-
per-Marlborough, 12 miles from Bladenburgh, and
about 16 from Annapolis. The soil is exceedingly
rich, and suitable to either planting or farming; it
is well watered and affords the best of pasturage.
There are about 30 acres of fine meadow already
cleared, and as much more may be easily made.
About half of the tract is woodland, and well set
with timber; the remainder is in pasturage and cul-
tivation, and under good fence. Its beauty and fer-
tility would be best discovered by a view of it: in a
word, it would make a delightful country seat for
any gentleman inclinable to purchase one. The
terms and title (which is indisputable) may be
known, and the land seen at any time between this
and the day of publick sale, by applying to
Sept. 1773. **JOSEPH SPRIGG,**
N. B. At the place and time aforesaid will be ex-
posed to sale, about 60 head of cattle, 100 head of
sheep, as many hogs, and sundry valuable horses.
1 s

To be rented, at Leonard-Town in St. Mary's
county, and may be entered upon the first of next
January.

A LARGE convenient house in good repair,
well calculated for publick house keeping,
with other houses necessary, the property of Col. A-
braham Barnes.

At which place good encouragement will be given
to any person of fair character, coming well recom-
mended, and capable of carrying on and managing
a good publick house; there will be fix constant
boarders for the year. Any person inclinable to
rent the said house, are requested to make early ap-
plication.
5 w

THE subscriber has for sale, about 1000 bushels
of good old corn on the ears, on Chester ri-
ver.
8 w **EDWARD TILGHMAN.**

WE the subscribers, having authority from
Mess. John Buchanan & Son, to settle their
affairs in this province, request that all persons,
who have any claims upon the company, will give
us notice thereof with all convenient speed.
3 w **DANIEL DULANY.**
GILBERT BUCHANAN.

W A N T E D,
To go to SOUTH-CAROLINA,
About the 25th of October,
A V E S S E L,
Not less than Fifty Tons burthen,
With good Accommodations for Passengers.
Enquire of the printers at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, last night about
eight o'clock, an indentured servant man, named
Thomas Heskins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty,
Capt. Collwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a
stout well set man, about 28 years of age, pitted with
the small-pox, wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet
3 or 9 inches high: took with him a Jacket and
breeches of light coloured bearskin, with osnabrig lin-
ing; he took also a new felt hat, a red striped under
jacket, dark blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles;
he has a discharge from the army in the name of John
Holloway, and without doubt will go by that name;
he says he has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis sup-
posed will make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged
pass. Whoever takes up the said servant and delivers
him to the subscriber, or secures him in any jail so
that he may get him again, shall receive five pounds
reward, besides what the law allows.
WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Crabb, on
Rock-creek in Frederick county, taken up as a
stray, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, 10
years old, and is branded on the near shoulder IM.
The owner may have her again, on proving property
and paying charges.
3 w

The subscribers have for sale, at the late dwelling
house of doctor Henry Jerningham, of St. Mary's
county, deceased,

A VERY large and general assortment of medi-
cines, and a variety of elegant shop furniture,
an electrical machine with the apparatus complete,
fundry books, an excellent violin and music books,
a single chaise and harness for one horse; two large
looking glasses, one set of flower seasons, fine
prints by Hogarth, and many other articles too tu-
dious to mention.
5 w **CATHARINE JERNINGHAM,**
FRANCES JERNINGHAM.

THERE is at the plantation of Philip Bouenbe-
ler, a stray black horse, about 13 hands high,
about 5 years old, no brands to be seen; had on
a seven shilling bell, marked thus B B with a
large patch on one side of said bell, with a double
collar and buckle. The owner may have him again,
proving property and paying charges.
w3

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Walker,
living near Westminster-town, a gray sorrel
mare, about two years old, has a blaze down her
face, a pretty many gray or white hairs in her mane
and tail, neither docked nor branded that can be
seen. The owner may have her again, proving
property and paying charges.
w3

THERE is at the plantation of Anne Ford, on
Rock-Creek, in Frederick county, a gray
sorrel gelding, about 7 years old, 13 and a half
hands high, a blaze in his face, hanging mane and
switch tail, branded on the right buttock thus O.
The owner may have him again, proving pro-
perty and paying charges.
w3

THERE is at the plantation of William Foad,
junr. a stray dark bay mare, about 13 hands
high, branded on the near buttock thus O has a
small star, and has some saddle spots on her back,
supposed to be about six years old, and paces slow.
The owner, may have her again, proving pro-
perty and paying charges.
w3

THERE is at the plantation of James Fry, living
adjoining Nottingham, a gray red and white
steer, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner
may have him again, proving property and paying
charges.
3 w

FREDERICK-TOWN RACES.
ON Wednesday the 20th of October will be run
for, a subscription purse of FORTY
POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding,
four years old to carry 7 stone 7 lb. five years old 8
stone, six years old 8 stone 7 lb. and aged 9 stone.
On THURSDAY the 21st.

A purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS,
free for any horse, mare or gelding, (except the
winning horse the preceding day) to carry weight
for age and weight for size, according to the rules
of racing. Judges will be appointed each day to
determine all disputes that may arise. To start each
day at 11 o'clock.

N. B. No horse that William Hams is concerned
with will be allowed to start for either day.

Kent county, September 8, 1773.
A PETITION will be presented to the next
general assembly to levy a sum on the inha-
bitants of Kent county, sufficient to build a new
prison and wall in a yard to the said prison.
w3

THE Subscriber will lump off the goods he has
at his store in the city of Annapolis, upon
very reasonable terms, for ready tobacco, received
at any warehouse in the province.
1 f **ROBERT BUCHANAN.**

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 14, 1773.

H A M B U R G H, July 17



OTWITHSTANDING the secrecy that is observed by all the courts of Europe, and their utmost endeavours to conceal their designs from each other, as well as from the publick in general, it is impossible for them to keep their affairs from being sent through; for every one may judge, from the present situation of affairs and the preparations and movements that are making, there must be something more in agitation than the war between the Russians and Turks; and that all these transactions must soon be cleared up, as matters seem to be drawing to a crisis.

The grand alliance, offensive and defensive, concluded between the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia (the particulars of which no one knows) must have far greater designs than the division of Poland and to support Russia against the Porte. The division of Poland has already taken place, has been agreed to, and signed by the Polish diet, so that it seems to be almost entirely settled. Russia succeeds in war against the Turks, and does not stand in need of any assistance from foreign armies; and yet Prussia, ever since that treaty was concluded, has been making the greatest preparations for war, by forming magazines in every corner, taking foreign troops into his service, and is daily augmenting his army in Poland. The emperor of Germany is likewise making preparations, and though he has at present an army of near 150,000 men in the field, is raising recruits daily, and is himself at the head of a powerful army on the Turkish frontiers, without any one pretending to know what he designs, or when he intends to return to court.

The Danish fleet, which was recalled three months ago, has received orders to sail into the Baltic again; several new ships are building, and the old ones are repairing with the utmost expedition. The report still prevails, that the whole Danish fleet is to join with that of Russia.

The intimacy between the courts of Versailles and Stockholm becomes greater every day, and couriers between them are now more frequent than ever; and of late all the warlike preparations are renewed in Sweden, and are now carrying on with the greatest expedition.

WARSAW, July 22. The following particulars are related concerning a late attempt against the king's life. As the king was returning a few days ago from Grybow, a seat belonging to the countess Ogynski, the lady of the great general of Lithuania, the Sieur Dobel, his majesty's master of the horse, came up to the king, and told him he thought he had better take another route, having some reason to suspect, from words which he had overheard, that the way he was in was not perfectly safe. The king thought proper to pay some regard to the advice he received, and went another way to his palace. Upwards of forty persons are already taken up for being concerned against the king's life.

L O N D O N,

July 16. We hear from Kirkwall, in Scotland, that a whale of an enormous bulk was lately stranded there, and on being cut up, the skeleton of a man was found in his stomach; the bones were soft like wax, and yielded to the slightest impression.

July 29. It is reported, that governor Hutchinson is shortly expected here from America; and that Thomas Pownall, Esq; member for Tregony, will be re-appointed governor of the province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

July 31. They write from Cadiz, that the Spaniards are extremely busy in transporting ammunition, and all kinds of warlike stores to their settlements in America; fifteen hundred muskets, with the like number of swords, and one thousand five hundred quintals of powder, were lately sent to Carthagena by the Castile ship of war; a number of pistols are also expected at Cadiz, destined likewise for their American colonies.

The prince Stadtholder has declared his power shall not be used to injure the liberty of the press. Any licentiousness complained of by the court of Versailles cannot be more aggravating than the terms made use of to demand redress.

Aug. 3. Is now really talked of at St. James's, that the ministry have voluntarily agreed to continue in their several stations, and each to conduct his respective business as usual, without receiving any salary, till such time as they have brought the national debt within very small compass; (their salaries being intended to be appropriated to that use.) This will be serving their king and country, and also transmit their names with honour to posterity. An unpensioned subject will always give his prince the wisest counsel, and continue the most faithful to him. It is the true interest of his majesty to have such about him, as will not flatter for the sake of his money.

The greatest danger that can happen to a prince will arise from such of his own servants as, from their own corrupt principles, would sell him and his counsels to the common enemy.

They write from Berlin, that the king of Prussia lately gave, with his own hands, a gold medal, value fifty ducats, to a young woman, who presented to his majesty nine male children born in lawful wedlock, the joint lives of herself and husband, not exceeding 46 years.

They write from Amsterdam, that very large orders are now lying in Holland to ship naval stores for the use of the French marine at Brest, Rochford and Toulon.

The parliament will, upon its first meeting, proceed to consider the India bill, which, in its present state, cannot by any means answer the purposes for which it was passed, viz. the establishing a perfect system of judicature in that country. Till the amendments take place, the judges already appointed will not leave England.

August 4. A correspondent remarks, that the declaration of a great peronage, "that no more pensions shall be granted on the Irish establishment, without the approbation of the privy council," is very incomplete. The free and previous consent of the Irish parliament would probably have a better effect, in preventing the too liberal application of that fund of corruption; and though many very respectable individuals may appear in a list of our privy council, neither the constitution of our country, nor the experience of our fathers, teaches us to form any reliance on their virtue, or dependance on their deliberations, as a security against the improper application of the publick money.

A correspondent, who declares himself entirely unknown to the honourable gentleman he has in view, observes, that while administration are deliberating upon proper persons to conciliate the Americans, and calm the unhappy commotions which have been artfully excited in our colonies, they ought not to forget the gentleman who has always and ably delivered himself in an august assembly on American affairs, and has written so ingeniously on the administration of the colonies, and precisely foretold the present crisis.

They write from Berlin, that his Prussian majesty is making proper arrangements in order to put the Asiatic company on a very firm and permanent basis. We hear that one single casket of diamonds, the property of a military officer in the East India company's service, has lately been sent home, valued at 60,000 sterling.

Considerable bets are depending that the lord lieutenant of a neighbouring kingdom will be superseded in his government before the month of December next.

By an authentic letter from Stockholm we learn, that his Swedish majesty is now increasing his army, which used to consist of 43,000 men, to the number of 74,000.

August 5. Private letters from Paris say, that the king of France's health daily declines, and that it is the opinion of his physicians, that he cannot live long, and therefore they have advised his majesty to retire for a time to Fontainebleau, to have the benefit of the air.

In order to strengthen the good understanding between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, a scheme is on foot, according to which, Great-Britain is to give up Falkland's Islands, in consideration of an equivalent being given to her in the West Indies. If this scheme takes effect, it is said, the limits of the navigation of the American seas will be so regulated, that disputes for the future, will be in a great measure prevented.

On Thursday there was a full council at St. James's which sat very late; it was said to be solely on account of some important dispatches received from our minister at the court of Portugal, wherein he complains that, in spite of the remonstrances he has lately made, the British factory there is still oppressed, if not further cramped than before, in regard to trade; and at the same time desired to be recalled.

August 6. By a gentleman just returned from Lisbon, we are informed, that the attempts made on his most faithful majesty by a priest, was at the instigation of the Jesuits, who had deputed three to Portugal for that horrid purpose, who on the design being known, made their escape in a Beau Cod (a vessel so called) and got on board a Dutch dogger, about three leagues from the rock of Lisbon.

It is reported that a certain Nabob, who acquired an immense fortune in the East Indies, intends to remit one hundred thousand pounds to be distributed among the poor distressed natives of the place where he acquired it.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 10.

"By a French ship arrived here from the Archipelago, we are informed, that all the Greeks in the Morea have publicly and absolutely declared themselves subjects to the empress of Russia, in consequence of which count Orlov has landed a number of soldiers

from his fleet, and taken possession of most of the principle towns and fortresses in the name of her imperial majesty."

August 7. Some letters by the last post from Holland advise, that a fleet was fitting out at Brest with great secrecy and expedition, the object of which was not publicly known.

It is reported that the post of secretary of state for Scotland, which has lain dormant near forty years, will soon be revived.—The late marquis of Tweedale was the last secretary.

It is said that three of the men of war now fitting out for sea at Portsmouth, are destined for North America, and are to be ready for sailing the beginning of next month.

August 10. It is said, that in consequence of the ungrateful behaviour of the court of Portugal, in imprisoning British merchants, and giving every possible discouragement to the trade carried on between the two nations, for remedying whereof many humble memorials have been presented to the king and council of commerce; all connection will be broken off, and an answer demanded by an English admiral; and that he only waits for the return of Mr. Walpole, who is expected in England in a few days.

August 11. They write from Copenhagen, that his Danish majesty has concluded a treaty with Russia, wherein he stipulates, in consideration of a subsidy of 60,000 Rubles per ann. to keep on foot for three years, 5000 foot and 2000 horse, to be employed as that court shall direct.

We hear a scheme is on foot for every province in North-America to furnish a sufficient number of guard ships for the defence of the colonies, and to be manned and victualled at their respective expense,

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 29.

"The king's physicians have at last given it as their opinion, that his majesty is past recovery; his increasing illness, joined to his years, making it almost beyond a possibility that he should long survive; and as his death will cause a great alteration in the system of politics in this country, it is much to be feared some commotions will succeed thereon,

N E W - Y O R K, September 24.

On Friday the 17th instant, at Morris County, in East New-Jersey, was executed, David Reynolds, a native of Ireland, about 32 years of age, for counterfeiting the money bills of credit of that colony. He arrived there about ten years ago, and chiefly followed the farming business, till getting acquainted with one Rosencranz (executed some time ago for the like crime, but without declaring his accomplices) he was by him led into the scheme of making and passing counterfeit money; after the execution of Rosencranz, Reynolds accidentally met with Capt. Richardson of Philadelphia, (who is fled) and getting acquainted with each others characters, was by him introduced to Ford, Haynes, Cooper, Budd, King, and the rest of the gang. Ford, the principal, termed by the rest, the treasurer of the three provinces, had counterfeited the money bills of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in so masterly a manner as not to be distinguished from the true bills without the nicest inspection, and also several of the gold and silver coins current in the British colonies; and in passing these, Reynolds and the rest of the accomplices continued, till Ford and King were apprehended and imprisoned in Morris county goal, from whence they soon after made their escape, as mentioned in the papers. One of the gang being convicted of aiding them in their escape and other high misdemeanors, to mitigate his punishment, made some confessions tending to the discovery of the rest, which alarmed another, who made an ample confession of the whole, in consequence of which, Reynolds, Haynes, Cooper, and Budd, were tried, confessed their guilt, and were condemned to be hanged. Their execution was ordered to be on the 17th inst. before the time Budd and Haynes were respited for a month, but Reynolds and Cooper were ordered to prepare for execution at the time appointed. A few minutes before the time, Cooper confessed himself privy to the robbery of the treasury at Amboy, and that he received three hundred pounds of the money; on which he also was respited till he should make further discoveries. Reynolds was therefore ordered for execution alone, at which he seemed much affected and burst into tears, but thro' the assistance of a minister who attended him, he grew calm, and resigned to his fate. His behaviour during his confinement and after his sentence, was penitent and submissive; he shewed a proper sensibility of his unhappy situation, and earnestly exhorted his companions in guilt, to a sincere repentance. On the fatal day, he took an affecting leave of them; and they all discovered the most lively expressions of that distress to which their crimes and follies had reduced them, which drew tears from the eyes of the spectators. At the place of execution, Reynolds sung and prayed very earnestly, and in a short but pathetic speech, warned the people to avoid the vices that had undone him, and earnestly requested them not to reflect on his innocent wife and helpless infants.

Cooper confessed that he was privy to the robbery of the treasury at Amboy, and received 3000l. of the money, that it was concerted by Ford and perpetrated by him and three soldiers then quartered there; that the plan was, first to attempt to carry off the iron chest, if that failed, next to take the key from Mr. Skinner's bed room, and to kill him or any person who should discover them; and that if afterwards any of them should be suspected and convicted, they were to turn king's evidence and accuse Mr. Skinner as being the only accomplice with them. When some of them were shocked at this proposal, as thereby an innocent person might lose his life; Ford replied, *no, damn him, he will only be condemned, he has friends enough to save him from the gallows.* That after breaking into the treasurer's office adjoining to his bed-room, they attempted to carry off the chest, but finding it difficult, set it down again, and breaking open a desk in the room, in hopes to find money, they therein found an old key to the money chest, which was rusty and thought unfit for use (the key then used being in Mr. Skinner's bed-room) with this old key, they opened the iron chest, and thereby the lives that would have been exposed by their search for the other key, were probably preserved. The governor and council of New-Jersey, are to meet in a few days, when further particulars relating to this matter will be known.

ANNAPOLIS, October 14.

A sufficient number of members not coming to town to compose the lower house on Monday last, the governor prorogued the general assembly, from day to day, until yesterday, when his excellency opened the session with the following speech:

Gentlemen of the upper and lower houses of assembly,

PRESUMING this to be a season convenient for a longer session than the last, I shall recommend to your consideration, sundry matters that appear to me necessary, and likely to be conducive to the general welfare.

In a former session I recommended joining with our sister colony of Virginia in the erection and support of a light-house on Cape Henry, and you seemed convinced of the necessity and utility thereof: it is my duty now to inform you, that two acts of assembly have been passed there, to carry this very important object into execution; copies of these acts, and the proceedings subsequent thereto, shall be laid before you.

Permit me to recommend to your reflections, the extensive utility which cannot fail to flow from an establishment in this province of a regular seminary for our youth, liberally instituted and supported, and to express my warmest wishes that it may engage your peculiar attention.

The frequent vexations and expensive law-suits concerning the boundaries of land, occasioned by the variation of the compass, have been already severely felt, and unless some remedy be applied, must increase; wherefore I hope you will maturely consider the nature and degree of this mischief, and put an effectual stop to it by prudent provisions.

The state and condition of our public roads, the defects of the present laws for keeping them in repair, and the general advantage which will result from opening a communication between our merchants and distant settlers, deserve your attention. And I have experienced so much inconvenience from the want of a precise rule by which the extent and proper application of the penal statutes of England may be sufficiently ascertained, that I must again earnestly recommend this topic to your consideration.

I will give me great pleasure to co-operate with you in ordaining such laws as may be conducive to the welfare of this province, as well in respect of the subjects I have taken the liberty to mention, as of any other that may occur.

On Saturday last Samuel Chafe, Esq; was chosen an alderman of this city, and Matthias Hammond, Esq; one of the common council, in the room of Mr. Chafe.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Prince-George's county.
THREE are a few visionary political enthusiasts who assemble for the worst purposes, that of supporting the conduct of the present men in power, which is so universally and justly held in the utmost detestation by every lover of his country—and traducing such gentlemen whose virtues rendered them obnoxious, and whose spirited opposition frustrated the selfish and arbitrary views of a most despicable administration. No man of the least share of decency can behold the scurrilous invectives thrown out in the papers upon the most fair characters, but his breast must be filled with indignation. Whatever may be the conduct of these gentlemen in opposition, certainly they cannot merit such showers of abuse. incessantly do these tools of government thunder out their trumpet of malevolence and detraction, but few men repair to their standard—none but those who show their teeth for a dinner—Men acting under the pious principles of general justice, and whose characters will brave the day, can have nothing to dread from anonymous strictures—the venom'd arrow aim'd at the honest heart will ever recoil—But poor creatures, what have they done? their officious misrepresentations led *Antillon* into a justification of a measure, which involved the province in flames, and thereby incurred the just censures of his countrymen. I mean the late ever to be detested proclamation; a most daring and impudent attempt to destroy the freedom of our constitution; and which will to all free generations render the *Antillon* of it odious. How unfortunate is *Antillon*, that these creatures should be his accusers!—if any could open the eyes of this unhappy, selfish

and tyrannical minister, it was black ingratitude in these infamous scribblers. The *Independent Freeman*, in gentle fort, held forth the dictates of truth and liberty to one of these sycophantick geniuses, but he owl-like turned his face away from the light, and screamed dimly at the kind hand that would lead him out of his midnight ignorance. If they were not totally destitute of every particle of feeling, they would blush for the disgraceful situation of their benefactor, and be silent.

Mr. Printer, I shall ever think it repugnant to the principles of honour to attack the private character of any person, but an author may fairly use what signature he pleases when he addresses the public for the good of the public; but not for the base ends, these shifting gentry aim at; who have assumed more forms and shapes than ever were ascribed to Proteus; and tried every species of deception to promote their wicked views. It has been observed, that as *hunger* is a sensation that cannot long be endured, these poor wretches, who depend entirely upon government for their sustenance, are in some degree excusable for supporting the measures of those who give them bread. But can any one account for the strange infatuation of some independent people in defending the wickedness of an arbitrary administration, at the expense of their own and fellow countrymen's freedom; and traducing and trying to ridicule the noble and disinterested characters who make so glorious a stand in the amiable cause of liberty! if any cause can be assigned for this mean acquiescence with the unjustifiable measures of government, I think it must be vanity, the courtiers and their creatures having propagated a doctrine which exercises that passion in their favour. They expatiate in all companies on the folly of modern patriotism, and set it forth as *very low*, "*d-d low*." The word "*low*" is to them highly serviceable, as it draws some into the ministerial net by the thread of their vanity; for they had rather give up their senses and the cause of freedom, than be thought *low*. Upon the whole, I shall conclude with observing, that if it be *low* to resent arbitrary and illegal proceedings, and infringements of the constitution, they were *low* people who brought about the revolution so much revered.

A CUSTOMER.

October 14, 1773.

By the committee of grievances and courts of justice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee will attend every day, during this session, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the assembly room, in order to hear such matters as may come properly before them.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN COURTS JONES, Clk.

Benedict Town, October 11, 1773.

IHAVE received letters from the creditors of Messrs Perkins and Brown, of London, merchants, co-partners with Thomas Buchanan, of this province, me chant, who have taken out a commission of bankruptcy against them, bearing date the 4th of August last, by which I am desired to give publick and immediate notice, to all persons indebted to the said Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, not to pay any of their debts, to any person or persons whatever, without the order in writing, of the assignees duly chosen under the said commission, or their attorney, authorized for that purpose, of which due notice will be given; and for the further satisfaction of those who may be herein interested, I have inserted an extract of part of the said letter underneath. And it is hoped that those who have claims, in this country, against the said late co-partnership, will not take any steps, for the recovery thereof, which may unnecessarily create an expence that can otherwise be avoided.

3 W JAMES FORBES.

Mr. JAMES FORBES,
S I R,

THIS possibly may not be the first information you may have had of the situation of the house of Messrs Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, nor have we now time to acquaint you with the whole state of their affairs, the packet being to be made up in a few hours; let it suffice that many of the creditors resolved upon and have actually taken out a commission of bankruptcy against Perkins and Brown, and make choice of you for their attorney in so important a concern as we are certain this will prove, and they most earnestly solicit your acceptance thereof, and by the next opportunity, you will be more powerfully arm'd and authorised by the assignees under the commission to execute this business; we here are of opinion and conclude that the accompanying notice be inserted in your news papers, and we are also advised it will be necessary to give the same notice to all the debtors mentioned in the inclosed list, and all debtors with whom your knowledge or information may furnish you. Messrs Barlow and Co. have got possession of the books, which prevented our sending you a particular list, but we have great reason to believe that their assignment will be set aside, not being duly executed by all the partners.

We understand there are also other extraordinary assignments given by Mr. Brown, with which we apprehend no person will be safe in complying, as the validity of them will be also contested under the commission of bankruptcy which we have taken out against Perkins and Brown, as partners with Buchanan.

We are your's, &c.
Signed by JOHN & THOMAS HARDY,
JAMES & CLARKE,
PERKINS & RUSSELL,
JOHN PLATT,
MAUDUIT WRIGHT, & Co.
DARBY & MORGAN.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIME COST,
A NEAT eight day clock with a fine mahogany case, to be seen at Mr. Aikman's store any time of the day.

MARYLAND, &c.

By his excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq; lieutenant-general and chief governor in and over the province of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the right honourable the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, hath transmitted to me the following acts of parliament, viz. "an act for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, biscuit, peas, beans, &c. &c. &c. and all other sorts of pulse, from his majesty's colonies in America, into this kingdom for a limited time, free of duty." "An act to continue for a further time an act made in the eighth year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, an act to continue and amend an act made in the fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, an act for importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time, and for allowing the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the British dominions in America, for a limited time." "An act for allowing the free importation of rice into this kingdom from any of his majesty's colonies in America for a limited time, and for encouraging the making of starch from rice." "An act for further continuing two acts made in the sixth and ninth years of his majesty's reign for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters in his majesty's dominions in America." And "an act to explain and amend an act made in the fourth year of his present majesty, entitled, an act to prevent paper bills of credit hereafter to be issued in any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payments of money, and to prevent the legal tender of such bills as are now subsisting from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for calling in and sinking the same." And whereas I have judged it expedient to notify the same here, I do therefore by and with the advice and consent of the lord proprietary's council of state, direct and require the sheriff of the city of Annapolis, to publish, in the usual manner, this my proclamation, that all his majesty's subjects within this province may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly, as he will answer the contrary at his peril. Given at the city of Annapolis, this eleventh day of October, in the third year of the dominion of the right honourable HENRY HARFORD, Esquire, anno domini 1773.

Signed by order, } ROBERT EDEN.
U. SCOTT, Cl. Con. }

TO BE LET.

THE house and out houses lately the Rev. Mr. Neill's, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, together with a large garden, and two grass lots in front, between the house and the river. The house is well built, of good brick, 35 feet square, two stories, four rooms on each floor, with a commodious garret. A brick kitchen, 41 by 25, five rooms below, three above, very conveniently laid out for several useful purposes, three fireplaces below, and one above. A negro house, poultry house, stable, chaise house, and corn house. There are two orchards of very fine fruit, of which the tenant may have abundantly sufficient for every use for his family. The situation is high, dry, healthy and very beautiful, being in full view of all the shipping trading in the river, and several fine seats. It has the advantages of very good fishing, fowling, and fine oysters; in a good neighbourhood, about seven miles below the road from Philadelphia to Annapolis. A family at this place may either be quite retired, or enjoy the company of an agreeable set of acquaintance.

It should seem to be particularly suitable to a gentleman of either of the genteel professions, who has a family.

Apply to the subscriber at his dwelling house near and in full view of the above.

4 W E. TILGHMAN.
N. B. A very fine cellar under the whole in three divisions, very well contrived.

Anne-Arundel county, October 11, 1773.
To be sold at publick vendue, the 25th inst. at the late dwelling house of William Reed, deceased, for ready money,

A PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, some stock, and household furniture, &c. by
2 W ELEANOR REED, executrix.
The abovementioned stock and household furniture was advertised to have been sold the 20th of July last, but was put off on account of a dispute that arose among the children of the deceased about their respective claims, but will positively be sold on the day above-mentioned.
E. R.

Baltimore, October 3, 1773.
WAS lost from the schooner Elizabeth, Sixty Chameau master, on September 30th last, in the middle of the bay opposite Sharpe's island, a new moses built boat, about two tons burthen, her bottom is payed with turpentine and red ochre, her stern painted red and yellow, and the sides or gunnels all yellow. As the wind was about NNE it is apprehended she would be drove on shore somewhere between the mouths of Patuxent and Patowmack. Whoever finds this boat, and will either send her up here or give notice to me, shall be properly rewarded.
2 W HENRY THOMPSON.

Annapolis, October 13, 1773.
WHEREAS some evil minded person or persons did, on the night of the 12th instant, in the governor's pasture, within this city, barbarously cut and abuse the subscriber's horse in a most villainous manner, so as to render him unserviceable, any person who will make known the villain so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive ten pounds reward from
JOHN CAMPBELL LINDSEY

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the PRINTING OFFICE,
[Price 2 shillings and 6 pence each]

THE
LAWS, VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS,
OF the last SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

BY AUTHORITY.
MR. WALL, COMEDIAN;
On Friday evening, October 15, 1773.

AT THE THEATRE,
A NEW LECTURE,

Performed with great applause to a very polite and judicious audience at New-York, and likewise at Philadelphia: written by the author of the much admired LECTURE ON HEADS. The paintings, &c. are entirely new, and never before exhibited in ANNAPOLIS.

S Y L L A B U S.

FIRST PART.

INTRODUCTION—physical imitation—modern book building—bust of Sir Dimple Daisy—a broad grinner—sheep's tail macaroni—thick rock ditto—turn down collar—master Jackey—Diana the huntress—a finical—a blood after he has kept it up—a modern connoisseur—a reasoner—election picture—origin of money—the centre of friendship—head of somebody—and the whole system of modern English politics displayed in the various heads of a busybody; anybody, somebody, nobody, and everybody.

SECOND PART.

Ladies heads in high taste—mens hats—macaroni thanet—corded thanet—broad band—court hat—a fan-tail—ladies morning head dresses—head of a jew conjurer—ancient conjurer—dexterity of hand.

THIRD PART.

Ladies high head dresses—artificial candlelight face, and the appearance of the same face next morning—the grand secret of attraction—two portraits of the same lady in a good and ill humour—courtship and matrimony—matrimonial vis-a-vis—the laws considered, case, Bullum versus Botum—compleat macaroni—conclusion.

Tickets to be had of Mr. WALL at Mr. PHILIP MERONEY'S, of Mr. REYNOLDS, and at the CORPSE-HOUSE.—Boxes Five Shillings—Pit 3/9.

To begin at Six o'Clock.

Lower Marlborough, Sept. 27, 1773.
On Friday the 29th of October next will be exposed to publick sale,

PART of a tract of land called Chew's Desire, remarkably good, with timber and fire wood enough to support the plantation for many years, and a meadow already cleared. Also a lot, the most agreeable prospect Lower Marlborough affords, with all conveniences for house or kitchen. Likewise 12 head of fine cattle.

PHILEMON YOUNG.

FOUND under a table at the subscriber's house, some time in the provincial court, a small parcel of paper money. Any one that claims it may have it, on proving his property and paying the charges of this advertisement.

w3

ELEANOR WILLIAMSON.

Piscataway, September 23, 1773.

THE subscriber has just imported about £. 400 sterling coil of goods, consisting of green hams, sheetings, Irish linen, rugs, Welsh and Kendal cotton, and several other articles, which he will sell for ready cash or short credit on reasonable terms.

3w

ALEX. HAMILTON

IMPORTED last spring, in the Annapolis, Capt. R. Thomas Eden, a bale of merchandise marked G. No. 1. which I imagine is landed either on the Eastern shore or at Annapolis, and for want of knowing the owner is not yet come to hand. This is to request those in whose care it may be to give speedy notice thereof to the subscriber, on Patuxent near Pig Point.

w3

RICHARD GREEN.

West River, Sept. 27, 1773.

THE subscriber gives this publick notice, that he has a good new boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to cross the bay with passengers, their carriages and horses, into Talbot county, Kent Island, or Dorset, or to any part of the head of the Bay. As I the subscriber have kept ferry for these 20 years and upwards, and have given general satisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, &c. to continue their favours. Pasturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Webb Hadaway, in Talbot county, Bay side, to carry passengers, their carriages and horses, to West River, or any part of the Bay.

w4

SELE TUCKER

September 27, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. Hesselius's on the 19th instant, a bright bay gelding, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock I. D. trots and gallops, has a hanging mane and switch tail. Whoever brings the said gelding to Mr. Reynolds in Annapolis shall receive two dollars reward, paid by

w3

WILLIAM WILKINSON.

JOHN M'GINNIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Lately arrived from EUROPE;

TAKES this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this part of British America, that he performs the different operations on the teeth and gums, and prepares his inimitable tincture; which in ten days cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate or long standing, it takes away that nauseous complaint called a stinking breath, which generally proceeds from decayed teeth, scorbutic gums, or neglecting to keep them clean; it beautifies the teeth, let them be ever so black, cleansing them from those sandy tartarous particles that adhere to them; which occasion rottenness, and bring on frequent tooth-aches; a few times using will show the excellency of this dentifice, more than if a volume was wrote in its praise. He like wife prepares a powder which polishes the teeth, giving to them and preserving the most beautiful enamel. What can be more useful or ornamental (especially to the fair sex) than a set of regular and beautifully polished teeth, embraced by sound and healthy gums?

As he makes but a short stay in these parts, he recommends to the publick to make speedy application.

His tincture and powder is sold at the small price of 6s. with printed directions; and if any person use this tincture above three or four times, without perceiving a visible and satisfactory prospect of being soon cured, they shall have their money returned on application.

Any person troubled with the tooth-ach or head-ach will in a few minutes be relieved.

Ladies and gentlemen who labour under any of these disorders, and are pleased to favour him with their commands, will be attended on the shortest notice.

The poor, tormented with the tooth-ach, cured gratis.

N. B. Orders will be received by Mr. M'Ginnis, at the house of Mr. John Brewer on Cornhill-street, where he now lodges, and will give due attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the afternoon.—His stay in this city will be only till the 10th of November.

Large allowance to those who buy to sell again.

TAKEN up by Richard Johns, at West River, a black horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock S, has a switch tail and mane. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a servant boy called Hooper Bennett, about 19 years of age, slender make, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light coloured hair, which he generally wears in a slovenly manner, pale fallow complexion, speaks quick; and is by trade a barber and hair dresser: had on when he went away a brown short skirted coat, red waistcoat, and olive coloured velvet breeches, though it is supposed he may have now changed his dress. He has the appearance of a country born boy, and therefore will not be readily taken for a runaway. He has been gone above four months, and was seen last July at Leonard's creek in Calvert county, and it is supposed he is now either in that or St. Mary's county. Whoever brings said servant to the subscriber, or secures him in a jail, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive forty shillings, paid by

4w RICHARD LEE

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained patents for near six thousand acres of land, thirteen hundred of which upon the banks of the Ohio, beginning at the second large bottom below the mouth of the little Kanhawa, and four thousand two hundred about two miles above Col. George Washington's ten thousand acre tract upon the banks of the great Kanhawa; he proposes to divide the same into suitable tenements as may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years rent free, provided within the space of two years from the last of October next; three acres for every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionably for a lesser quantity shall be cleared, fenced, and tilled; and that by or before the commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionably as above shall be enclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow, and that at least fifty good fruit trees shall be planted on the premises. Any person inclinable to settle on those lands, may be more fully informed, by applying to the subscriber near Port-Tobacco, and would do well in communicating their intentions before the first of November next, that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand. The land is well watered and very rich, abounding with fine fish and wild fowl of various kinds.

5w JAMES CRAIK.

May 20, 1773.
In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange; actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS;
THOMAS STONE;
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL;

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age; born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts; two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by HENRY RIDGELY.

Charles county, July 17, 1773.
ON the 11th of October will be sold at George-Town, a house and lot, formerly purchased by Mess. Barnes and Ridgate from Maj. Thomas Addison, as also three lots in the addition to George-Town, and five lots in Carrollsburgh.

And on the 19th of October will also be sold on the premises, a lot of ground near Newport in Charles county, whereon is a large new house that will suit either for a store or dwelling house; also on the same day will be sold several tracts of valuable land lying near Newport, containing between 6 and 700 acres; formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Horner; as also sundry lots of ground or parcels of land, part of Chaptico manor; also several likely negroes, with the stock and plantation utensils of every kind on the above lands; lately the property of Mess. Barnes and Ridgate.

The above will be sold at publick sale on the several days aforesaid, and twelve months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bonds on interest, with security, if required.

Also, to be sold at private sale, as soon as a proper purchaser or purchasers shall offer, the following parcels of goods at Mess. Barnes and Ridgate's stores in Maryland, viz.

At Port-Tobacco, about £. 2,300 cost.
At Newport, about 1600
At George-Town, about 2000

The terms of sale for the above goods will be very advantageous to the buyer, and may be known by applying to either of the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Johns at George-Town; Mr. Joseph Gwinn at Newport; or Mr. Zephaniah Turner at Port-Tobacco.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP R. FENDALL, } Trustees for
Mess. Barnes
and Ridgate.

THE subscriber having declined the business of store keeping for some time, begs leave to request all persons that have dealings with him to settle their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he will be obliged to take such steps as the law directs. He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling cost of goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms, and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's store, next door to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with compleat harness. COLIN CAMPBELL.
N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.

POETS CORNER.

AN ODE

INSCRIB'D TO Miss STORER.

GENIUS of harmony! descend,
In all thy smiles appear,
And, pleas'd, thy STORER's voice attend;
For her's thou lov'st to hear:
Bid ev'ry ruder sound remove,
Bid care, bid sorrow fly,
Let nought be near, but hither love,
And heart-felt ecstacy,

For now thy STORER wakes the lay—
And, mistress of the heart,
Does, with our yielding passions play,
Submissive to her art.
'Tis her's to lead the mind along,
With love's own ardors warm;
Her's, all the various pow'rs of song;
All musick's magic charm.

This portion of th' ætherial flame,
This high-wrought charm, is giv'n
To those alone of finer frame,
The favourites of heav'n.
For sure, it asks celestial art,
And all the Seraph's skill,
To rule th' emotions of the heart,
Or fix the wav'ring will.

As on the banks of Nile's fam'd stream,
Old Memnon's lyre renown'd,
Touched by the sun's enlivening beam,
Return'd a tuneful sound:
So warm'd by some diviner ray,
Some emanation bright
Of harmony, fair STORER's lay
Thus pains us with delight.

While now she wakes that living lay,
And fills th' enraptur'd soul,
I feel my beating heart obey,
And own her lost controul.
Sweet Harmonist! prolong the strain
The melody of heav'n;
And soothe with songs, the tender pain,
Thy tender songs have giv'n—

PHILOMELOS.

August 31, 1773.

STRAY'D or stolen out of the subscriber's lot late last night, a large light strawberry roan horse, with a thin mane and switch tail, his nose and face are mealy, is shod before, his brand unknown; his ears in particular are very dark, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever will secure said horse and give notice to the subscriber, shall have if taken in Anne-Arundel county ten shillings, and if in any other county one pistole, and if out of the province three pounds; and if stolen and the thief convicted thereof five pounds.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the third Monday in October next, (unless disposed of in the interim at private sale.)

PART of that very valuable tract of land, called Penfield Chase, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining Bell-Air, and containing upwards of 560 acres, whereon are a negro quarter and three tobacco houses; it is situated very commodiously, being only 4 miles from Queen-Anne, 10 miles from Upper-Marlbrough, 12 miles from Bladenburgh, and about 16 from Annapolis. The soil is exceedingly rich, and suitable to either planting or farming; it is well watered and affords the best of pasturage. There are about 30 acres of fine meadow already cleared, and as much more may be easily made. About half of the tract is woodland, and well set with timber; the remainder is in pasturage and cultivation, and under good fence. Its beauty and fertility would be best discovered by a view of it: in a word, it would make a delightful country seat for any gentleman inclinable to purchase one. The terms and title (which is indisputable) may be known, and the land seen at any time between this and the day of publick sale, by applying to

Sept. 1773.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

N. B. At the place and time aforesaid will be exposed to sale, about 60 head of cattle, 100 head of sheep, as many hogs, and sundry valuable horses.

RAN away from the subscriber, about 18 months ago, a lusty strong negro man named Hammet, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his nose and upper lip grow closer together than common, owing to a hurt he had when a boy; he is supposed to frequent the quarters of Messrs. Edward Gantt and Samuel Parran in Calvert county, as he has a brother at each of those places. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber living near Benedict-town on Patuxent river, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency from

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JOHN FERRIE.

FREDERICK-TOWN RACES.

ON Wednesday the 20th of October will be run for, a subscription purse of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, four years old to carry 7 stone 7 lb. five years old 8 stone, six years old 8 stone 7 lb. and aged 9 stone.

On THURSDAY the 21st.

A purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, (except the winning horse the preceding day) to carry weight for age and weight for size, according to the rules of racing. Judges will be appointed each day to determine all disputes that may arise. To start each day at 11 o'clock.

N. B. No horse that William Iiams is concerned with will be allowed to start for either day.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night about eight o'clock, an indentured servant man, named Thomas Hoskins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty, Capt. Collwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set man, about 28 years of age, pitted with the small-pox; wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: took with him a jacket and breeches of light coloured bearskin, with osnabrig lining; he took also a new felt hat, a red striped under jacket, dark blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles; he has a discharge from the army in the name of John Holloway, and without doubt will go by that name; he says he has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis supposed will make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged pass. Whoever takes up the said servant and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any jail so that he may get him again, shall receive five pounds reward, besides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Chester-town, Kent county, Sept. 25.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 5th of June last, a convict servant man named James Lewis, by country an Englishman, aged about 45 years, talks hoarse, much in the west country dialect: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, round shouldered, stoops in his walk, has a down look, and is of a swarthy dark complexion, and has short dark hair. Had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a mixed coloured farnought over jacket, a black and white country cloth under jacket, a new felt hat, a pair of black worsted knit breeches, and a pair of country made shoes almost new. He has been near five years in the country, and understands farming and driving an ox team pretty well. He went in company with Mary Phillips the wife of John Phillips, and pretend to be man and wife. Mary Phillips had with her a male child about 7 months old, she is middle sized, round shouldered, has light coloured hair, thin sharp visage, pale complexion, and fair skin; it is thought they are gone over the Bay to the back settlements. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid servant man in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have 5 pounds reward and if brought home reasonable charges besides the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SMYTH.

Prince-George's county, September 10, 1773. To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, and continued three days, for sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A VERY valuable and most approved tract of land, whereon I now live, containing 404 acres, joining Nottingham town, on Patuxent river; whereon is a good dwelling-house, 28 by 36 feet, three story high, with a very good kitchen, stables, and corn-houses, with several other out-houses, &c. in very good repair. The land is fit for either planting or farming, the soil remarkable good for either; likewise a fine warf may be made at a very little expence, with an exceeding fine range and pasture for stock, an extraordinary fine marsh, containing 40 acres. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, by applying to me on the premises, as I shall attend every day till the day of sale for that purpose. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaser.

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JAMES FRY.

I AM desired by a friend to offer to publick sale at the next Nov. court in Frederick-Town, at the time when I am to sell the land conveyed to me by William Hilleary, a tract of land on Seneca, called Fork Grubby Hill, containing 305 acres in woods. This land is near the White Grounds, and is open to as good a range as any in the county. There is a fine place for a mill on it, with abundance of timber convenient thereto. I am also instructed to say, that there are 14 or 15 acres of fine meadow land, and two pieces of good level high ground, about 50 acres in each, separated by a small rising of poor land, from which I conclude, that by placing the buildings on that small rising, clearing the two pieces of 50 acres each, and improving the meadow, such a stock might be wintered as would soon make it valuable for a small force, as the cattle usually come in fat at the fall. And as I expect that industrious men from St. Mary's county, who have laid up money during the late good times, and are tired of paying rent, will be bidders, therefore credit will be given for all the purchase money but ninety pounds sterling.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Bladenburg, Sept. 29, 1773.

INTEND to go to England this Fall, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts with

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

To be sold by the subscriber in Bladenburgh, A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about ten miles above Bladenburgh, and near the same distance from George-Town, containing 300 acres, well improved, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, tobacco house, corn house, stables, and a good garden well paled in, with very large apple, peach, and cherry orchards. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms and view the land by applying to

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WILLIAM MURDOCK

THE subscriber having lately purchased a tract of land, nearer and more convenient to him, will sell or rent on reasonable terms, several adjoining tracts of land, which form one very complete body of 1800 acres, lying on the head of Red Lion and Beaver Dam branches in Queen-Anne's county, convenient to church and mill, within 8 miles of the head of Chester river, where there is a constant cash market for every kind of grain, seven miles from a tobacco warehouse on the said river, and 22 miles from a landing on Delaware bay. These lands extend to a place known by the name of the Beaver Dam Causeway, a very publick situation for any kind of business, there being from thence main roads leading to Chester-Town, Head of Chester, Dover, and Hopper's mill, formerly Dockery's. They are capable of great improvement, and much having been already done in that way, they would be immediately profitable either to tenant or purchaser, and having full 300 acres of fine meadow grounds that may be drained at a small expence, and some of which are already well improved, a plenty of fine timber, and all the advantages of raising stock that an excellent range can afford, it is almost unnecessary to point out the future value of them to the publick, who are well acquainted with the continuing rise of landed property. They will be disposed of together or in parcels, as will best suit purchasers or tenants, and if other terms can be agreed on, purchasers may have a long day of payment on paying interest. Those who may incline to buy or rent, will please apply to

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THOMAS RINGGOLD.

I want as a clerk, to whom I will give good wages, a person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, and can be well recommended for his honesty and diligent attention to business.

THE sale of the lands advertised in this Gazette, No. 1458, to be on the 22d inst. is put off till the 22d of October, (on account of the sitting of the provincial court) when they will certainly be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of John Holley, on the premises, for sterling or current money, by

Sept. 1773.

ZACH. MACCUBBIN.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, at publick vendue, on the 18th of October, 1773.

A TRACT of Land called Wallingsford Purchase, containing 142 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, on Cat-tail branch, within four miles of Bladenburgh; the soil is good either for planting or farming; the sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

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JAMES WALLINGSFORD.

Lately imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Bladenburg, by wholesale or in single packages,

A PARCEL of German osnabrigs and rolls, coarse woollens, consisting of bed blankets, dufl blankets, broad and narrow clothes, dufl, Bath coating and shalloon; also a parcel of saddlery and cutlery, and a small quantity of linen handkerchiefs.

w4

ROBERT DICK.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, two white men servants, viz. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, who came in, in 1771, in the Scarsdale, Capt. Reid, by trade a gardener; he is a slim made man, five feet nine or ten inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, blackish hair, has a remarkable swing in his walk, a coarse voice and a cough; he had with him, kersey and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check, and osnabrig shirts; he likes drink, and has been severely whipped before a magistrate: this is the third time he has run away; as he had sailors cloaths with him he will attempt to pass for a sailor. Thomas Puttrel, an indentured servant, (who came in last April, in the Liberty, Capt. Raifon) a truncky well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, which curls in his neck, a round face, hazle eyes, speaks quick, a butcher by trade, understands gardening and farming; he has been fourteen months on board a man of war; he has a butcher's steel and knife, and wears quilts in his hat: he had with him, a brown cloth coat, second mourning jacket, black breeches, white, check, and osnabrig shirts, and some money; he will attempt to pass for a sailor; and I hear they intend to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Whoever apprehend the aforesaid servants, and secures them in a jail, so that I get them, shall receive a reward of five pounds Virginia currency for each of them.

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RICHARD LEE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1773.

TO THE PUBLICK.

"Non est desperandum: fortasse non canimus surdis. Nec enim tam in malo statu res est, ut desint sane mentes, quibus et veritas placeat, et monstratum sibi rectum iter et videant et sequantur."

Lactant. Div. Inst. L. V. p. 417. Ed. Sparke.

IT has become fashionable in some, who would fain have their opinions pass for law, to decry every thing that is sharp and poignant in writing. With them even Attic salt and Roman worm-wood are "furrility and abuse": tho' without some such seasoning, controversial writings, in general, would be insipid and disgusting. I mean not to plead for real furrility, by which I have suffered not less, than those who have complained more. Even in a good cause, it offends; in a bad one, it is insufferable. Yet, there are occasions when, as Milton says, "a tart rhetoric and a rougher accent" are unavoidable. But, what is most provoking, is, that none are so ready to fall out with an offensive acrimony in others, as those who are most guilty of it themselves. A certain writer, of no ordinary note amongst us, in a piece published some time since, and sign'd, A PLANTER, complains most grievously of "furrility and abuse"; and perhaps, there is not, according to his abilities, a more abusive author living, than himself.—"Candour's maxims flow from rancour's throat."—For the little, abusive, insinuations which, in the piece before me, it has been supposed, he threw out against one individual clergyman, it were a pity to quarrel with him. These things are common; and that gentleman having run his hand into a hornet's nest, it were strange, indeed, had he escaped stinging. He must have read his whiggish and republican pamphlets to little purpose, had he not learn'd to dash a "ministerial hireling, and court sycophant" in the teeth of his adversary. Even Cato's letters will supply him with such tart rhetoric in abundance, and I wish not to flint him in the use of it. For, I neither ask, nor expect any quarter of him. Nay, when he threatens to "rouse the indignation of the people" against all of my order, if he would but "make his vauntings true, 'twould please me well." A filly and an impudent bravo, as if the people of Maryland were to be hounded on, just when he might please to "cry havoc." Let me whisper in his ear the reply of a celebrated Athenian, who, being threatened by a pragmatical orator, with the people's pulling his house about his ears, when they were in a rage; ay, said he, but, what will they do to you, when they are in their wits?

The liberal spirit of the age we live in, with respect to religious differences, has often been remark'd; and, God forbid, I should wish it otherwise! I hope, however, to be pardoned, if (owing, it may be, to the prejudices of education) I still am so tinctured with the old spirit of our constitution, as to think we go rather too far, when we encourage a professed Romanist to intermeddle in a dispute concerning a protestant establishment. Even those fanciful politicians, who are pleased to consider an establish'd religion but as a state-engine, acknowledge the alliance between church and state to be such, as that he can be no sure friend to the latter, who is known to be an enemy to the former. Whether our church be really in danger or no, is foreign to our present enquiry: it is certain, she is in a state of persecution. At such a juncture, for such a man officiously to step in, and spurn her, was certainly not in the modern, liberal spirit, even of Popery. It was the conduct of him, who, finding a house in flames, wantonly or wickedly throws a faggot into it. And, unless we really now be of the spirit which, he says, our ancestors were of, and actuated neither by a "zeal for the established church, nor a hatred of Popery," one might wonder so insidious an attempt has not been refuted. He has somewhere said, that our "constitution is founded on jealousy." Be it so; it is jealous not of the conduct of administration only. Every page of our history should warn our representatives to exert the most watchful care and strictest vigilance over the people of his persuasion. I wish not to raise needless apprehensions, nor to involve others in his quarrel. If this should happen, they know to whom they owe it. I may, however, be permitted to add, that, I am persuaded, there has hardly ever been a period, since this country has been under a protestant government, when a conduct, like his, would have met with such a reception, as it now has. What this may forebode, I care not to enquire—the real friends of their country will think of it.

Where our Planter pick'd up his traditionary tales of the motives that guided our legislators in days of yore, I know not. But, to believe these reports of his, which, I doubt, have come to him thro' a suspicious channel, in opposition to the written declarations of those legislators themselves, who, in the preamble to the act in question, profess themselves to have been guided by the most "laudable considerations," would require a Romish faith. It was not enough to vilify the present friends of the church, without a sling also at her venerable founders. Ungrateful for a more ample toleration, than is granted to papists in almost any other protestant country; and stung, as it would seem, with the recollection, that, as this province was

primarily granted as an asylum to Roman catholics, they should no longer have the dominion of it, he now rails against our establishment, "as subversive of the principles on which this colony, in particular, was founded, and repugnant to the spirit of colonization in general." This is a wide field for debate; happily, however, the question is already determined. He has not chosen to be explicit, but, his aim is obvious—an exemption from contributing to the maintenance of any but his own priests. What assurance his friends may have given him of success, in case of his making such an application, is not for me to conjecture: I should, however, be little surprised to hear, that he did apply. And, if it will encourage him to go on, I may tell him, that should the projected regulations take place, not a little will be gain'd towards it. But, surely, he overshoots his mark in quarrelling with all establishments. I am mistaken, if he would not think it found policy, and highly subservient to "the spirit of colonization," to have Popery established. He is no good catholic, if he would not.

Nothing so easy as to find fault; and, in all popular discontents, the acceptable way is to fall in with the prevailing ill humour. A piece of policy, this writer is well skill'd in. Finding the tide run against the claims of the clergy, he too sails with the stream, and thinks "forty pounds of tobacco per poll is an exorbitant provision—and, consequently, unreasonable." Full and copious as these terms are, still they are but comparative; and without some positive, to which they may be refer'd, quite vague and indeterminate; amounting to no more than this, that it is his opinion, that it is so. Now just so do I think of the provision which his church draws from this province: and my opinion is, at least, as unbiass'd and impartial as his. Our revenues are known to every one, that chuses to know them; and, in truth, often magnified far beyond their real value. The property of the church of Rome is under a very different predicament. It might be curious, and, perhaps, not altogether useless, to see an account of its annual amount. I am greatly out in my guesses, if it be exceedingly disproportionate to our "exorbitant, and, consequently, unreasonable" salaries. And, whether it becomes this protestant country to have as much, or, but half as much, annually drain'd from it, for the support of popish ecclesiastics and endowments abroad, as is given for the maintenance of a clergy of our own, let those, to whom this appeal is made, judge.—I too think that it is "exorbitant, and, consequently, unreasonable," that a lawyer, whose talents are, by no means, superior to other men's, should make from one to two thousand a year, by his profession, whilst a clergyman is to be stinted to two hundred. In the name of common sense, what are the mighty services which these men have done, or can do, to the community, that they, alone, should monopolize all our little honours and emoluments!

"Why, Sirs, they do bestride our little province, like Colossuses; and we petty men."

"Walk under their huge legs, and peep about."

"To find ourselves dishonourable graves."

I wish, we could be favoured with a fair view of the amount of their incomes: I am strongly of opinion that they would be found to be more than double those of the clergy, whose profession is neither less honourable, nor less necessary. In this county, I think, I have been told, that the tobacco fees, which the sheriff had to collect for lawyers, amounted to 120,000: the private fees, I should guess at in vain. I presume, the case is the same all over the province. And yet, these are the men to exclaim against the "exorbitant" salaries of the clergy—Men, forsooth, to whom "this country is under the greatest obligations;" whilst we, "ceteri omnes, strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus sumus, sine gratia, sine auctoritate, his obnoxii, quibus, si republica valeret, formidini essemus. Quæ quosque tandem patiemini, fortissimi viri?"

It is, methinks, no great proof of political wisdom to select the imperfections of any country, as models for imitation. In most respects, we should do well to emulate the publick spirit of our sister colony of Virginia. We chuse, however, to copy her, in almost the only instance, where it has happened, that she is unworthy of herself, and fordid. But why, I pray, adopt her ideas in one instance only? sure I am, her laws for the regulation of practitioners of the law, are not less expedient for us, nor less worthy our imitation. If, however, we must needs go to Virginia for instruction in church affairs only, an apposite instance occurs to me, in that way too. They have patriots, as well as we: like ours too, to advance their own interests, they once got a law passed, to pay the clergy money, in lieu of tobacco. The clergy (as unworthy as we are) appeal'd to the king, and obtain'd redress. The law was repeal'd, and instructions given to the governor never to pass such another.

Reformation of grievances is, confessedly, a good work, when it is indeed wanted; that is, where the abuses complain'd of are real, where the advantages reasonably to be expected from the reformation will certainly counterbalance the risk that is run in at-

tempting it, and where it is conducted not only by warm hearts, but by cool heads, by such as know how to build, as well as how to pull down. The only grievances, I think, that are pretended to be complain'd of in our present establishment (if I may be pardoned for presuming to think we still have one) are, that the provision is "exorbitant," and the mode of payment unequal.—On the subject of the inequality, little needs be said: it is, on all hands, allowed to be a grievance. But, as it has ceased with the inspection laws, which first gave it birth, surely, in framing such laws anew, it can require no great depth of legislative skill, to provide for the ease and convenience of the farmer, without partiality to the planter, or injustice to the minister. It would be hard and unequal, that his ease should be consulted at the single expence of the latter, without any benefit to the former. And, to extend the alternative alike to farmers and planters, would be to reduce the clergy, in general, to most abject poverty, and thus, eventually, disgrace and ruin the church—

"Hoc ithacus velit, et magno mercentur atridæ."

The farmer, as well as the planter, has a staple: would it not then, effectually and easily, remove this objection of inequality, were each, like the first offerings that were ever made on a religious account, taxed with the payment of an allotted part of the produce of his labour, to the support of religion? I know of but one material objection to this, viz. it might, in some parishes, really make the salaries exorbitant, were the farmer to pay a bushel of wheat, as the planter does 30 lb of tobacco. On this, the obvious remedy is, to divide the parish, and thus still farther and better disseminate religious instruction. To found an establishment to be supported by money payments only, is, at least, unusual; and multo, of necessity, be (as the Roman historian speaks of the imperial city in its cradle) "Res unius ætatis." For it will be impossible so to regulate it, but that, in a very few years, it will want to be re-regulated. And, it is incongruous with the idea of an establishment, that it should be unstable. No money is of any certain, perpetual intrinsic value: a fluctuating, provincial currency is still less so, than sterling money. It is not impossible, but that a pound in Maryland may, some time or other, become of as little value as a pound in some of the New-England governments. Admitting, then, that two hundred pounds currency a year, which, it seems, is now thought a liberal allowance, were really so (tho' more than that might have been received from the common interest of the money expended in educating many of us, without sinking the principal) how will our successors be in a condition to support their stations with decency, when the same denomination of money may not answer a half, a quarter, or a tenth of that sum? this objection our Planter endeavours to get over, by referring us to Virginia, where it, by no means, applies; the clergy there, as well as here, being paid in the staple of the country. And, if one may indulge conjecture, it, certainly, is more probable, that the first framers of an act for the establishment of religious worship, preferred a tax of forty per poll, to a fixed allowance of 16,000 lb of tobacco, for this reason, that the revenue might increase with the encreasing expensiveness of living, and also, that a natural, easy, and certain fund might be provided for the extension of the national religion, than that they should act upon such unworthy principles, as this author ascribes to them. I doubt not but that, in those cheap and plain times, sixteen hhds. of tobacco enabled their possessor to live as comfortably, and as respectably, as three or four times that number do, in this rich, expensive, and selfish age.

I am no advocate for large salaries. That there are many such in this province, is, indeed, often asserted, but has not yet been prov'd: tho', doubtless, it is a matter of too much importance to be taken upon trust. A salary is great or small, as it exceeds, or falls short of, what will maintain him who receives it, respectably, in the country he resides in. Judging by this principle, there is not more than one parish greatly, if at all, too large. That one excepted, so far from being an object of envy to an English bishop, there is hardly another equal to the income of any common attorney. And, even of that one, it is unfair to judge by the reported number of taxables: between these, and what the incumbent actually receives, there is a wide difference.—In England, the revenue of the church, I believe, is estimated at two millions. This, divided by an equal poll-tax, taking the inhabitants at eight millions, would come to five shillings per poll, including women and children. Divided, as it is here, amongst such only as we call taxables, (supposing the women and children, each, to be but equal in number to the taxable males) it would be about fifteen shillings.—The revenue of the church in Maryland, if paid in tobacco at thirty per poll, would, I imagine, be about two thousand hhds. which, at twenty shillings per C. would be £.20,000. Let the taxable inhabitants be set down at 80,000 (and they are thereabouts) it comes to about five shillings per tax, and considerably less than two shillings currency per poll; certainly, no very heavy burthen compar'd with

what is paid by the mother country, who, collectively considered, are, by no means, more able, it is but little, if any, more than a fifth; so that, at any rate, we are not "of all men most miserable."—I am sensible, this calculation is made far too much by guess, to be strictly accurate: I have studied, however, to give the advantage against my own argument. The aggregate, or sum-total of the provision made for the church in Maryland, is inadequate to the maintenance of a competent number of reputable clergymen. We have but forty-four parishes, and, even now, twice that number would be unequal to the exigencies of the country. As we increase in people, more will still be requisite. For, it can never be thought that religious instruction is sufficiently communicated, till every man, that will, may have it in his power, with his family, conveniently to attend divine service, at the least, once in every week. Every parish is too large, as long as there is a parishioner distant above four or five miles from a church, where there is service every Sunday. Could things be suffer'd to remain on their present footing, this, in time, might be remedied: parishes heretofore, when really too large, have been divided, and, undoubtedly, will continue to be divided; but, should the patriotic schemes prevail, it is hard to say, when, or how it could be remedied—certainly, not in this generation. For, as to any gain accruing from a casual increase of taxable, which, excepting, perhaps, in some frontier parishes, is slow and uncertain, that, it seems, is intended only to lessen the tax—a very flattering prospect to separatists! and thus, by an artful appeal to the selfishness of the people, and the seducing allurements of some immediate little savings, an effectual project is form'd to keep our church down: I am surpris'd, her friends are not alarm'd at it.

It is owing, as Swift, with his usual sarcastic shrewdness, well observes, to this "pedantry of republican politics, when men come, with the spirit of shopkeepers, to frame rules for the administration of kingdoms," that regulations, like these, so unworthy a rich and a thriving country, have ever been projected: regulations, which, it would seem, cannot well be carried into execution, without violence to publick faith. And, whether the apparent advantages (and they are but apparent) propos'd to be gain'd, be worth such a sacrifice, deserves some consideration. Such a country as this is well able to support the dignity of government, and the independency of officers; to encourage arts and sciences, pay really deserving lawyers (of whom we have many) liberally, and maintain a clergy in a decent and hospitable manner, without overturning foundations, for the sake of an Utopian "principle of equality." But, say the conferrees of the lower house of assembly, "none of the parishes are so inconsiderable, but that the work is too good for the worst clergyman." As if it were the policy of the legislature to have bad parishes, merely for the sake of punishing bad clergymen. Now, surely, for such men, any parish is too good: and the punishment falls not so much on the delinquent, as on the poor parishioners. There is a passage in a speech of a Sir Benjamin Rudyard in the house of commons in 1628, when Pym was speaker, not inapplicable to this paragraph of the conferrees. "for scandalous ministers, there is no man shall be more sincerely desirous to have them punish'd, than I will be. But, Sir, let us deal with them, as God hath dealt with us; who, before he made man, made the world a handsome place for him to dwell in. So let us provide them competent livings, and then punish them in God's name: but, till then, scandalous livings cannot but have scandalous ministers. It shall ever be a rule to me, that, where the church and commonwealth are both of the same religion, it is comely and decent, that the outward splendour of the church should hold a proportion, and participate, in the prosperity of the temporal state: for, why should we dwell in houses of cedar, and suffer God to dwell in skins."

Precipitate counsels, and rash resolves, are not peculiar to Maryland. All history abounds with examples of bodies of men, as well as individuals, being carried down by the current of party. Far then be it from me, indiscriminately, to reflect on many persons of worth and abilities, who, by not sufficiently considering the consequences, have been persuaded to join in the cry against the clergy. The case was new, and it was hardly possible, that the clamours, abuse and misrepresentation of violent and prejudiced men, should leave even very ingenuous minds without some degree of prepossession against a cause, which was "every where spoken against." The cause, however, is now before the publick, and, I trust, not misrepresented. Farther discussion and enquiry will give it still additional strength. Let us then hope, as, surely, even folly and frenzy must now be fatiated with uproar and confusion, that men will, at length, return to a better mind, and that peace and tranquillity may again be restor'd to this once happy country: and, maugre all the little, sinister, insinuations of such Planters, as this writer, every real patriot will be an advocate for our pure and reform'd church; and, in the words, and with the fervor, with which father Paul, in his dying moments, pray'd for the republick of Venice, will say, ESTO PERPETUA!

A CLERGYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Prince-George's county.

IN my publication of last week, I, without favour or affection, pour'd out the unfeigned feelings of an honest heart. I now, in part, repeat what I then said, that, the present administration is despicable and low, in the most alarming and high degree. And that the venom'd arrow aim'd at the honest hearts of the most fair and pious characters recoils, (let the expres-

sion be carp'd at as much as it will) and drinks the black blood of the sychophantick genius's, who were the authors of it, whilst they were flocking to the standard of detraction, and shewing their teeth for a dinner. But I never will cease to thunder but my trumpet of patriotism, to prick my countrymen from their slumber, in the time of danger. These poor creatures have led Antilon their benefactor, into the justification of a measure, which was deservedly burnt at the gallows—the proclamation I mean—It was burnt, I say, to perpetuate its infamy, after the manner of the ancients, and minute guns, to stamp it with disgrace, were fired over its grave: for it is to be noted, that, the ancients always burnt the bodies of atrocious criminals on funeral piles, as certainly as they fired minute guns over them in token of abhorrence; as all military men know to be practis'd in our own times. But the funeral procession was the bravest of all—the standard bearers were admirably chosen, and the chief mourners march'd after them with infinite propriety to the gallows, the Independent Freeman, not uttering a single joke in facetious sort, but overwhelm'd with sorrow, measuring his solemn paces in the rear. I well know, that, a malicious and despicable report, was put about, with the most wicked views, that, a patriot who has ever stood foremost in the stand, that has been made to prop up our falling constitution, blush'd forth repentance afterwards, for the part he acted on that glorious and triumphant occasion, confessing, that, he had been compelled to it, to humour the caprice of the rabble; but let any tool of administration sign his name to that charge, and send it to me I will scorn to pocket it, I will give the scoundrel the satisfaction of a gentleman—In all other countries, I know both from reading and experience, that, these indignities are entirely left to the rabble to offer them to wicked, selfish, and tyrannical ministers, their wives and daughters—unless when others mix with them in disguise; but the character of a Maryland patriot braves the day, he scorns to assume the tar'd face, jacket and trousers, but boldly marches with the hangman and grave-digger, like a gentleman, in his own proper dress and person. Oh Antilon! Antilon! as I detest scurrility from my heart, and have some share of decency, I will deal gently with you. The treachery you have practis'd to all men who have had any thing to do with you, the dark and suspicious means by which you have enrich'd yourself, have made you a by word of detestation, you never did a friendly act in your life, either in your profession or out of it: this is the true real cause why this storm has broken upon you; you have not made enemies according to the saying of the wife man, viz. do a scoundrel a service and he is your enemy for ever. You are a pitiful, ill-looking, low-lived extortioner—an unnatural composition of venom and spleen—you deserve to be hang'd or banish'd—I shall, Mr. Printer, retain my former signature, because let Jereus that blackguard priest, that, has long ago deserved to be dungeon'd for his foul-mouth'd scurrility and abuse, say what he will to the contrary, hunger is a sensation that cannot must not be long endur'd in a free country; and he that can see a dainty dish of flesh every day let before him, and not fall to, cannot possibly have patriotic vigour enough to stand forth at a push—And that I have herein reason'd fairly, I appeal to the ghost of that brave youth, who, according to the declaration, in the words of the great Addison contain'd, expired on or about the 7th of Oct. inst. and who is gone to receive, in the next world, his reward for the crosses and oppositions he met with in this, to the many fine things he has both written and spoken, for the good of his country—The courtiers have, as I said before, propagated a doctrine which exercises the passion of vanity in their favour; but as I have not taken notice what that doctrine is, I shall here explain myself, and after I have done that, and some other matters, conclude upon the whole, that, as king James and all his popish advisers were sent to the devil headlong, for endeavouring to cut up our laws and religion by the roots, so our present miscreant administration, ought in common justice, to be pelted, kennel'd and knock'd at head, and this I tell him to his teeth, and dare him, I repeat it, I dare him to shew his resentment AT THIS TIME, or any other. Was it so as it is now, in the late administration? did any selfish, odious, despicable, cunning, wriggling minister, then ride upon the necks of the people? no—universal applause and popularity then followed the most bright ministerial merit and generosity, the people were RELIEVED, contented, and happy, from one extremity of the province to the other, from the sea coast to the FRONTIERS; no body then dared to pick the pockets of the publick, no jobbing—and I call upon this whole province to testify the truth of this, and particularly the impartial and disinterested personages of all denominations and religions, that compose the present opposition. There is nothing recorded, that can stand up in judgment against a little that I aver; and I do not doubt, but that, by sticking together, we may bring back the same happy days again. But, as I said before, I despise the present administration and its officers into the bargain, your SAFE AND CLOSE KEEPING has no terrors for me, indeed I had rather incur it than not. It is to be hoped, that, the hammers of patriotism are at least a match for the bars and bolts of tyranny—the liberty of the press is the most powerful adversary to slavery, ambition, and faction; but it is repugnant to the principles of honour and general liberty, that it should not be totally at the devotion of the profess'd friends of the people—but I doubt not, that, if ever it should presume to grin at green-gill'd oysters, or squint at the lean apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, the justice and necessity will instantly appear, of hurling destruction thereat, and at all concerned therewith. The doctrine I alluded to—to proceed regularly—is that a roguish prevaricating lawyer, that mouths against his own hand-writing that he has been paid for, may make a very honest law maker; and that it is as plain as the nose in your face, that, a brickbat to-day, may be a diamond to-morrow, to

support an honourable scheme—that a mere broomstick, without a head, is not a very sorry and useless piece of wood, nor apt to be rotten at the heart—upon what other principle can we account for, an independent person's cutting down a gallows, which may be fairly deemed a publick building, on his own land, and which ought to have been kept sacred, for the use of some of the most virtuous personages, that ever blew up the flame of once expiring liberty? and is it not upon the same principle, that, the same person now walks in open day, with a staff shaped into the form of a broomstick, thereby signifying his contempt evidently, of one of the most fine and gallant youths, that ever manifested a noble readiness, to sacrifice every thing that little minds and vulgar natures hold dear, honest, and important, to prove his independent connection with the Hamdens and Sydneys of our times? it has been observed, that, youth rarely breaks out into absolute perfection, at the very first setting out; it requires time to be a little hackneyed in experience. But this province is blest with a most amiable exception thereto. It is known, that, if avarice once strikes a single fibre in the heart of a youth, virtue turns her back upon him for ever, and that not even one generous vice can insinuate itself into his bosom—his notorious detestation of usury, secures him from all suspicion of being tainted with this poison—who so singular for speaking religiously the truth on all occasions! a man may be safe with him in the most trifling dealings without taking his bond—and he is as brave as a Bencoolen tyger; he is withal a most able and judicious critic, and, when in company, the most sweet, polish'd, facetious companion living. But the elegance of his breeding needs not be wondered at, considering at whose foot he was brought up, at a time, that, other lads are playing the fool, in mauling the minutiae of grammar. I have said before that the venom'd arrow aim'd at the honest heart recoils—and as I do not desire to be credited any further than my reasoning will go, I thus support my position—did not a most learned and humorous gentleman, some time ago, step forth to execute justice on the enemies of their country, with an ax in one hand and an halber in t'other, under the signature of Crispin? and what showers of abuse were instantly shot at him from the bows of miscreant court sychophants? and did they prevail to make one flaw in his adamant heart? were his spirit broken in consequence thereof? did the rose of cheerfulness fade away from his cheeks? at a word—does he now sneak in holes and corners? does he not make his way as good as ever into all companies? when he hears himself pointed at, which is the case every where, with there's Crispin! there goes the Doctor! does not the burning blush of conscious merit light up his patriotic countenance? But to turn up my arguments and dismiss my readers—the liberty of the press confists in revering as sacred, both the publick and private characters of the lawyers, and their papist confederates in the cause of liberty and religious consistency, and their characters alone, and that this is both law, justice, and reason, is the sentiment of an Independent Freeman, and whoever contradicts it is a most scurrilous scoundrel and sychophant, and a most deadly enemy to all freedom and independency.

A CUSTOMER.

TO THE PRINTERS.

WHEN I behold those performances in your Gazette which tend to delineate the rights of the subject, and the extent of prerogative, or which strike at the views and measures of administration rather than at men, I confess myself much pleased. But on the other hand, there is no son of Maryland, blessed with any sense of virtue, or with common sense, there is no son of Maryland animated with the least spark of publick spirit, but must burn with rage and indignation to behold men of breeding, men of distinguished abilities, who deservedly merit the most amiable characters, avowedly admitted, nominally to be degraded, and scurrilously vilified, through the channel of your Gazette, under an impossibility of redress, by secreting the author's real signature. The liberty of the press I hold essential to free government, but it is folly to suppose, that a people free as we are, and bold by being so, will ever submit to such indignities, or suffer the private characters of their deputies, wantonly to be sported with by the hands of a—*favoured*, fed upon the plunders of the publick to destroy the general felicity, with impunity.

The First Citizen, for his manly, nervous, and spirited opposition, to that ever to be detested measure, I mean the proclamation, has received the most infamous abuse, from perhaps the vilest parasites, and when his reason and argument surmounted a refutation by Antilon, why truly he was a papist, and consequently disaffected; a weak, and shallow device, calculated no doubt to destroy the force of those truly patriotic performances, which evidently laid open to our view the danger of acquiescing to any illegal exertions of power; but the penetrating eye of the publick will always see to the bottom of such artifice, and notwithstanding we are always honoured with the title of mob, rabble, &c. we have long learnt to respect an honest man of another profession, in preference to a knave of our own.

Mess. Paca, Johnson, Chase, and Hall, for their unshaken fidelity to the common cause, for their unwearied diligence in opposing the designs of a corrupt administration, tending to the subversion of the policy, and economy, of our constitution, for their uncommon application to the business of the province, for their spirited and bold endeavours to infuse, and inspire, publick virtue, and resolution in the inactive mass; for these illustrious qualities, which constitute their present distinction, have likewise met the dastardly, and scurrilous strokes of our late very great patriot.—But notwithstanding the many and repeated efforts of these creepers, to render these gentlemen contemptible, the world is sufficiently satisfied, not only

with their abilities, but the honesty of their hearts; and such feeble attempts shew the authors a confederated machine, set up, and erected, merely for publick scorn and detestation, and serve to discover how obnoxious to the wheel of government, are those men, by whose diligence, and integrity to the cause of liberty, their schemes of oppression rendered abortive.

I wish to see the counsel of this province composed of gentlemen unconnected with the offices of government, then might they become the guardians of the people, and from principle (they having no interest but the general interest) be induced to join in such measures as most assuredly would center, in the happiness of that people, of whom they are a part. I do not mean to reflect censure on any man, or any set of men, but when the measures of government are immediately conducive to the destruction of the general welfare, when a powerful and combined force hath been exercised, when they have, not only projected, but obstinately pursued schemes, big with publick ruin, merely to keep up their own pomp, and magnificence; the mouths of the people cannot, nor will be stooped; they will utter such "naughty words" as would induce a good, and a virtuous man, rather to live in an innocent, and safe obscurity, than continue at the helm of affairs, under the present general discontent. I wish most ardently likewise to see the government of this province both respected, and affected; but here is the most certain standard upon which every one may judge; the affections, or disaffections of the people, will always be in proportion to the advantages, or disadvantages, which they reap from administration; they are as sensible of misery, or happiness, as those that govern them, and will always pay due respect to those who do them real services, and abhor, as they ought, those who load them with evils; they have resentment, as well as liberality, sense, as well as power; and as *Machiavel* somewhere observes, "when the people are dissatisfied with their governors, there is no thing, nor person, which they ought not to fear."

I wish to see, a seminary for the more regular education of our youth—I wish to see, a regulation of our staple, and a limitation of officers fees, and I wish to see, a decent, and honourable provision made for the clergy of the church of England; but I would wish likewise to see, that meekness of spirit, so strongly recommended by our blessed lord, firmly impressed in the breast of every gentleman who hath taken upon him the sacred function, I could wish to see them emulating the mandates of the blessed Paul, and instilling virtue in the hearts of mankind, by an exemplary performance in themselves; let them throw off that veil which has too long been a security for the most wanton attacks, and that badge, under which they have been most commonly distinguished, *lewdness*, and *debauchery*; and whilst "they raise their thoughts to things above, let them not connive at villainies below." All these things, Mr. Printer, I heartily wish, and I doubt not, but our wise, and upright representatives, will let slip no opportunity of perpetuating to themselves in the hearts of every son of liberty, a monument of grateful praise, as lasting as time itself.

George-Town, Patowmack river, Oct. 7, 1773.

A VOTER.

L O N D O N, August 2.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 24.

"THE disgrace of the Duc D'Aiguillon is at last effected, and the Duc de Choiseul is appointed to succeed him; the consequence of which cannot but be dreaded, when it is considered, that by this minister's intrigue with the court of Spain a few years since, the three kingdoms were very near involved in a war. The *vox populi* here indeed seems to be peace, but that in this country is little regarded. It is certain we have sufficient resources for war, thanks to the skill of the Abbe Teray, who, notwithstanding what his enemies may say, must be allowed to be a most accomplished financier."

August 3. The piety and good faith of the empress queen are conspicuous from her behaviour to the king of Poland; at the very time that she sent her troops into that unhappy country, she wrote a letter in her own hand to his Polish majesty, in which she informed him in the strongest terms of her unalterable friendship to him and the republic; she begged him not to be alarmed at the motion of her forces, and concluded her very kind and cordial letter by assuring him, that she never entertained a thought of seizing any part of his dominions, nor would suffer any other power to do so. Good lord! how great princes will lie!

August 6. The parliament of Ireland will meet in the second week of October next. It is a fixed measure that government will ask an aid of three hundred and eighty thousand pounds, to discharge the arrears there, occasioned by the revenue falling; and it is as certain, that this sum, large as it is, is not sufficient; owing to the establishment being so heavily burthened with additional placemen, pensioners, &c. Moreover, as the revenue is found to fall so much short of the establishment, government will lay new taxes on that kingdom, to the amount of at least one hundred thousand pounds per ann. What are to be the objects of this new taxation, are, at this time, under the councils in both kingdoms. The linen manufacture in Ireland (which is the principle manufacture there) being so much decayed, many of the capital persons concerned in it have repeatedly and warmly solicited some relief; but government here persevere against them.

We learn from Brest, that such frigates of war, from 32 to 36 guns, as shall henceforth be built in any of the ports of France, are ordered to be lengthened by the keel, and breadth in proportion; by which means they will be enabled to carry on one deck a weight of metal equal to the lower tier of an English 50 gun ship.

August 8. Thursday night an express arrived from his Excellency Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, since which it is reported that a large body of Imperialists have marched to join the Russian army, under the command of Count Romanzow.

Letters from Copenhagen, dated July 24, advise, that there were then seven Russian men of war at anchor in the waters of Gotland, waiting for a favourable wind to pass the Sound in their way to the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, July 1.

"The behaviour of the Russians in the Mediterranean towards the little states of Italy is very extraordinary. They in a manner compel the inhabitants where they land to furnish them with provisions, &c. on what terms they choose to give; and in many respects afford occasion, by their behaviour, to raise apprehensions of a serious nature. A Russian frigate, called the St. Basil, has just arrived here from Count Orlov's rendezvous at the Isle of Chios, with an officer of some distinction on board, who has a commission to solicit leave for the Russian ships to harbour in any of the ports belonging to the Genoese. But his commission wears the appearance of command rather than solicitation. The republic has not as yet given its answer."

Letters from Copenhagen advise, that his Danish majesty had just signed a testamentary disposition, concerning the administration of the state, if his majesty should die before the hereditary prince arrives at a proper age to take upon himself the reins of government.

A proposal has been laid before the Earl of Dartmouth, for abolishing the different forms of government in America, and forming them into one; New-York, as it is central, to be the metropolis, and each province to send representatives in the manner of our counties. Some other proposals were made at the same time for producing a reconciliation, which it is hoped will be attended to.

August 9. By a letter from Spain we have advice, that the king, being informed that a fleet was coming from the Baltic with timber, &c. fit for ship building, for the states of Barbary, had sent orders to Cadiz for five men of war to put to sea immediately to intercept the said ships in the straits of Gibraltar, and to take their cargoes, and pay ready money for them.

The Hon. Charles Fox has been offered the office of secretary of state, in the room of lord Rochford, but he refused it. This department has laid upon the minister's hands for some time, none being willing to accept it.

Should the war between the Russians and Turks continue another campaign, the following seems to be the system to be adopted in the north: the imperialists having joined the Russians, Sweden is immediately to break with Russia, and to make a diversion in favour of the Turks, by entering Finland, and in case of being worsted, France will then publicly declare herself, even at the risque of a general war in Europe.

August 10. Some visits that have been lately paid to Lord Chatham incline many to think that that nobleman is, by some means or other connected with government. Indeed this has been suspected by some knowing ones for some time.

Certain advices are received from the continent, that four regiments of Prussian hussars have invested the imperial city of Francfort on the lower Rhine.

August 11. Private letters from Paris mention, that the court of France, alarmed at the rising state of manufactures in the north, particularly those of Denmark and Sweden, come to a resolution to reduce the price of wages in the several branches of business throughout the kingdom, with a view to retain the balance of trade at all foreign markets in their own hands, by under selling.

A bill is preparing to be brought into parliament the next meeting for preventing the discharges of officers in the army or navy, unless by judgment or court martial. This bill, in which are several very curious particulars, is said to be the joint production of a noble Duke near Cavendish square, and a renowned general, and is to be extended to Ireland as well as Great-Britain.

A code of laws for the government of Canada is at last completed, and will be laid by the Premier before parliament for its approbation next session.

A N N A P O L I S, October 21.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency, WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the upper house of assembly, beg your Excellency's acceptance of our hearty thanks for convening the general assembly at this season, and for the speech you were pleased to make to both houses at the opening of the session.

The several matters you have now recommended to our attention, are, we think, of great importance, and as such, will, we flatter ourselves, be by both houses taken into serious consideration.

We thank you, Sir, for the kind assurance you give us, that you shall with the greatest pleasure cooperate with the other branches of the legislature in ordaining such laws as may be conducive to the welfare of Maryland; confident we are that nothing will ever be wanting on your Excellency's part to render this province flourishing and happy, and you may always depend upon the readiness of this house to concur in every measure likely to promote the true interest of our country.

October 15, 1773.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your very obliging address, and cannot entertain the least doubt of your cordially joining with the other house with regard to those important subjects recommended by me to your attention.

I am happy in the assurances you give me of your opinion that nothing will be wanting on my part to render this province flourishing and happy. The ready concurrence of the upper house, which I have ever experienced, on all occasions, with every measure that could tend to promote the same, merits my confidence, and is an agreeable testimony of their approbation of my past conduct.

October 15, 1773.

ROBERT EDEN.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND,

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, in general assembly convened, return your Excellency thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

The different topics which your Excellency has been pleased to recommend to our notice, are of consequence, and require a very deliberate consideration, but matters of an important nature, more immediately affecting the welfare of the province, demand a previous attention.

This season of the year being the most convenient to our private affairs, we shall cheerfully proceed now in a general course of business, and shall be extremely happy to find your Excellency co-operating with us in ordaining such laws as may be conducive to the welfare of the province.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

October 14, 1773.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower House,

I THANK you for your address, and am glad to find that you agree in opinion with me as to the consequence of the subjects I recommended to your consideration; and I cannot help hoping, that as you admit the convenience of the season, you will find time to give a proper attention thereto, without interrupting your deliberation on those important matters more immediately affecting the welfare of the province, which my real wish is to promote.

ROBERT EDEN.

J U S T I M P O R T E D,

In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ON Wednesday the 6th inst. in the bay between the mouths of Chester and Patapsco rivers, a Moses built boat broke loose and went adrift from a sloop of mine; she is about 14 feet keel, her frame all of mulberry, except the stern, she is lined with pine plank, has a black bottom, and her gunwale painted yellow on the outside, and red on the inside as well as her stern sheets. As the wind blew fresh from the northward it is supposed she has drifted a good way down the bay. Whoever takes up and secures the said boat, and gives such notice thereof as that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive fifteen shillings reward, and if delivered to Mr. James Cheston, in Baltimore-town, or to Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis, twenty shillings will be paid them, for account of

3W

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be sold at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 2d of November next,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within three miles of Elk-Ridge Landing, known by the name of Herbert's Care, containing 250 acres; there are on the plantation 10 acres of good meadow ground clear'd and sow'd with timothy, and 40 more may be made with little trouble, a good apple and a peach orchard, two good dwelling houses with brick and stone chimnies, and sundry out houses, all in good repair. At the same time will be exposed to sale, all the household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, hogs, and a very likely young negro woman that can do any sort of work. The terms may be known on the day of sale.

DAVID SCOTT.

To be sold for ready money, at Baltimore-town, on Wednesday the third day of November,

A LARGE schooner boat, burthen 900 bushels, about three months old, supposed to sail as fast as any boat in the bay. At the same time will be sold, a few hogheads of old Lisbon wine.

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ROBERT READ.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a person who calls himself William Wood, says he belongs to Humphry Godman, of Frederick county. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff of Prince-George's County.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; in the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are directed to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART C. L. OFF.

Bladensburg June 14, 1773.

LAND to be sold by public sale on the Wednesday of November court next, at 2 o'clock, before the house wherein Mrs. Charleton now dwells at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres, now occupied by William Hilliary, about seven miles below said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by deed which is recorded in Frederick county land record book, I, folio 1044, February 18, 1765.

The bidder who shall pay down the greatest sum of money on the day aforesaid, shall have a conveyance of the right now vested in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inst an English convict servant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and forced or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
 WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in London.

N. B. The Superscribers having procured an extraordinary good Jeweller, make all sorts of Jewellery in the neatest and best Manner.

IMPORTED last spring, in the Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, a bale of merchandize marked R. G. No. 1. which I imagine is landed either on the Eastern shore or at Annapolis, and for want of knowing the owner is not yet come to hand. This is to request those in whose care it may be to give speedy notice thereof to the subscriber, on Patuxent near Pig Point.

w3

RICHARD GREEN.

August 31, 1773.
STRAYD or stolen out of the subscriber's lot late last night, a large light strawberry roan horse, with a thin mane and switch tail, his nose and face are mealy, is shod before, his brand unknown; his ears in particular are very dark, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever will secure said horse and give notice to the subscriber, shall have if taken in Anne-Arundel county ten shillings, and if in any other county one pistole, and if out of the province three pounds; and if stolen and the thief convicted thereof five pounds.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

RAN away from the subscriber, about 18 months ago, a lusty strong negro man named Hammet, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his nose and upper lip grow closer together than common, owing to a hurt he had when a boy; he is supposed to frequent the quarters of Mess. Edward Gantt and Samuel Parran in Calvert county, as he has a brother at each of those places. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber living near Benedict-town on Patuxent river, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency from

6w

JOHN PERRIE.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night about eight o'clock, an indentured servant man, named Thomas Hoskins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty, Capt. Collwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set man, about 28 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: took with him a jacket and breeches of light coloured bearskin, with osnabrig lining; he took also a new felt hat, a red striped under jacket, dark blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles; he has a discharge from the army in the name of John Holloway, and without doubt will go by that name; he says he has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis supposed will make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged pass. Whoever takes up the said servant and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any jail so that he may get him again, shall receive five pounds reward, besides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Chester-town, Kent county, Sept. 25.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 5th of June last, a convict servant man named James Lewis, by country an Englishman, aged about 45 years, talks hoarse, much in the west country dialect: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, round shouldered, stoops in his walk, has a down look, and is of a swarthy dark complexion, and has short dark hair. Had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a mixed coloured farnought over jacket, a black and white country cloth under jacket, a new felt hat, a pair of black worsted knit breeches, and a pair of country made shoes almost new. He has been near five years in the country, and understands farming and driving an ox team pretty well. He went in company with Mary Philips the wife of John Philips, and pretend to be man and wife. Mary Philips had with her a male child about 7 months old, she is middle sized, round shouldered, has light coloured hair, thin sharp visage, pale complexion, and fair skin; it is thought they are gone over the Bay to the back settlements. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid servant man in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have 5 pounds reward and if brought home reasonable charges besides the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SMYTH.

Prince-George's county, September 10, 1773.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, and continued three days, for sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A VERY valuable and most approved tract of land, whereon I now live, containing 404 acres, joining Nottingham town, on Patuxent river; whereon is a good dwelling-house, 28 by 36 feet, three story high, with a very good kitchen, stables, and corn-houses, with several other out-houses, &c. in very good repair. The land is fit for either planting or farming, the soil remarkable good for either; likewise a fine warf may be made at a very little expence, with an exceeding fine range and pasture for stock, an extraordinary fine marsh, containing 40 acres. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, by applying to me on the premises, as I shall attend every day till the day of sale for that purpose. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaser.

ts

JAMES FRY.

West River, Sept. 27, 1773.

THE subscriber gives this publick notice, that he has a good new boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to cross the bay with passengers, their carriages and horses, into Talbot county, Kent Island, or Dorset, or to any part of the head of the Bay. As I the subscriber have kept ferry for these 20 years and upwards, and have given general satisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, &c. to continue their favours. Pasturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Webb Hadaway, in Talbot county, Bay side, to carry passengers, their carriages and horses, to West River, or any part of the Bay.

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SELE TUCKER

Bladensburg, Sept. 29, 1773.

I INTEND to go to England this Fall, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts with

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

To be sold by the subscriber in Bladensburg, **A** VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about ten miles above Bladensburg, and near the same distance from George-Town, containing 300 acres, well improved, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, tobacco house, corn house, stables, and a good garden well paled in, with very large apple, peach, and cherry orchards. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms and view the land by applying to

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WILLIAM MURDOCK.

I AM desired by a friend to offer to publick sale at the next Nov. court in Frederick-Town, at the time when I am to sell the land conveyed to me by William Hilleary, a tract of land on Seneca, called Fork Grubby Hill, containing 305 acres in woods. This land is near the White Grounds, and is open to as good a range as any in the county. There is a fine place for a mill on it, with abundance of timber convenient thereto. I am also instructed to say, that there are 14 or 15 acres of fine meadow land, and two pieces of good level high ground, about 50 acres in each, separated by a small rising of poor land, from which I conclude, that by placing the buildings on that small rising, clearing the two pieces of 50 acres each, and improving the meadow, such a stock might be wintered as would soon make it valuable for a small force, as the cattle usually come in fat at the fall. And as I expect that industrious men from St. Mary's county, who have laid up money during the late good times, and are tired of paying rent, will be bidders, therefore credit will be given for all the purchase money but ninety pounds sterling.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

THE sale of the lands advertised in this Gazette, No. 1458, to be on the 22d inst. is put off till the 22d of October, (on account of the fitting of the provincial court) when they will certainly be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of John Holley, on the premises, for sterling or current money, by

Sept. 1773.

ZACH. MACCUBBIN.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, at publick vendue, on the 18th of October, 1773.

A TRACT of Land called Wallingsford Purchase, containing 142 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, on Cat-tail branch, within four miles of Bladensburg; the soil is good either for planting or farming; the sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

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JAMES WALLINGSFORD.

Lately imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Bladensburg, by wholesale or in single packages,

A PARCEL of German osnabrigs and rolls, coarse woollens, consisting of bed blankets, duffel blankets, broad and narrow clothes, duffel, Bath coating and shalloon; also a parcel of saddlery and cutlery, and a small quantity of linen handkerchiefs.

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ROBERT DICK.

Lower Marlborough, Sept. 27, 1773.

On Friday the 29th of October next will be exposed to publick sale,

PART of a tract of land called Chew's Desire, remarkably good, with timber and fire wood enough to support the plantation for many years, and a meadow already cleared. Also a lot, the most agreeable prospect Lower Marlborough affords, with all conveniences for house or kitchen. Likewise 12 head of fine cattle.

ts

PHILEMON YOUNG.

FOUND under a table at the subscriber's house, some time in the provincial court, a small parcel of paper money. Any one that claims it may have it, on proving his property and paying the charges of this advertisement.

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ELEANOR WILLIAMSON.

Piscataway, September 23, 1773.

THE subscriber has just imported about £. 400 sterling cost of goods, consisting of green hams, sheetings, Irish linen, rugs, Welsh and Kendal cotton, and several other articles, which he will sell for ready cash or short credit on reasonable terms.

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ALEX. HAMILTON

Baltimore, October 2, 1773.

WAS lost from the schooner Elizabeth, Sixte Chameau master, on September 30th last, in the middle of the bay opposite Sharpe's island, a new mofes built boat, about two tons burthen, her bottom is payed with turpentine and red ochre, her stern painted red and yellow, and the sides or gunnels all yellow. As the wind was about NNE it is apprehended she would be drove on shore somewhere between the mouths of Patuxent and Patowmack. Whoever finds this boat, and will either send her up here or give notice to me, shall be properly rewarded.

2w

HENRY THOMPSON

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.



TAKE the liberty to submit to the consideration of the publick, a few observations on the performance in your gazette of the 7th instant, under the signature of *Solon*. I differ with him in sentiment, and think he is mistaken in his policy.

I agree with him, that a regulation of our staple would greatly conduce to the prosperity of this province, and have no doubt but the lower house will do every thing in their power to obtain a regulation on such terms as they shall think most for the advantage of the country;—I shall after a few remarks endeavour to point out the only mode that occurs to me, to obtain such an important point.

"The officers agree to a money regulation of their fees, according to the old table after certain *real abuses* shall be struck off."—But the officers will not agree, that there are any *real abuses* in the practice of charging under the old table; the upper house will not agree, that the charge by the commissary-general for letters of administration granted by deputy commissaries, and for which they are paid, is an abuse.—But insist upon and justify it solely under the practice.—The upper house will not agree that the charge by the secretary, for services never performed, is an abuse.—Can there be a more plain and simple proposition than this, that an officer shall not be paid where he does no service? Yet this was in fact the great obstacle to a settlement of officers fees, and can there be any hope of a regulation of the fees of office, in this province, if the upper house will not agree to a proposition founded on the clearest principles of justice?

It is a fact, too notorious to be controverted, that the exorbitancy of the fees of office arise more from the abuses of the old regulation than from the increase of business.—Another objection is made to the old table; in some instances the allowance is most unreasonable, double, may treble what is allowed in the neighbouring colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania for the same service.

Policy requires an eye to the emoluments of office, they should bear a proportion to the circumstances of the province;—if not reduced when outrageous, as power naturally follows wealth, the officers, who are always dependent on and attached to government, will be too strong for the people; this influence is already too fatally experienced, scarce an office is held without a *rideur*, and, in a few years, we shall have only *deputies* while the *principals* reside in Britain.

The government here claim a right to regulate the fees of office by proclamation; this appears to me to be a necessary preliminary point to be settled, previous to a legislative regulation.—If such be the right of prerogative, there is no necessity for a law, and it would be an encroachment on prerogative to attempt it.—I submit it to the cool consideration of my superiors, if it would be prudent to make any regulation of fees, without that point is first settled and determined. It was the sentiment of the delegates of this province, in 1739, "that in safety to themselves, their constituents and posterity, they could not agree to a perpetual law, in respect to officers fees;" and if a temporary law could now be agreed on, can a good reason be assigned, why we should leave the question open, to be revived hereafter, upon the expiration of such temporary law?

"The governor has already given up, to the county courts, as has long been desired, the writs of replevin and of common recovery."—It is true that the people have long desired, above thirty years have their representatives attempted, to obtain a law for the issuing replevins out of the county courts;—it was as constantly refused by the upper house; the apparent utility of the bill, the great ease and convenience of the subject, in a speedy and convenient remedy for the obtaining of justice, were not of sufficient weight to obtain the assent of the upper house, without a reservation of the usual fee to the chancellor, on every writ of replevin issued out of the county court, tho' the service was to be performed by the clerk of the county court, and tho' the chancellor was to do nothing for the reward, "as the price of the ease and convenience of the subject."—If this most unreasonable proposition of the upper house had been agreed to, by the representatives of the people, it would have established a precedent, to pay for a facile administration of justice, and a fee to the chancellor where no service was done, a position incompatible with justice and policy; and such a concession might have been urged to support, and have precluded the lower house from disputing, the unjust and extravagant charges by the commissary-general, secretary and other officers, for services never rendered.

I admit a new system, seemingly, has lately taken place in the conduct of the upper house, they have adopted the long contended for principles by the lower house, that the subject is entitled to a speedy and convenient remedy for the obtaining of justice,

and that the ease and convenience of the people is to be consulted; and now by law replevins may be issued out of the county courts, without a reservation of a fee to the chancellor, and estates tail may be barred, without the expence attending the suffering common recoveries; but that the governor has given up (the term is offensive to me) any thing but what justice and the right of the subject required, I deny, and he can claim no other merit, than having agreed to that, which justice and his duty demanded. In truth, the object of the bill, so much boasted of, and with so little foundation, was extrinsic to the bill; the upper house and governor have done indeed, what had been for a great number of years prest for by the lower house, and which ought to have been done long ago, but then they have now done it to answer a particular purpose on the spur of the occasion.

"The only difficulty which seems to remain is, what is to become of the clergy,"—here is our "stumbling block."

Every man, a friend to the church of England, wishes for a liberal establishment for its ministers, but the claim of 40lb of tobacco per poll, in tobacco, is esteemed a burthen and a grievance, the people are struggling to get rid of it, the clergy and government are endeavouring to fix the yoke on them. I could wish the point had never been put into a legal course of determination; I could wish the clergy had compromised with the people, and taken the 4s per poll, which they would willingly have paid, until a provision had been made by the legislature, and I wish to see it settled, to general satisfaction, elsewhere, rather than by a determination from the judges of the supreme court, I mean, by the interposition of the general assembly, or the verdict of a jury. I hope the proposition, that the present clergy shall receive 28lb of tobacco per poll, at the warehouse, from the tobacco-maker, and 4s per poll from non tobacco-makers, will never be agreed to by our representatives;—because it revives the partial, unjust and odious distinction between planters and farmers, members of the same community, is founded in the plainest iniquity, and ought to be rejected with indignation, unless it can be proved, indeed, that the planter, from the different nature of his occupation, receives more benefit, more spiritual grace, and comfort from his minister than the farmer.

I widely differ in opinion with *Solon*, that the clergy is the only difficulty,—the stumbling block to a regulation of the staple, nor can I conceive, "if that bone of contention was once digested, that every objection on to passing the journal would be set aside, all parties ended, all disputes compromised, and the three branches of the legislature on those terms with each other, that every lover of his country could wish."

I cannot view the clergy as solely chargeable with the unhappy differences, that at present disturb and distract this province.—I can see no connection between the clergy and a regulation of our staple; I cannot see why a law may not pass to advance the trade of the province, tho' no provision can be agreed on for the clergy, nor can I comprehend what influence a settlement of an allowance to the clergy can have on the passage of the journal, for the payment of publick creditors; they seem to me distinct and unconnected.

I have always thought, if an agreement could be affected respecting the fees of office, that the provision for the clergy would be easily agreed on; the inspection law fell, in November 1770, principally from a disagreement between the upper and lower houses relative to OFFICERS FEES, the allowance to the clergy was agreed on, at 4s per poll, without any partial distinction between planter or farmer, and lawyers fees were settled.

The clergy were not held up, as the bone of contest to be digested, till November session 1771, I think the clergy are now tossed out as the tub to divert the attention and draw the resentment of the people and their representatives from the officers, and that it is the scheme of government and its officers, that the people, to prevent the heavy, the intolerable tax of 40lb of tobacco per poll, may be induced to compromise with the officers.

"ONE branch of the legislature seems determined not to give up the clergy, nor assent to any inspection law without some regulation of their dues, as well as the fees of the officers."—Ergo, *Solon*, the representatives of the people, you mean, must submit, to be sure this one branch of the legislature must not yield, such submission, tho' warranted by every principle that ought to influence a publick character, would affect the dignity of government.—However as such a resolution has never been communicated to the lower house by the governor, or upper house, I must take the liberty to remark on so extraordinary a position.

If the upper house should persist in their resolutions with respect to the clergy; resolutions formed out of complaisance to the sentiments of the governor expressed in his message to them, (A) and no agreement

(A) On the conference between the two houses on the 11th of November 1771, the lower house observe, "in the present bill the lower house have adopted the provision for the clergy proposed last session by the upper house. No argument can be necessary to convince the upper house the

can take place relative to officers fees; why then, strip of all disguise, the position of *Solon* is this,—the inspection law is of great utility, the loss of it is felt by the planters, and, to obtain it, the representatives must agree to what is palpably and self evidently unjust, respecting both officers and clergy.—I can never believe either branch of the legislature can be so dead to publick virtue, and act in so direct opposition to the end and purpose of its existence and creation, as to maintain, that the people shall not, in one instance, have what is confessedly right, because they will not, in another instance, agree to what is oppressive and wrong.

But how will the settlement of the disputes respecting the clergy compromise all disputes, end all parties, and bring about the passage of the journal?

Is the tonnage—the 12d per hhd.—the common law fines, forfeitures and amerciaments (which include the claim of the clerk of the council) officers fees, and the late proclamation—settled?

I will now endeavour to point out the only mode, that occurs to me, to obtain a law to regulate our staple.—For the reasons above suggested, I have no hope of an agreement between government, its officers and the upper house, and our representatives, on the subject of officers fees, and the proper provision for the clergy.—It is my most fervent wish, that no bill will pass to regulate officers fees, without an explicit disavowal of the right of prerogative to settle fees by proclamation; to submit to such an arbitrary, illegal measure, would be most basely to betray the rights of the people; to pass it over in silence, and leave it to be revived, on some future occasion, would be a temporising measure unbefitting the representatives of a free people.—I as sincerely wish that no bill will pass for officers fees, without a correction of all abuses, and that the principle, hitherto maintained by the people, that fees ought not to be exacted for services not actually performed, will be steadily adhered to, and never departed from by their representatives.

"What then must we do?"—as there is no connection between a regulation of our staple and officers fees, or the clergy, and a provision for the one may well subsist, without a provision for the other, and there is no probability of obtaining a regulation for the whole, I would humbly propose, that a bill be prepared by our representatives to regulate the staple only, and that care be taken, by clauses in the bill, to avoid all difficulties with respect to the act of 1701-2, and furnish no grounds to affect the question, as to its validity, and then if so useful, so beneficial a law should be lost, it will be obvious to the world on what points, and to whom the wound to our staple ought to be imputed.—This mode cannot be objected to by the upper house, without a manifest inconsistency of conduct, as they, on the 31st of October 1770, sent down a bill to the lower house, "to revive and continue the late inspection law, and the supplementary acts thereto, except such parts as limited or concerned officers and lawyers fees or clergy's dues" and it may also be remembered, that the upper house, in October session 1771, proposed, to leave the clergy out of the bill.—Add to this, that the clergy's dues, in Virginia, and the staple of that colony, which is tobacco, are regulated by different laws.

Solon wishes, tho' an old man, to see the day when party in this country shall have entirely subsided,—I also wish to see the day when the authority and dignity of government, will be honourably maintained.

When the tonnage, and 12d per hogshead, and the claim by the clerk of the council, is given up by go-

"propriety and justice of their own proposition. Your honours are now pleased to object to this part of the bill, and have observed, that 'what passed the last session not having been productive of any regulation, can't, you presume, be binding on both houses at this time.' Permit us therefore to remark, that tho' upon the concurrence of both houses only, neither of them are legally bound; yet in point of convenience, essential to the dignity of legislation, a departure from a proposition, solemnly made and deliberately acceded to, cannot be justified, where the principle remains, upon which the proposition was founded. You have not even intimated that you have changed your opinion of the propriety and justice of your own proposition, nor have assigned any other cause, for departing from what you proposed, than the assurance you have had, by message, that his excellency will not pass the law, with the alternative extended to the clergy." And on the 22d the lower house also observed, to their honours, "that the governor's message has determined your action tho' it does not seem to have convinced your understanding." Id. p. 69. The observation was founded in truth, and may well be evinced from the answer of the upper house of the 13th Nov. "If it could be shewn, that any useful purpose may be attained by our agreeing to a bill, to be presented for rejection, we should cheerfully adopt the alternative in its fullest extent." That is, we still retain our opinion, as to the propriety and justice of our proposition, of extending the alternative to the clergy's dues, solemnly made and deliberately acceded to, but, as the governor has notified that he will not assent, therefore we, tho' the principle remains on which the proposition was made, must and will retract our opinion.

government;—when the late arbitrary and illegal proclamation is withdrawn;—when the members of the upper house, hold their seats for life, and not at pleasure, and hold no lucrative office under government;—when the same gentlemen are not members of the upper house, counsellors, and judges in the provincial court, and court of appeals;—when the judges of our supreme court, hold their commissions during good behaviour, and are declared incapable of holding any place from government, but their judicial stations, the income of which to be liberal;—when the office of chancellor, is separated from the office of government;—when a law can be obtained to prevent the sale of offices;—when the officers of government hold their places during good behaviour;—when the interests of the governors, and the governed, are inseparable;—when the good of the people is the object of government;—when the law of the land is the rule of conduct, and not illegal proclamations;—THEN will government be respected and supported;—THEN will the governor be considered to be the friend of the people, over whom he presides; THEN will the gentlemen of the council be thought to act on advice according to their opinion with honour and integrity; THEN will the upper house be deemed, independent of government, and not perverted by the influence of interest and bias of office; THEN will it no longer be deemed infamous to hold an office of profit under government; THEN will the name of officer or placeman cease to be used as expressive of time-serving or flattery to government.—When I see all this, which I sincerely wish, the people will be happy.

LYCURGUS.

L O N D O N, August 9.

IT is confidently asserted, from authentic intelligence, that the Spaniards have now actually in the West Indies 35 ships of war in good condition, 26 of which are of the line, including those at La Vera Cruz and Campeachy.

It is said that the government has now adopted serious thoughts of uniting Ireland to the government of Great-Britain; and that it is for this purpose Lord Howe was appointed to succeed Lord Townshend, the abilities of the former being acknowledged superior to those of the latter in negotiation, as he frequently proved during his residence at the court of Versailles. Lord Townshend tried this business, but failed; and it is even said, that the present L. L. meets with difficulties which he has but little hopes of surmounting.

What has started the idea of incorporating Ireland in British government, is, the distressed condition of that kingdom. For it is supposed that the kingdom may be governed at a less expense in its proposed situation than in its present one.

August 10. We are informed by the last ships from India, of the death of Admiral Halloway, commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in these seas; and it is said that Commodore Mackenzie, who lately commanded in Jamaica, will succeed to the command.

August 12. Governor Hutchinson's letters, which have given such offence to the Americans, were written to Mr. Whately, the compiler of the stamp-act, and one of George Grenville's legions, and since his death having fallen into other hands, they were sent over to Boston.

The conversation in the Beau Monde at Paris, hath turned, for some time past, upon a fracas which happened between one Count O'Rourke, and the dutchess D'Ounne. This O'Rourke is one of the most extraordinary adventures of the age; he was originally a common soldier upon the Irish establishment. Being remarkably handsome he left the regiment, came to London, where being supplied with cash, he frequented the publick places in quest of female gamblers; his effeminate procured him access to the polite, his figure recommended him to the fair, and his personal bravery preserved him from the insults of rivals. The first object upon which his charms made an impression was a sister of the late Lord Halifax, with whom he found means so far to ingratiate himself, as to procure a promise of her hand. The Count, however, was unfortunately discovered before the match could take place; a duel was the consequence between the Count and the party who discovered him, in which the latter was run through the body. Thus disconcerted in his schemes, the Count visited the continent, where he appeared in a military character, and gave out that he was descended from a line of kings who existed in Ireland before the flood. In Poland he was made chamberlain to the late king; from thence travelling to Paris, he procured a *brevet* of *Maire de Camp* from the king of France; he then entered into the service of the empress of Russia, in which he continued until the war broke out with the Turks; when being too rigid a Musliman to fight against the latter, he returned to Paris, commenced an acquaintance with the dutchess D'Ounne, with whom he lived for a considerable time in intimate familiarity. The dutchess appointed him receiver of her rents, and superintendant of all her pecuniary affairs. This office the Count discharged as became a man of honour; but whether owing to female caprice, or the Count's infidelity, a quarrel ensued between this rapacious pair, in which the lady charged the Count with peculation; the Count retorted, by charging the lady with being greatly in his debt; after much abusive altercation on both sides, and a paper war, the matter was finally decided before the parliament of Paris, in the Count's favour. The dutchess, in one of her literary attacks expresses her surprise, "That an Irish prince, in whose veins the blood of kings flows, should demean himself by accepting from her hands 'so menial an office as that of Steward.'" The Count replies, by saying, "That it could not degrade a monarch to superintend the domestic affairs of a lady."

It is said that the reason why Great-Britain has all along declared for a neutrality in the affairs of Poland

was, that she was cautious in expressing her real sentiments upon this affair till it was known what France was to do. It is apparent now, that France is determined to be no longer a quiet looker on, and in this case, it is impossible for the British ministry with all their timidity and caution, to keep themselves out of the scrape.

By authentic advices from Petersburg, we learn that the grand Duke of Russia is preparing to set out for the army of Count Romanzow, in order to serve during the remaining part of the present campaign.

It is assured, that a correspondence is already begun between the grand Vizir and M. Obrescow, the Russian minister plenipotentiary, in which the former has made some fresh propositions for peace, on the part of the Porte.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

"From the vigilance of the king's secretary, a farther discovery will probably be made of the contrivers of the abominable conspiracy against the life of his majesty. Some noble families, allied to the church, are suspected, and it is not unlikely, but many others of inferior rank are engaged in the diabolical affair. The cause of it is said to proceed from his majesty's shaking off that bigotry and superstition that prevails here, and endeavouring to possess his subjects, with more liberal sentiments. The jealousy of the clergy took the alarm, and the priest who made the attempt was an enthusiast."

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

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 10.

"The duke of Richmond opposed the favourite object of the India directors, the exportation of tea to your continent; but though he did it in very elegant terms Mr. Boulton, the chairman, was very much hurt at this resistance; however, the question was put and carried; yet the discouragement they have since met with from a general refusal of the commanders in your trade, to take it on board, has embarrassed the whole direction to such a degree, that the sending of this article is still very doubtful, although a vessel is getting ready to receive it for Bolton, New York, Philadelphia, and South-Carolina. The lord lieutenant, alarmed at the prospect of meeting the parliament in an ill humour, begins to wish himself back again in old England, comfortably retired into the seat of the privy seal, for which he has more than once expressed a desire of exchanging his present high station. The Earl of Harrington has got his son, Lord Peterham, removed from his colours, in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to a company in general coverings. The eyes of all Europe are fixed upon the very critical situation of the Russian army, which is now in pursuit of the vanquished grand Vizir, amongst those mountains which have hitherto proved insuperable to all the attempts of foreign invasion, how Mr. Romanzow's detachments will acquire themselves in such difficult situations, it is impossible to conceive; he has lost his right hand man, Weissman, a Saxon, his fate was exactly similar to that of our glorious countryman Keith, who fell fighting for the house of Brandenburg at Hochkirchen. If these two generals Stupuchin and Potemkin, who are acting as pioneers for Count Romanzow, on the other side of the Danube, should be able to pass the mountains, and establish themselves without heavy losses in such a manner as may enable the commander in chief to bring up the main body of the army, the whole affair will terminate in the Sultan's final retreat to his territories in Asia, and an entire abdication of his European dominions to the empress of the Muscovites."

"You have in the inclosed paper a list of the last promotions for your military friend; but the vacancy in the 60th regiment is not yet supplied; in a few days I shall know whether Col. Christie, who is strongly supported for the succession, or Major Etherington, will be preferred; one of these gentlemen, I have no doubt, will be lieutenant colonel to the 2d battalion, and yet many others, and some of them your particular friends, are contending for the nomination."

"An unusual plenty of money is now daily dissipating in the several boroughs preparatory to a new general election. Corruption has already increased the idleness of the people, and a great neglect of manufacture succeeds both in the north and west of England. The citizens of London seem determined to return Mr. Wilkes again, with their favourite Mr. Bull, so that the popular party will this year have a Mayor, as well as both the sheriffs to their liking."

"Mr. Maferes, sometime the Attorney General for Quebec, piqued at Mr. Chambers's being appointed a senator to him, in the nomination of the Puisne judges, for the East-Indies, has declined to accept the appointment. Lady Augusta Stewart, fourth daughter to the Earl of Bute, was married about three weeks ago to Mr. Corbett, a military gentleman; it was a love affair, and we are told, my Lord and the Countess were not consulted on the occasion."

"Captain Dean will sail in about 10 days, by him I shall write to you again."

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Capt. Hood from Bristol the 25th of August in lat. 48, 30, long. 14, 25, spoke the ship Annapolis, Capt. Eden, from Maryland for London: September 13, in lat. 39, 24, long. 32, 47, he spoke the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Shroudy from this port for Cadiz, out 27 days; and same day spoke the ship Clementina, Capt. Patrick Brown, from this port for Lisbon, out 28 days; who had the day before, spared two hands to the brig Kitty, Capt. Fearn's, (her's being sick,) of this port, bound from Maryland for Lisbon: on the 5th inst. in lat. 41, 20, long. 61, 30, he spoke the ship Thomas & Richard, from New-York for London: on the 7th, Capt. Hood had a hard gale of wind; and on the 9th, in lat. 38, 24, long. 62, 30, he spoke the sloop Liberty, Capt. Hunter, 4 days from Rhode Island on a whaling voyage, who had lost one of his boats in the gale.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN, At his store in the new building on the front of the docks, has just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Nicholson, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the different seasons, and to be disposed of wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit. At the same place may be had genuine old Barbados spirit, Muscovado sugar, coffee, spermaceti and tallow candles, soap, Poland starch, pearl and Scots barley, and a few dozen good claret.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to him in accounts of twelve months standing and upwards, are hereby requested to pay immediately, otherwise suits will be brought against them without further notice.

3 w

Annapolis, October 22, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends opening school on Monday the 8th day of November, in the house next door below Mr. Francis Fairbrother's, near the dock, where he purposes teaching the English language grammatically, writing various sorts of hands, arithmetic in all its branches, book-keeping in the Italian manner, the elements of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, with their applications to measuring, surveying, and navigation.

And as he has for several years past, been honoured with the care and tuition of a considerable number of respectable pupils, considers himself under the greatest obligation to the publick of this polite metropolis, and therefore solicits the favour of their acceptance of this publick and grateful acknowledgement, and as he is determined that the most minute opportunity of promoting the success of his pupils shall not be neglected, and that decorum and assiduity shall be observed, presumes his present and useful undertaking will merit general attention and encouragement, and that his faithful endeavours will gain the esteem and approbation, and thereby promote his felicity, which will be centered in a conscientious discharge of his duty.

I am, with reverence and respect,

The publick's most obliged,

And most humble servant,
THOMAS BALL.

4 w

Anne-Arundel county, October 18, 1773. To be sold at publick sale, on Saturday the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling money, bills of exchange, or current money at an exchange to be agreed on at the day of sale,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 211 acres, 40 of which is meadow, about 10 of salt marsh, 50 of wood land, and the rest very good for wheat or tobacco. Great part of this land is very level, and has within these few years been greatly improved by mud hauled out of the creeks at low tides and laid on it, which is easily done, the place being nearly surrounded by water. There are good landings all round the land, and plenty of oysters, fish and wild fowl. A clear title will be made to the purchaser, on payment of the money, or long credit for one half if required. I would advise any person inclinable to purchase, to view the land before the day of sale, as some pains has been taken to prejudice the sale, by sundry persons, with a view to purchase it at a low price. The whole is under good fence, and lies on Rhode river, within seven miles of Annapolis. Nathaniel Waters who lives on the premises will shew the land to any one on application, and inform them of any particulars relative to the land.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the 25th day of November next, at Dorsey's forge, near Elk Ridge Landing,

SEVERAL negroes, white servants, horses, cattle, waggons, carts, some household furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to the estate of Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; among the negroes are two forgers, a blacksmith, and a lad who has worked some years with the blacksmith. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

SAMUEL DORSEY,
MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

Oct. 22, 1773.

ts

J U S T A R R I V E D,

In the ship Morning Star, Captain Dempster, from Rotterdam,

TWO hundred healthy young German passengers, (amongst which are many valuable tradesmen) whose freights are to be paid to

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

N. B. The Morning Star carries about 400 hhds. tobacco, and may be chartered for London, by applying to

J. C.

Baltimore, October 23, 1773.

To be C H A R T E R E D for L O N D O N, THE ship Union, Andrew Bryson master, burthen about 500 hhds. of tobacco; apply to

w 3

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Baltimore, October 27, 1773.
To be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Dorsey, son of Caleb,
ABOUT thirty head of cattle, some sheep, horses; household furniture, and sundry other articles. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Henry Dorsey, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claims, to bring them in properly proved, to
ts Wm. GOODWIN, Administrator.

To be sold, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day after, at the house of John Ball, in Annapolis, for sterling cash, bills of exchange, or current money;

A VALUABLE tract of land, called the Golden Grove, lying in Dorchester county, near Choptank bridge, containing fifteen hundred acres. This land is well adapted either for farming or planting; and has on it several fine branches, which with a little trouble may be made fit for the scythe. There are on the said land; a new dwelling-house eighteen by twenty-two feet; well done, also several new tobacco-houses, barn, stable, meat-house, quarters, and all other convenient houses newly built. This tract is exceedingly well timbered; and large quantities of oak boards, and shingles may be got on it, there being at least nine hundred acres of wood, consisting chiefly of oak of all kinds, many large hickories and poplars. Part of the soil is very proper for producing fine tobacco, being a very rich black land, and the other very fine for farming as above; the greatest part being very level, though some extreme pretty rising to build on. Any person inclining to purchase will be indulged with a considerable time for the payment of part of the money, on giving bond on interest, with good security if required. 'Tis but a small part of the money that is expected to be paid immediately. Mr. Robert Dixon who now lives on the land has a lease of it for twenty-one years, eight of which is expired. The Title is indisputable.

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.
N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock precisely.

St. Mary's county, October 18, 1773.
To be sold for ready money and good London bills, on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Francis Taney, deceased, near Cole's creek, on Patuxent river,

A PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, some of which are from three to nine and ten years old. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue two, three, or four days, by
ELIZA TANEY, Administratrix,
ts N. LEWIS SEWALL, Administrator.

October 6, 1773.
To be sold, at publick vendue, on Monday the first day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day that happens after, at the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Boswell, in Charles county, near the main road that leads from Port-Tobacco to Bryan-town, for ready cash,

A PARCEL of likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also stock of all kinds, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, and continue till all are sold.
SARAH BOSWELL, administratrix.
ts CHARLES MANKIN, administrator.

Saint Mary's county, October 10, 1773.
To be sold at publick auction, on the premises, on Friday the fifth of November next,

A LEASE for twenty-one years to come, being for part of a very valuable tract of land, known by the name of Matapony, lying bold on the mouth of Patuxent river, a remarkable place for trade, fish and oysters, large sea vessels lay frequently within pistol shot of my door. On this land is a very good dwelling house, with two rooms below and one above, newly compleated; a garden lately paved in, and an old dwelling house, which, with a small expence, may be made to answer the purpose of a granary. Any person disposed to purchase said lease, may be further informed, and know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers, who may be met with at the house of Mr. James Anderson, tavern keeper, in Charles county, on Saturday the 30th of this inst. or at any other time on the premises.
w3 WILLIAM ROGERS.

October 15, 1773.
To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, for bills of exchange, sterling cash, or current money,

PART of a tract of land, called Samuel's Chance, containing 250 acres, 60 or 70 acres under fence, it being very good land for wheat, corn, or tobacco; it lies on Hawlings river, in Frederick county, nigh to Mr. Henry Griffith's. Any person inclining to purchase the said land, may know the terms by applying to me the subscriber on the said plantation.
w3 SAMUEL FARMER.

Dorchester county, September 20, 1773.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself James Green, and says he came from Antigua, he is about five feet eight inches high, can read and write very well. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to
DANIEL SULIVANE, junr. sheriff.

Annapolis, October, 12, 1773.
THE subscriber understanding book-keeping in all its various methods, would be glad to appropriate the evenings of the ensuing season to posting or settling any merchant's or tradesman's books; or engrossing of writings for any private gentleman, or others, in any of the hands practised in England. Those who may have occasion, and think proper to employ him, may depend on their business being executed in a neat and correct manner, by
Their humble servant,
3w GEORGE RANKEN.

RAN away the 2d of October 1773, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, not far from Magruder's warehouse, a mulatto fellow called Lin, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been accustomed to wear his hair tied behind in a cue or club, he has a down look; speaks pretty good English, has a scar or depression on his forehead, occasioned by a blow, it is situated so high above his eyebrows that it may be easily covered with his hat; a small piece has been taken out of the grilly part of one of his ears by the bite of a horse: he took with him and may be supposed to wear, a blue duffel coat without lining, trimmed with basket buttons, a striped silk jacket, a pair of drilling and a pair of buckskin breeches. Whoever secures the said fellow so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows.
w4 JAMES TRUMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday the 10th inst (October) from the subscriber in Bladensburg, an indentured Irish servant man, imported last July from Londond, named Barnard Fitzpatrick, of middle stature, well set, dark complexion, black hair, has a remarkable scar on one side of his chin larger than a shilling: had on and took with him, two white shirts, a striped callico jacket, a cloth coloured half worn cloth ditto, leather breeches, a felt hat bound with black ferreting, thread stockings, a pair of blue-ribb'd ditto; and it is probable he has forged a pass; he says he has a friend on board the man of war lying off Annapolis. Whoever shall take up and bring home said fellow, shall receive, if taken not more than 20 miles from home, thirty shillings; if above 20 miles, the above reward of three pounds, paid by
w3 JAMES HUNT.

All masters of vessels are forbid to employ or carry him off.

TALBOT COUNTY RACES.

On Thursday the 11th of November will be run for, at Francis Clinton's, late Humphrey's, which is about twenty miles from Mr. Hutchings's ferry,

A PURSE of TWENTY PISTOLES, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; two mile heats. Four years old to carry seven stone seven pounds; five years old eight stone, six years old eight stone seven pounds; and aged nine stone.

On the day following will be run for, **A** PURSE of TEN POUNDS, carrying weight for age, and blood to be fixed on the day of running by the judges. The winning horse the preceding day excepted.

And on the Saturday will be run for, the entrance money of the two first days, on the same terms as Friday's race; the winning horses only excepted. The horses to be entered at Francis Clinton's the day preceding each race, paying thirty shillings the first day, and ten shillings for the second and third; and to start precisely at two o'clock each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes.

Saint Mary's county.
WHEREAS Sufanna the wife of the subscriber hath eloped from his bed and board; these are therefore to forewarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the 17th day of October, 1773:
w2 RICHARD MASON.

COMMITTED to the jail of Calvert county as a runaway, a young negro man, who calls himself Phill, and says he belongs to Peter Green, near Bryan-town, in Charles county; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high: has on, an old cotton jacket, ofsnabrig shirt and crocus trousers. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.
CLEMENT SMITH, Sheriff.

STRAYED FROM ANNAPOLIS,

A SMALL red cow, about 4 years old, without spots, and her ears cropt; she cannot be far from town. Whoever brings the same to the subscriber, or acquaints him where she may be had, shall be rewarded for his pains.
ELIE VALLETTE.

October 27, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen about two months ago, a smilch brown and white crumple horned cow; has a stir in both ears, four white feet, and a white end to her tail. Whoever will bring her home, or give information to Jordan Stigar, (baker) near the church, in Annapolis, shall receive fifteen shillings currency reward.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.
WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ON Wednesday the 6th inst. in the bay between the mouths of Chelter and Patapsco rivers, a Moses built boat broke loose and went adrift from a sloop of mine; she is about 14 feet keel, her frame all of mulberry, except the stern; she is lined with pine plank, has a black bottom, and her gunwale painted yellow on the outside, and red on the inside as well as her stern sheers. As the wind blew fresh from the northward it is supposed she has drifted a good way down the bay. Whoever takes up and secures the said boat, and gives such notice thereof as that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive fifteen shillings reward, and if delivered to Mr. James Chelton, in Baltimore-town, or to Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis, twenty shillings will be paid them, for account of
3w THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be sold for ready money, at Baltimore-town, on Wednesday the third day of November,

A LARGE schooner boat, burthen 900 bushels, about three months old, supposed to sail as fast as any boat in the bay. At the same time will be sold, a few hogheads of old Lisbon wine.
w3 ROBERT READ.

Bladensburg, Sept. 29, 1773.
INTEND to go to England this Fall, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts with
FRANCIS HATFIELD.

TO B K L E T,

THE house and out houses lately the Rev. Mr. Neill's, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland; together with a large garden, and two grass lots in front, between the house and the river. The house is well built, of good brick, 35 feet square, two stories; four rooms on each floor, with a commodious garret. A brick kitchen, 21 by 25, five rooms below, three above; very conveniently laid out for several useful purposes, three fireplaces below; and one above. A negro house, poultry house, stable, chase house, and corn house. There are two orchards of very fine fruit, of which the tenant may have as much as sufficient for every use for his family. The situation is high, dry, healthy and very beautiful, being in full view of all the shipping trading in the river, and several fine seats. It has the advantages of very good fishing, fowling; and fine oysters in a good neighbourhood, about seven miles below the road from Philadelphia to Annapolis. A family at this place may either be quite retired, or enjoy the company of an agreeable set of acquaintance.

It should seem to be particularly suitable to a gentleman of either of the genteel professions, who has a family.

Apply to the subscriber at his dwelling house near and in full view of the above.

4w E. TILGHMAN.
N. B. A very fine cellar under the whole in three divisions, very well contrived.

Anne-Arundel county, October 11, 1773.
To be sold at publick vendue, the 25th inst. at the late dwelling house of William Reed, deceased, for ready money,

A PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, some stock, and household furniture, &c. by
w2 ELEANOR REED, executrix.
The above mentioned stock and household furniture was advertised to have been sold the 20th of July last, but was put off on account of a dispute that arose among the children of the deceased about their respective claims, but will positively be sold on the day above-mentioned.
E. R.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.
Signed per order,
WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inst. an English convict servant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges, if brought home.
tf THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

October 14, 1773.
By the committee of grievances and courts of justice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee will attend every day, during this session, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the assembly room, in order to hear such matters as may come properly before them.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN COURTS JONES, Clk.

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained patents for near six thousand acres of land, thirteen hundred of which upon the banks of the Ohio, beginning at the second large bottom below the mouth of the little Kanhawa, and four thousand two hundred about two miles above Col. George Washington's ten thousand acre tract upon the banks of the great Kanhawa; he proposes to divide the same into suitable tenements as may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years rent free, provided within the space of two years from the last of October next; three acres for every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionably for a lesser quantity shall be cleared, fenced, and tilled; and that by or before the commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionably as above shall be enclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow, and that at least fifty good fruit trees shall be planted on the premises. Any person inclinable to settle on those lands, may be more fully informed, by applying to the subscriber near Port-Tobacco, and would do well in communicating their intentions before the first of November next, that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand. The land is well watered and very rich, abounding with fine fish and wild fowl of various kinds.

5 W
JAMES CRAIK.

Benedict Town, October 11, 1773.
IHAVE received letters from the creditors of Messrs. Perkins and Brown, of London, merchants, co-partners with Thomas Buchanan, of this province, merchant, who have taken out a commission of bankruptcy against them, bearing date the 4th of August last, by which I am desired to give public and immediate notice, to all persons indebted to the said Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, not to pay any of their debts, to any person or persons whatever, without the order in writing, of the assignees duly chosen under the said commission, or their attorney, authorized for that purpose, of which due notice will be given; and for the further satisfaction of those who may be herein interested, I have inserted an extract of part of the said letter underneath. And it is hoped that those who have claims, in this country, against the said late co-partners, will not take any steps, for the recovery thereof, which may unnecessarily create an expence that can otherwise be avoided.

3 W
JAMES FORBES.
Mr. **JAMES FORBES,**

SIR,
THIS possibly may not be the first information you may have had of the situation of the house of Messrs. Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, nor have we now time to acquaint you with the whole state of their affairs, the packet being to be made up in a few hours; let it suffice that many of the creditors resolved upon and have actually taken out a commission of bankruptcy against Perkins and Brown, and make choice of you for their attorney in so important a concern as we are certain this will prove, and they most earnestly solicit your acceptance thereof, and by the next opportunity, you will be more powerfully armed and authorized by the assignees under the commission to execute this business: we here are of opinion and conclude that the accompanying notice be inserted in your news papers, and we are also advised it will be necessary to give the same notice to all the debtors mentioned in the inclosed list, and all debtors with whom your knowledge or information may furnish you. Messrs. Barlow and Co. have got possession of the books, which prevented our sending you a particular list, but we have great reason to believe that their assignment will be set aside, not being duly executed by all the partners.

We understand there are also other extraordinary assignments given by Mr. Brown, with which we apprehend no person will be safe in complying, as the validity of them will be also contested under the commission of bankruptcy which we have taken out against Perkins and Brown, as partners with Buchanan.

We are yours, &c.

Signed by **JOHN & THOMAS HARDY,**
JAMES & CLARKE,
PERKINS & RUSSELL,
JOHN PLATT,
MAUDUIT WRIGHT, & Co.
DARBY & MORGAN.

Well River, Sept. 27, 1773.
THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has a good new boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to cross the bay with passengers, their carriages and horses, into Talbot county, Kent Island, or Dorset, or to any part of the head of the Bay. As I the subscriber have kept ferry for these 20 years and upwards, and have given general satisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, &c. to continue their favours. Pasturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Webb Hadaway, in Talbot county, Bay side, to carry passengers, their carriages and horses, to West River, or any part of the Bay.

W4

SELE TUCKER.

Charles county, July 17, 1773.
ON the 11th of October will be sold at George-Town, a house and lot, formerly purchased by Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate from Maj. Thomas Addison, as also three lots in the addition to George-Town, and five lots in Carrollsburgh.

And on the 19th of October will also be sold on the premises, a lot of ground near Newport in Charles county, whereon is a large new house that will suit either for a store or dwelling house; also on the same day will be sold several tracts of valuable land lying near Newport, containing between 6 and 700 acres, formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Horner; as also sundry lots of ground or parcels of land, part of Chaptico manor; also several likely negroes, with the stock and plantation utensils of every kind on the above lands, lately the property of Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate.

The above will be sold at public sale on the several days aforesaid, and twelve months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bonds on interest, with security, if required.

Also, to be sold at private sale, as soon as a proper purchaser or purchasers shall offer, the following parcels of goods at Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate's stores in Maryland, viz.

At Port-Tobacco, about - - £. 2300 colts.
At Newport, about - - - - 1600
At George-Town, about - - - 2000

The terms of sale for the above goods will be very advantageous to the buyer, and may be known by applying to either of the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Johns at George-Town, Mr. Joseph Gwinn at Newport, or Mr. Zephaniah Turner at Port-Tobacco.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE, } Trustees for
PHILIP R. FENDALL, } Messrs. Barnes
and Ridgate.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-aid plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by **HENRY RIDGELY.**

May 20, 1773.
In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Lately imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Bladenburg, by wholesale or in single packages, **A** PARCEL of German osnabrigs and rolls, coarse woollens, consisting of bed blankets, duffel blankets, broad and narrow clothes, duffel, Bath coating and shalloon; also a parcel of saddlery and cutlery, and a small quantity of linen handkerchiefs.

W4

ROBERT DICK.

August 31, 1773.
STRAY'D or stolen out of the subscriber's lot late last night, a large light strawberry roan horse, with a thin mane and switch tail, his nose and face are mealy, is shod before, his brand unknown; his ears in particular are very dark, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever will secure said horse and give notice to the subscriber, shall have if taken in Anne-Arundel county ten shillings, and if in any other county one pitole, and if out of the province three pounds; and if stolen and the thief convicted thereof five pounds.

tf

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

RAN away from the subscriber, about 18 months ago, a lusty strong negro man named Hammet, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his nose and upper lip grow closer together than common, owing to a hurt he had when a boy; he is supposed to frequent the quarters of Messrs. Edward Gantt and Samuel Parran in Calvert county, as he has a brother at each of those places. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber living near Benedict-town on Patuxent river, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency from **JOHN PERRIE.**

6w

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.
RIGHT O'CLOCK, an indentured servant man, named Thomas Hoskins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty, Capt. Collwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set man, about 28 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; took with him a Jacket and breeches of light coloured bearskin, with osnabrig lining; he took also a new felt hat, a red striped under jacket, dark blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles; he has a discharge from the army in the name of John Holloway, and without doubt will go by that name; he says he has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis supposed will make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged pass. Whoever takes up the said servant and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any jail so that he may get him again, shall receive five pounds reward, besides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Chester-town, Kent county, Sept. 25.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of June last, a convict servant man named James Lewis, by country an Englishman, aged about 45 years, talks coarse, much in the west country dialect; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, round shouldered, stoops in his walk, has a down look, and is of a swarthy dark complexion, and has short dark hair. Had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a mixed coloured farnought over jacket, a black and white country cloth under jacket, a new felt hat, a pair of black worsted knit breeches, and a pair of country made shoes almost new. He has been near five years in the country, and understands farming and driving an ox team pretty well. He went in company with Mary Philips the wife of John Philips, and pretend to be man and wife. Mary Philips had with her a male child about 7 months old, she is middle sized, round shouldered, has light coloured hair, thin sharp visage, pale complexion, and fair skin; it is thought they are gone over the Bay to the back settlements. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid servant man in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have 5 pounds reward and if brought home reasonable charges besides the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SMYTH.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUSCRIBER,
THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.