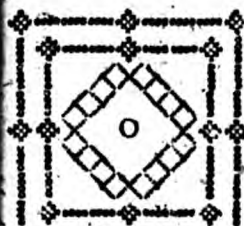


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1773.

P A R I S, May 7.



UR ministry have not suspended the equipment of the Toulon fleet, as reported; but they continue pressing at Marseilles so warmly that no French vessel is allowed to sail out of that port. Two hundred bakers are employed night and day at the arsenal in making of biscuit for the fleet: the last letters from Genoa also bring advice that they had pressed and embarked there for Toulon all the French sailors in that port; and that the republic of Genoa had likewise permitted all such of her subjects as are mariners to enter into the service of France. No one can guess at the destination of this fleet; but the king has refused the duke de Chartres, one of the princes of the blood, his permission to serve on board it, on account of its destination, as the duchess is pregnant.

HAMBURG, May 7. Our letters from Poland are filled with complaints of the cruelties and exactions of the king of Prussia. Since his troops entered the Polish territories, they have carried off 12,000 families, which are set down on the barren heaths of Brandenburgh, there to till the ground in the most abject slavery. On the 29th of October, 1771, he published an edict, commanding every person in the Polish districts, under the severest penalties, and even corporal punishment, to take in payment for forage, provision, corn, horses, &c. the money offered by his troops and commissaries. This money was worth exactly one third of its nominal value. With this money he bought up corn, &c. not only to supply his army two whole years, but to stock magazines in the country itself, where the inhabitants are now forced to come and repurchase corn for their daily subsistence, at an advanced price, and, with good money, his commissaries refusing to take the same money they have paid. At the lowest calculation he will gain by this honest and masterly manoeuvre seven millions of rixdollars, which, at 3s. 6d. each, is 1,225,000*l.* Having stripped the country of money and provisions, he thought it an act of humanity to thin it still more of inhabitants. He hit upon a new contribution; every Polish town or village where his troops came, was obliged to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls, the parents to give as a portion a feather-bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. [a ducat is 9s. 4d.] The little town of Kriztrym in Polesania was forced to furnish general Belling fifty marriageable girls, each with this portion; and a merchant who was lately at Stargard, a town belonging to the king of Prussia, says, he saw several waggons filled with this new kind of recruits pass through that town.

L O N D O N,

May 15. Wednesday night a board of admiralty was suddenly held, though Lord Sandwich was in the country. Several captains of the royal navy received their final orders to go down to their respective ports where their ships lie, though they had been permitted but the day before to go into the country on their own private concerns. It is rumoured that this sudden and unexpected turn of affairs is owing to a courier's arrival from the court of Versailles on Wednesday, with an account that the Spanish ships have set sail. All is bustle, and noise throughout the whole department of the navy. Several messengers were instantly dispatched to Lord Sandwich, and to the different ports and dock-yards. The board sat till nine o'clock at night.

The cotton manufactories established at Philadelphia have been so greatly improved, that according to some samples lately received here, it is supposed they will soon, in every respect equal, if not surpass, those produced in any other quarter of the globe.

May 18. A messenger, which had been but a few hours coming from Paris, arrived at the secretary of state's office on Saturday night last; which, it is said, brought from our ambassador a confirmation of the news that has alarmed our ministry in the course of last week; the French, it seems, have actually pursued those measures they first set out upon, notwithstanding their assurances to the contrary; but the Spaniards have exceeded them in insolence, and it is supposed will meet with chastisement in a few days; for on Sunday expresses were sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to enter all men that came, and to give more bounty money than what was offered in the late proclamation. War now, therefore, seems inevitable.

May 21. The French ambassador, it is said, when he departs this kingdom, will go to Spain, in order to give his antagonists an opportunity of receiving satisfaction without meeting with any molestation from the police of his own country.

Extra of a letter from Gosport, May 18.

"Our fleet here, which consists of 15 sail of the line, four frigates, and three sloops, is equipping with all dispatch, so as to be ready on a moment's notice to sail."

"We hourly expect the ships to join the fleet from Chatham, as admiral Pye has received orders to enter them into the fleet."

May 22. The report of Sir Charles Saunders, having resigned the command of the fleet, is without foundation. Of the same kind are many other reports that appear in the papers, particularly that of a certain lady going mad.

Her majesty's pregnancy has been again announced in form to the privy council.

The Racehorse and Carcass are fitting out for an expedition to the north pole, under the command of the hon. Capt. Phipps. Mr. Lyons is appointed, by the board of longitude, to make observations in astronomy, natural history and philosophy. The principal design of the voyage is to examine the countries and seas near the pole, and to endeavour to find a passage this way to Japan, which is now a voyage of about ten months, whereas, if a passage could be found by the north, it might be performed in seven weeks. A very large collection of instruments are prepared for this expedition; for making observations, and experiments on the state of the atmosphere the frigid zone.

Sir James Lowther, we hear, has left the turf, and is turning his attention to the improvement of his country. He is building a small town on some of his waste land in the north, and is peopling it with such poor people as might probably emigrate to America. He gives to each family a house rent-free, and an acre of land on leasehold. He engages to find the men constant work, and the children will be employed in some manufacture. To each family he also allows a bushel of coals a week; and he keeps a butcher in the town, whom he obliges to sell mutton at 2d half penny a pound.

Yesterday a board of admiralty was held, at which several naval officers attended, and received their commissions; after which some fresh orders were sent to the commissioners of the different dock yards.

A French gentleman at Paris has lately invented an instrument, or machine, with the aid of which (he alleges) a person may trust himself safely in the most agitated waters, and may also walk on smooth waters as upright as on the land.

They write from Madrid, that three of the Catalonian regiments are ordered to be embarked immediately for the West Indies.

It is said that some very interesting intelligence respecting the armament at Toulon was received yesterday at the secretary of state's office.

A survey of all the forts, &c. in the north of England, is now going forward in order to ascertain the repairs necessary.

Last night a messenger was sent off from St. James's with dispatches for the courts of Versailles and Madrid, and another to the court of Vienna.

Extra of a letter from Warsaw, April 24.

"Several of the second dietines, held in consequence of new letters of convocation in those districts where they first had broken up ineffectually, have succeeded; but in many other places the gentlemen, after refusing to assemble, made their protests, notwithstanding the Grods were forbid to receive them; manifestoes have appeared in several palatinates; that for the palatinate of Kiovia is conceived nearly in the following terms:

"As the calamities in which our country is involved are daily augmented, and as no liberty is left for free deliberation, either at the place of election, or for the persons that shall be chosen, the republic being over-run with foreign troops, the citizens assembled for the election of nuncios declined naming any, as they would not expose any gentleman that should be chosen to the hard task of being forced to accelerate and confirm the ruin of his country. The stability of the entire possessions of the republic is founded on solemn treaties sworn to by the august house of Austria and the kings of Hungary, in which it has been declared, that they would never form any pretensions to any district of the republic of Poland, on treaties with Russia, and on the declaration of her present imperial majesty of Russia, given in 1764, in which she declares, that she never will form any pretensions either on Polish Prussia or Lithuania; on treaties made and renewed with the king of Prussia, in which the respective domains have been invariably determined, on the declaration of the grandfather of the king of Prussia, in 1701, and on that of his present majesty in 1764, in which he assures, that he will never make any claim to Polish Prussia; on these sacred ties we had reason to hope that the above three sovereigns, calling to mind the treaties of their predecessors, and their own declarations, would not undertake any thing against the interest of the republic, nor give its inhabitants cause for complaint. In consequence of the above, as we would not permit the ruin, dismemberment, or any change in our form of government, we formally oppose the nomination of a marshal of the diet, and the elections of nuncios, &c.—Signed by Michael Stecki, territorial judge of Zeitomierz, and by several others."

May 25. They write from Brest, that orders are

constantly arriving there from Paris, and great preparations are still making in the dock yards.

Orders are issued for a number of recruits to be raised in the west of England for augmenting the marines.

It is said that the duchess of Gloucester being with child, and near her time of lying in; this circumstance has occasioned so much alarm and uneasiness, that a commission was directed to inquire into the validity of the marriage. The persons appointed were the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London. They have reported the marriage legal, and that the duke of Cumberland's marriage is so likewise.

Extra of a letter from Stockholm, May 12.

"The Swedish minister at the court of France has for some time past been negotiating a loan of three million of livres, which is just arrived here, and very opportunely, as the kingdom of Sweden was never in more real want of it. The late innovations, and the reformed state of the police, military &c. were not completed without a considerable expence. The king feels it and is obliged, though much against his will, to be still under the influence of French politics."

Letters arrived yesterday from Canton in China bringing advices of a most dreadful hurricane or tornado, that happened in that river, in the month of July last, by which all the shipping were totally lost, except the London, a ship belonging to the hon. the East India company. This loss is computed at many millions sterling, besides the lives of one hundred thousand inhabitants, which were sacrificed on this dreadful occasion.

On Sunday night advice was received at the East-India house, that the Oyster East-Indiaman, Capt. Fortescue, from China, is arrived at Portsmouth; and that the Havannah, Capt. White, from do. is arrived at Plymouth. They both failed on their voyage from the Downs the 29th of December, 1771. They bring advices that they left at St. Helena, the London, Webb, from Bombay, and the Granby, Johnson, from China, which were to sail next day; so that they are daily expected.

On the 17th of last month the ship Felicité, of Havre de Grace, bound from St. Domingo to that place, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. was driven on one of the islands of Scilly, and lost, together with the greatest part of her cargo; and the master, chief mate, and 16 other people were drowned.

On Saturday last Edmond Hooke, Esq; and Hugh Kelly, Esq; the author of False Delicacy, were sworn barristers at law in the hon. society of the Middle Temple.

G L O U C E S T E R, May 24.

Extra of a letter from London, May 22.

"Last night came on in the house of commons, the important question moved against Lord Clive. Gen. Burgoyne's motion was to this purpose, 'That Robert Lord Clive had, in the year 1757, by the influence of his military and civil station, got possession of above twenty lacks of rupees, from the governing powers in Bengal; which this house look upon to be illegally obtained, and productive of bad precedents to the other servants of the East-India company and the crown.' The matter was debated with great warmth and spirit from eight o'clock in the evening until six this morning, in the course of which Lord Clive had many excellent defenders, as well as among those who had been with him in India, as the first and most independent members of the house; in which number Sir George Saville stood first. Colonel Barre was the most virulent of his attackers; but his invectives were all deprived of their sting in a most eloquent manner by Mr. Burke. Lord Clive himself left the house about three o'clock; and at his quitting his seat, he told the house, he left himself in their hands; he hoped they would be tender of his honour; that as to his property, it was to be disposed of as they thought fit. The applause of the members as he went out, gave a pleasing omen of the success of the debate, which, about five o'clock, was reduced to two questions taken from Gen. Burgoyne's motion; the house divided on the first, and Lord North went out at the head of those who voted against Lord Clive; 95 were on this side, and 155 against it. The second motion was then made, 'That the said Robert Lord Clive, in so doing, abused the powers with which he was intrusted, to the evil example of the servants of the publick.' It passed in the negative without a division. After this the solicitor general begged to make another motion; 'That it is the sense of the house, that Robert Lord Clive has rendered most important service to the state; which was carried almost unanimously without a division. Thus his lordship has compleated his trial, and stands in the possession of his fortune and his fame on the strongest tenure in this country. Mr. Becher was examined for near three hours in the course of this debate, and came off with much honour."

NEW-YORK, July 12.

On Friday last was apprehended at his house at Hanover, in Morris county, the well known Samuel Ford, who had been long suspected of counterfeiting the paper currency of New-Jersey, with which he was accustomed to travel into Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other provinces, and has for several years passed the same to a very large amount, as the lawful emission of the Jersey treasury. He went to Ireland six years, and to England eighteen months ago, some time after the late emission of the New-York currency, no doubt with views of procuring dies, stamps, paper and prints, to imitate the true bills in the most plausible manner, and to carry on this pernicious practice of plundering the publick. He broke jail on Saturday night, being aided in his escape by one John King, a veteran in villainy, and a confederate with him in this species of it. The sheriff at his wits end, on occasion of this unfortunate incident, has raised an hue and cry, published a description of their persons, and offered a reward of 50l. for apprehending Ford, and 25l. for the person of King.

ANNAPOLIS, August 5.

On Sunday last, his majesty's frigate the Tartar, Capt. Edward Meadows, came up Chesapeake bay, and anchored off this port, and on Monday evening the capt. made a seizure of a sloop and cargo, which consisted of sugar, molasses, and coffee: the cause of the seizure 'tis said, was, a short entry made by the capt. and owner at the custom-house. The man of war went down the bay with her prize, so that we cannot insert the particulars.

On Wednesday last, a boat from Bush River, bound to Eastern-Neck island, was sunk at the mouth of Chester-River, about four miles below Poole's island, by a water-spout. There were in the said boat five passengers, two of whom were saved, and three drowned. The drowned persons were, Mrs. Lusby of Kent county, Mrs. Bradford of Baltimore, and Mr. Thomas Brown of Kent county, a youth of about 22 years of age, who made an attempt to swim ashore, but expired before he could arrive there. The two passengers saved were, Mr. Joseph Brown, and Michael Connaway of Kent county, who swam four miles, the boat being that distance from shore.

A reward of five pounds will be paid to any person who shall take up, and decently bury the body of Mr. Thomas Brown, by William Brown.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Baltimore, July 23, 1773.
The regulation and establishment of fees in the province of New York, having been hitherto mentioned only in general terms, it may be agreeable to many readers to be informed particularly by what authority, and in what manner, fees have been, and still are settled in that colony, and therefore be pleased to insert in your paper what followeth.

A. B.

AN ordinance for regulating and establishing fees by his excellency Robert Hunter, Esq; governor in chief, in and over the provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, &c. in council, this 19th of October, in the 9th year of Queen Anne. "Whereas her most sacred majesty, by her additional instructions to his said excellency therein reciting, that whereas she had thought fit from a representation of the commissioners of trade and plantations, to repeal two acts passed in the province of New-York; the one for regulating and establishing fees, the other to relieve the colony from divers irregularities and extortions, and that whereas the table of fees settled in the said province of New-York, in September 1693, would again be in force until further provision should be made for the officers in the said province. It was her majesty's will and pleasure, that after his said excellency's arrival at New-York, he should as soon as conveniently may be, reconsider the said table of fees, and with the advice and assistance of her majesty's council (if need should be) prepare such another table of fees as should make a reasonable provision for the said officers, and be most agreeable to the circumstances of her said majesty's province. In pursuance whereof, and that a reasonable provision may be made for all officers in due proportion to their respective services, and agreeable to the circumstances of the said province, his excellency the governor, by and with the advice and assistance of her majesty's council for the said province, and by virtue of the power and authority to him given by her majesty's letters patent under the great seal, hath thought fit to ordain and declare, and his excellency the governor, by and with the advice and assistance aforesaid, doth hereby ordain and declare, that from and after the first of next December, no officer or other person or persons whatsoever, for any service by him to be done in respect of his office for any fee, perquisite, benefit, or reward, shall exact, demand, or ask any greater or other fee or fees, sum or sums of money for the discharge of his duty in office, other than what herein after is allowed and established for the same, (to wit) then follow tables of the fees of the several officers, and after the tables these clauses, viz. "And it is hereby further ordained and declared, that all and every officer and officers, person and persons, that shall at any time hereafter exact, demand, or ask any greater or other fee, for or in respect of any the services herein before mentioned, other than such as now are or which at any time hereafter, shall by the authority aforesaid be established and allowed for, them, shall be liable to be suspended and turned out of his said office or offices, and to such other fines and penalties as the utmost rigour of the law can inflict. And be it hereby further ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, that the chief justice of the supreme court of this province, and all judges of the inferior courts of common pleas do allow and tax all bills of costs arising within their several courts, according to

the tables of fees herein before established, and not otherwise, as they will answer the same at their peril, any thing herein before contained, or any law, rule, usage, or custom in their respective courts, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend, to obstruct, or abridge the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the cities of New York and Albany, or the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Westchester, or their respective officers, from taking such fees and perquisites for licences, freedoms, and other things heretofore usually by them taken, any thing herein to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

"Given by his excellency Robert Hunter, Esq; governor in chief of the provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, &c. in council at Fort-Anne, in New-York, the 19th October, 1710, and in the 9th year of Queen-Anne.

By order of his excellency } ROBERT HUNTER, Esq;
in council; }
GEORGE CLARKE.

TO the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND gazette.

IT is generally observed that *self-love* is the principal motive to all our actions. I must own this is but paying a very indifferent compliment to mankind; but however censured I may be in attempting to lower the dignity of human nature; yet to admit that most of our actions flowed from a disinterested principle of humanity, would, in my opinion, be an error that the best preconceived apology could not palliate.

I hope that the modern patriots, and the *entertaining writers* of the week, will now allow, that what they have lately endeavoured to issue on the publick, as the language of the uncorrupted heart, were, in truth, nothing more than the excursions of the disordered brain; which being accompanied with that sovereign passion *self-love*, discover to us in full view, the affectation of the patriot, and vanity of the writer.

Notwithstanding mock-patriotism is easily detected, and vanity, by the reasonable part of mankind, incurs only derision; yet, we have had recent instances, when it laboured hard to bring, on this province, the most supreme contempt.

A difference, in sentiment, between two branches of the legislature, we all know, was the cause that the inspection law ceased. In consequence of which, the governor issued his proclamation, directing that the fees of officers, should be paid in tobacco, at twelve shillings and six pence the hundred—This unprecedented condescension, one might think, would even gratify the vanity of those, whose political reputation can only exist but by the constant opposition they indiscriminately make to the measures of government. But instead of this, without paying any attention to the distinguished sense of the well meaning men of this province, they studied, by inflammatory harangues, to raise the passions of the people, and in the room of good order and government, to introduce a state of anarchy, and every kind of excess.

To mention seriously the addresses to the First Citizen, would be almost too gross an insult on the understanding. Such conspiracies against virtue, and common sense, admit of no palliatives.

I am unwilling to believe that the gentlemen of B— county had any particular meaning in their address; therefore to treat them with contempt, would, I think, be an unpardonable breach of humanity; yet to pass by unnoticed the indecencies offered by some to government, would be involving in the same censure, which is, *disrespect* to our superiors; and an unacquaintance with every refined notion of good breeding or morality.

That serenity of temper which our chief magistrate shewed, when the measures of administration were censured, can only proceed but from an elevated soul; and a mind conscious of its own rectitude—*Horace* has given it expressive elegance.

Virtus, repulsæ nescia fordidæ,
Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
Nec sumit aut ponit secures,
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

To add to this, if advantages of birth, an acquaintance with the liberal sciences; knowledge of the world; and attractive affability constitute the *gentleman*; I am informed, Governor Eden has the greatest pretensions to that distinguished character.

If to stand, intrepidly, forth for the preservation of our country, when a violation of our rights and privileges was actually attempted; if, with manly sense, irresistible argument, and steady perseverance, without fear of incurring the displeasure of a corrupt ministry, can establish the character of a *friend to his country*, let *Antilon* lay claim to that honour; and let him disregard the feeble efforts of a *dissipated faction*; which, like consumptive bodies, are hastening on their dissolution by their own interperance.

POPPLICOLA.

ERRATUM.

In the first line of the third section of Mr. John Hammond's address to the printers, instead of "I trust, it comes," read "I trust this publication comes."

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

On TUESDAY the 28th of Sept. will be run for, THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for Horses &c. belonging to the Members of the Club.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th.

The CITY-PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, Give and Take. Aged Horses 14 Hands high to carry 9 Stone, allowing 7lb. for every Year under Age; and 7lb. for every Inch under 14 Hands; but for every Inch above 14 Hands, to carry 7lb. extraordinary. Heats 3 Miles each.

On THURSDAY the 30th.

The CITY PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for Four and Three Years old; Four Years to carry 8 Stone, Three Years to carry 7 Stone, allowing 3lb. for Fillies. Heats 2 Miles each.

On FRIDAY the 1st of October.

The THEATRICAL PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

There will be a Sweep-stakes on Monday the 27th of September, between William Fitzhugh, Esquire's gray Filly, by Fear-nought.

Benjamin Ogle, Esquire's gray Filly, by Othello, Daniel Heath, Esquire's gray Filly, by Traveller.

Hours of starting Eleven o'Clock each Day.

Assemblies as usual, on Tuesday and Friday.

LLOYD DULANY, Esqrs. Stewards.
RICHARD SPRIGG, Esqrs. Stewards.

For the Encouragement of the Market, and the better Entertainment of the Company at Annapolis during the Races, the JOCKEY CLUB have directed their Secretary to publish the following Premiums, viz.

TEN POUNDS CURRENCY

For the largest and fattest Beef that shall be brought to Market, and sold at or under Six-pence per Pound, The Four Quarters not to weigh less than 700 Pounds.

ONE GUINEA.

For the largest and fattest Weather, above Four Years old.

THREE POUNDS CURRENCY

To the person who brings to Annapolis during the Race Week the greatest Quantity of the largest and best marketable Fish, and retails the same at the usual Prices. Proof of which must be made to the Satisfaction of the Club at the End of the Week.

Persons proposing to become Candidates for the Premiums, are to apply to the Secretary of the JOCKEY CLUB.

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

Elk-Ridge, July 21, 1773.

To be sold, by publick vendue, on monday the 23d day of August, at Curtis's creek iron works, in Anne-Arundel county,

TWO undivided third parts of about 7000 acres of land lying in the said county, on which are erected a good furnace, stone dwelling house, sundry out houses, and a grist and saw mill. The land is well timbered, and the water navigable within few yards of the furnace and mills, which are about seven miles distant from the town of Baltimore. Six months credit will be given the purchaser, on his giving bond, with security, if required.

SAMUEL DORSEY, jun.
CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
Wm. GOODWIN,
Wm. BUCHANAN, jun.

w4

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1773.
To be sold, at publick auction, on the premises, on the first of September next, if fair, if otherwise, the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, being the plantation whereon I now live, containing nearly 1100 acres. A part of this land was advertised some time ago; the reserved part, now offered for sale, is esteemed the best. On this land is a very good dwelling-house, and every necessary and convenient out-house, with a good garden and yard well paved in; as well as sundry tobacco-houses, quarters and tenements, well disposed on the different parts of the land: a large stream runs through the middle of it, on which lie between two and three hundred acres of rich low grounds, most of which may be made into meadow, a good deal of it being already cleared for that purpose. The high land is of various qualities; but, in general, well adapted to farming or planting. It lies within four miles of the ware-houses, at Broad-creek; within eight of Piscataway; and within two or three of Alexandria, in Virginia. Long credit will be allowed for the greatest part of the purchase money, if required; the purchaser, giving bond, with approved security; or, a proper discount will be made for ready money.

JOHN ADDISON.

4w

July 17, 1773.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of port wine of the first quality, London old bottled porter, ale, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, single refined and lump sugars; imported in the Sim, Capt. Boucher, from London, and Lady Margaret, Capt. Noble, from Glasgow; to be sold for cash, or on short credit, by the subscribers in Alexandria, Virginia.

BENNETT BROWNE, & Co.

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HN ADDISON.

Charles county, July 17, 1773.
TO be sold, on Monday the 16th of August next, on the premises, a lot of ground in the town of Benedict, in Charles county, whereon is a large and convenient new house, that will answer either for a store or dwelling house. At same time and place will be sold a likely negro boy, and some household furniture.

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 Carrollsburch.

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 - - £. 2300 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, } Trustees for
THOMAS STONE, } Mess. Barnes
PHILIP R. FENDALL, } and Ridgate.

Charles county, July 16, 1773.
To be sold, by the subscribers, at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, at the house of Ignatius Ryon, at the head of Bird's creek, Nanjemoy, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THREE hundred and forty-nine acres of land, known by the name of Chrystal Milford, adjoining to the land of doctor Brown and Mr. William Winter, about 6 miles from two warehouses, convenient to the church and sundry grist mills, one of which is about half a mile distant, and the church two miles. The land lies level, and is of a light quick soil. There is on the premises one tenement which rents this year for four thousand pounds of crop tobacco, and ten shillings sterling. The purchaser will have liberty to put in a crop of small grain at the fall, as early as he pleases, and will have full possession the first day of January next. One half of the cash to be paid down at the time of purchase, and the other half when the land is made over, which may be at new years day next. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, may see it by applying to Mr. Hugh Perrie, or Francis Perrie his brother, near the land.

THOMAS WHARTON COOMES,
WALTER COOMES.

July 22, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 24th day of April last, a negro man, named Jack, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been used to the mill, he formerly belonged to Mr. Zephaniah Bond, in St. Mary's county, in Maryland. He stole and took with him, about 10 pounds currency, and was seen some time in the month of May last, at the house of Mr. Philip Briscoe, in Charles county, where his father and mother live: had on, when there, a blue broadcloth coat, lapelled, a red flannel jacket lined with white flannel, black plush, or cotton velvet breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and channel pumps; a fine fashionable hat, two or three white shirts. It is supposed he has a forged pass, as he travelled from Philadelphia to Charles county without being taken up. Whoever will deliver the said negro to Mr. William Faris, or to Mr. John Fry, in Annapolis, shall receive the sum of ten pounds Pennsylvania currency reward, or fifteen pounds like money, if brought to me at Philadelphia.

JOHN ZELLER.
N. B. He has a scar under one of his eyes—All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Caroline, Capt. Lynch, 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 CHOICE and general assortment of European and East-India Goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ALL persons indebted to Priscilla Woodward, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and her creditors are requested to bring in their accounts, legally proved, that they may be adjusted.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, Executor.

July 14, 1773.
STOLEN out of the pasture from George Booth, a light gray horse, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a short thick well made horse, a short neck, thick mane, neither mark or brand, he trots and paces, when he paces he goes hard, and is apt to drag the edge of his hoof, and wares it away in travelling. Any one that will bring me the said horse, shall have a reward of 30 shillings currency, if found in St. Mary's county, if out of St. Mary's 50 shillings currency, paid by George Booth, living in St. Mary's county, within 3 miles of Leonard-town.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.
ORDERED, **T**HAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes or fees and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any taxes or fees on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the proclamation issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the ADVISERS of of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

July 21, 1773.
WENT away, last night, from Thomas Snowden's plantation, the six following servant men, viz. William Lowe, an Englishman, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, by trade a blacksmith, of a swarthy complexion, and has lost one of his fore teeth; had on, an osnabrig shirt, dirty brown holland trousers, old castor hat, old shoes, and plated buckles. Richard Ellingsworth, born in Yorkshire, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and pretty well set; had on, an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, old flowered lapelled waistcoat, old felt hat, and good shoes. Richard Thompson, born in the north of England, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, and is much pitted with the small-pox; had on, an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, old felt hat, and good shoes with copper buckles. Thomas Hogg, born in Yorkshire, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and of a swarthy complexion; had on, an osnabrig shirt, black breeches and stockings, an half worn castor hat, and old shoes with copper buckles. Thomas Sutton, a north countryman, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of a fair complexion; had on, an osnabrig shirt, canvas trousers, old castor hat, and good shoes with plated buckles. John Driver, an Englishman, born in Norfolk, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and of a dark complexion; had on, an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, old castor hat, old shoes and copper buckles. Whoever takes up the said servants, shall receive, on securing them in any jail, so that their masters get them again, if taken 20 miles from home, 30 shillings for each, and so in proportion for a greater distance, and, if brought home, reasonable travelling charges, paid by

HENRY and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

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 Meclinburg county in Virginia; he is about five feet five inches high, a likely well made young fellow, his face much scarified, particularly his forehead, occasioned, as he says, by his being burnt when a child: Has on and with him, a good osnabrig 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 memorandum. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

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Wm. HANSON, depy. sheriff.

TO THE PUBLICK. THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE.

Is now in the Press, and will be speedily published.

IN gratitude to the publick in general, who so generously and extensively subscribed to, and countenanced this my undertaking, I solicited, and readily obtained the favour, from the several gentlemen of the law, in this place, to peruse the performance; they have been so obliging to do it, and as a mark of their approbation, have permitted my publishing the following letter, with their signature.

Mr. Vallette,

WE have perused your manuscript, entitled "The deputy Commissary's Guide," &c. and do much approve of it; we apprehend that performance will be of general utility, and that it well deserves the encouragement of the publick.

We are your's &c.

THOS. JENINGS,
J. HALL,
THS. JOHNSON, jun.
SAMUEL CHASE,
Wm. PACA,
Ja. TILGHMAN, 3d.
W. COOKE.

The fundamental principles on which testamentary proceedings depend, being derived from laws, in most cases uncontrollable by any local acts of assembly, the treatise can be little affected, by any future internal regulation. In some few instances, however, the testamentary laws now existing, may, and probably will, soon undergo the revision of the legislature. To amend and correct which eventual alteration or addition, a number of blank leaves will be added to each book, in which, every possessor of a copy may himself enter the proper alteration or addition, agreeable to the advertisements I shall from time to time insert in the Gazette, whenever any such alteration shall take place.

The subscription having increased far beyond what was conjectured, and provision made for, there will remain but a small number of copies to be disposed of: Those therefore, who still chuse to become subscribers, are requested to be speedy in their application, as none but such can have their names printed in the title page.

I am,

The publick's

Devoted servant,

ELIE VALLETTE.

The gentlemen who have been so obliging to take in subscriptions, are requested to send in the original papers by the last day of August, to

Their obliged servant,

E. V.

LOST, from the brig Betsey, the 23d inst. July, between Poplar and Kent islands, a mofes built long-boat; she is a new boat, painted yellow and blue, has a graven piece in her stern post, and had eight dolphins tails tacked to her stern. The subscriber will give any person forty shillings that will deliver her in Baltimore-Town.

RICHARD DAVIES.

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Baltimore, July 17, 1773.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold by the subscriber, on reasonable terms,

DRUGS and medicines, apothecary shop furniture, surgeons instruments, urinals, nipple glasses, and every article in common use among the medical and chirurgical gentlemen. Also painters colours, oils, and utensils, gold leaf, varnish, &c.

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ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

Annapolis, July 19, 1773.

The subscriber has for sale at his house, the next door above Samuel Chase, Esq;

A SMALL parcel of saddlery, consisting of narrow diaper, and straining webs, fringes of all colours, broad and narrow orrice, steel head-stall and throat buckles, common stirrup irons, plain and silvered staples and plates, also plain and silvered tuff nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d. and clout tacks; leather bags, double and single girths lined and unlined, bridles, stirrup leathers, cruppers, &c. He likewise makes and repairs ladies and gentlemen's hunting and common saddles, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates,

By their humble servant,

WILLIAM JACOB.

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ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.
THE subscriber intending to leave this province the ensuing fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payments; and all those who have demands against him, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted.
JOHN HEPBURN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.
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ROBERT EDEN, Executor.

THERE is at the plantation of William Randall, in Baltimore county, Garrison-Forrest, taken up as a stray, a gray mare, with a small bell on, and has a long switch tail, and is 13 and a half hands high, shod all fours, trots and gallops, and appears to be 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus O, and on the near Buttock S. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

July 7, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT two hundred acres of land, being part of that tract of land called Davis's Purchase, lying in the fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about 6 miles from Snowdens iron-works; there is on the premises an exceeding good apple and peach orchard; the land is suitable either for planting or farming; the purchaser will be put into possession the 25th of December next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Anne Arundel county, July 20, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, at the late dwelling-house of William Reid, deceased, near Queen-Anne, on the first Day of September next,

A PARCEL of stock, and household furniture, consisting of cattle, horses, hogs, featherbeds, &c. by

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ELEANOR REID, Executrix.

Frederick county, June 7, 1773.

To be sold for sterling cash, London bills of exchange, or current money,

THE plantation where the subscriber now dwells, situated and lying in the said county, on Linganore, containing 600 acres of land; there are on said plantation two good dwelling-houses, corn-house, stables, meat-house, two good tobacco-houses, a good apple and cherry orchard, between 30 and 40 acres of meadow under good fence, part of the said sown down in timothy, and with little expence the other part may be made in as good order; there are also on the said land, 30 or 40 acres of meadow, which has not been cleared or fenced in; the land well adapted for farming or planting, and as fine range for stock as any in the province. The title indisputable. Also, a lot of land at Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, within eight miles of Baltimore-town, with a good store-house and counting-room, 30 feet by 18, a good granary, 34 by 20, and a stable. The lot lies very convenient for trade. The improvements all new. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase the said land, may view the premises at any time by applying to the subscriber, and may be put in possession of the said land, by the 20th Sept. next. They may also view the lot and improvements, by applying to Mr. Joshua Dorsey, at Elk-Ridge Landing.

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BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Gunpowder mill, July 5, 1773.

RAN away last night from my mill, on the great falls of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish indentured servant men, viz. William Stackabout, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on, and took with him, an old blue coat, black jacket and breeches, two pair of osnabrig trousers, one check shirt, one osnabrig ditto, an old brown cat wig, a new felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of old patched shoes. Cornelius Shane, about 23 or 24 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high: had on, and took with him, a suit of brown coarse cloth, one check shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of old shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a brown dress wig, one old castor hat, one cooper's broad-axe, with the helve drooping; and an old drawing knife; they are both coopers by trade. Whoever takes up the said servants, so as the subscriber may have them again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, three pounds; if 20 miles, four pounds; and if out of the province, six pounds; and if only one, the above reward in proportion, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

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BENJAMIN ROGERS.
N. B. Stackabout is a thin faced man; the other is a round faced man, pitted with the small-pox a little; they both talk much in the Irish dialect.

To be sold cheap for cash, by the subscriber, wholesale and retail,

VERY good spirit and West-India rum, continent ditto, molasses, genuine Mallaga wine, loaf sugar of several sorts, a large quantity of best Muscovado ditto, bohea and fouchong tea, nutmegs, allspice, pepper and ginger, mustard, chocolate and coffee, soap, tallow and spermaceti candles, powder and shot, window glafs of several sizes, and a few choice saltpetre'd Burlington gammons. Also sweet oil, Stoughton's bitters, Bateman's drops and British oil, sugar cakes for destroying worms in children, Anderson's pills, cream of tartar, Epfom salts, rhubarb and manna, &c. &c.

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WILLIAM WILKINS.

South-river, July 14, 1773.

To be sold, by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ABOUT 150 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated on South-river, near London-town. The soil is good; on it is a dwelling-house and kitchen, with a brick chimney, corn-house, barn, stable, and several other convenient houses. For terms apply to

JOSEPH BREWER, } Executors of Joseph Brewer,
SAMUEL GEIST, } deceased. w5

William Whetcroft, goldsmith and jeweller, at his shop in West-street, has for sale,

ALARGE quantity of silver work ready made, such as silver coffee-pots, tea-pots, waiters, tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-dishes and baskets, cream-pots and cows, butter-boats chased and plain, pepper castors, salts chased and plain, soup-ladles and spoons, table, desert, marrow, and tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, joint and spring silver spurs, plated ditto, whistles, punch ladles and strainers, morocco pocket-books, silver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new fashion silver shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and stock-buckles, paste, marquise, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all sorts, and beautiful paste necklaces with ear-rings to match them in cases; new fashion stay hooks, settings for miniature pictures and bracelets set round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets set round with garnets, silver ditto set round with marquises, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet broaches set in gold and silver, plain gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold, with a great variety of others set in silver and pinchbeck, set pins of all sorts, mocha sleeve-buttons set in gold, white and brown chrifals in ditto, with almost every kind of locket buttons, all which he will sell on very reasonable terms; and as he has the greatest part of them manufactured at his own shop, and can depend on the goodness of the work, he will engage if any person should buy any jewellery work from him, and that any of the stones should happen to drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he likewise carries on the clock and watch making business as usual, and has for sale some extreme good eight day and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, silver, and fishkin cases, which he will engage are as good as can be imported for the same price, and for the encouragement of such gentlemen and ladies, as may please to deal with him, he will engage any watches he sells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three shillings and six-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill usage, and such gentlemen or ladies that chuse to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them answer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he also covers cases with shagreen or fishskin, and makes them look as well as they did at first.

N. B. He likewise takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and send a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest prices for old gold, silver, and silver-lace.

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, deceased, viz.

ATRACT of land containing twenty-six acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy creek, whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, about 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 county 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 payment; 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, juar. executor.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Scaggs, on Benquet's creek, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a fork, is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

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.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773.

THE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been empowered by an act of assembly of this province, to sell and dispose of the lots, buildings and improvements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, lately resided, hereby gives notice, that he will dispose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase them, at any time between the date hereof and the 29th day of September next ensuing, at which time (if not before disposed of) they will be exposed to publick sale upon the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of credit will then be made known by

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WILLIAM BERNARD.

June 16, 1773.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Simon Piper, and says he belongs to John Hunter, about five miles beyond Frederick-town in Virginia. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his left hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old light coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with silver basket buttons, an old jacket of the same with the back parts of shaloon, a pair of black serge denim breeches and a pair of osnabrig trousers over them, an old fine white shirt and an osnabrig ditto over it, and an old castor hat. The owner of said negro is desired to take him away and pay charges to

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WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.

HIS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

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

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HENRY RIDGELY.

March 18, 1773.

THE Creditors of Mr. Robert Horner, late of Charles, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. Halketson, in Port-Tobacco on Wednesday, in Charles County August Court Week next, with their Claims against the said Horner, in order that a Distribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his Effects decided to as for their use may be made.

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.

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THOMA BOSND,

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, agreeable to the will and testament of Arthur Chilton,

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the deceased lived, on which is a good two story brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one bricked and the other framed, with a good stable, smoke-house and kitchen: one half the purchase money to be paid down, the other half not, on giving bond with interest, and security if required.

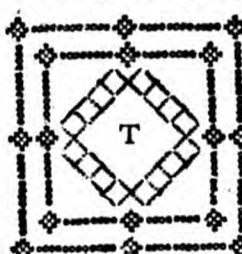
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ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.

MARRLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 12, 1773.

D A N T Z I C K, April 27.



HE Prussian resident has delivered the following memorial to the magistrates of this place.

"His Prussian majesty having made the following three (suburbs of Dantzick) royal towns, viz. Scheidlitz, Stolzenberg and Schtland, cannot suffer the town of Dantzick to take duties on the merchandizes which the inhabitants of those towns buy of the Dantzickers. His majesty could demand a restitution to be made of all the duties paid by those inhabitants since the first establishment of the excise, but guided by that moderation which governs all his actions, he limits his demands to the last 20 years; in consequence of which, the town of Dantzick is to pay him 500,000 fl. rins, being the amount of the duties paid from 1753 to 1773, according to an exact calculation made on oath by those inhabitants."

LEGHORN, May 5. By the French Tartan, Mary, and Vincent, arrived in thirty-five days from Zea, we learn that the Asia, a Russian man of war, of 74 guns and 700 men was wrecked, and the crew drowned, the 20th of March, near the island of Andros, in the Archipelago; and also, that on the 24th, a French frigate met with the same disaster, and that a Neapolitan galliot had carried into Malta a Tunisian vessel, with twenty-eight men, which she had taken on the Barbary coast.

WARSAW, May 10. Last Tuesday the answers of the courts of France, England, Sweden, and the republic of the united provinces to the king's letters were read, by which all those powers refuse to concern themselves with the affairs of Poland. These letters are to be printed, that nobody may flatter themselves with the hopes of a former alliance in favour of this kingdom. The same day the members of the commission for trying the king's assassins were appointed.

May 12. Three squadrons of Austrian hussars, and the same number of Prussians, entered this place, which has spread an universal consternation. The foreign troops approach daily, and are not above a mile off. Quarters are demanded for them in all the houses, and even in the palaces; not excepting those of the royal family and all the convents. The prince palatine of Waraw is to lodge 100 men, the prince grand chamberlain to the crown 60, and others 80, 40, 30, &c. notwithstanding these preparations the diet persists in not agreeing to what the three foreign ministers would have, for there seems now to be more alienation from it than ever, and will not conclude without coming to extremities it is feared.

They write from Moldavia, that 3000 turks having attempted to pass the Danube, were so warmly received by Gen. Potemkin, that 400 were killed and 200 made prisoners.

PARIS, May 14. On the 11th of this month a courier arrived from London at Lord Stormont's, the English ambassador here, with the news that in consequence of the formal declaration of the duke d'Aiguillon, with respect to the suspension of the fleet at Toulon, they had likewise taken the resolution of suspending the armament of the English fleet, and that orders had already been dispatched for that purpose.

PETERSBURG, May 22. The fleets of Russia are now in the most flourishing situation; in fact, they never were so respectable before. There are now at Revel 28 sail of the line, four of which are new 74 gun ships, and were built under the direction of Sir Charles Knowles. Most of the other new ships were built under the orders of English artists; and great numbers of the naval officers are English, Scotch, or Irish. The maritime amounting to 40 sail of the line at least, besides frigates, &c.

L O N D O N, May 22.

Notwithstanding the appearance of amity between two illustrious potentates, it is said, they are on the very eve of fulfilling the old proverb, viz. that thieves, though they have but one mind and one heart when plundering, find it hard to keep upon common terms with each other, when dividing their booty.

A writer in one of the morning papers says, it is no longer a secret that government are actually sending out a very powerful fleet to take possession of the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriza. Nay, it is even strongly reported, that several ships of the line have already been sent on this hostile expedition; and that, in order to keep the matter as secret as possible, these ships have slipped out of the respective harbours, one by one, at different and distant periods of time.

May 26. Authentic accounts are received from Stockholm, that the French interest has received a mortal blow, by the conclusion of a new treaty between that court and those of Denmark and Petersburg.

Matters we hear are now pretty well accommodated between the courts of France and Spain, which is looked upon as a prelude to a rupture with England.

A total stop to the further exportation of American beaver and furs to France and Holland is very

quickly expected to take place, which will be an effectual bar to our rival manufacturers in the hat manufactory.

Private letters from Cadiz advise, that two men of war of the line, a frigate, and three large transports, with a quantity of artillery on board, failed from thence the 19th of April, on a secret expedition; and that a rumour prevailed, that the above squadron was designed to join the French on the coast of Guinea, to execute certain commissions of importance; after which the Spanish ships were to bear away for the Havannah.

May 27. We are informed the last West-India mail dispatched, contained orders for Sir George Bridges to grant a sufficient convoy from the ships of his squadron to the British logwood cutters in the bay of Honduras, with positive orders to repel any offered indignities by force.

His majesty of Prussia, when he has been informed of our petitions and remonstrances to the throne, has often exclaimed—Ahl why am not I their king? with an hundred thousand of my troops round the throne, and a score or two of executioners in my train, I would soon make them as dutiful as brave, and myself the first monarch in the universe.

May 28. There are now in the house of commons one barber, three footmen, three common soldiers, and eleven clerks, who obtained seats in that honourable assembly through the channel of the East-Indies.

Extra^d of a letter from Madrid, April 20.

"A dispute of a very serious nature has lately arisen between this court and that of Lisbon, respecting some illicit practices of the Spaniards in South-America; spurring up the native Indians, slaves, &c. belonging to the Portuguese, against their masters; and likewise interrupting the trade of the Brazils, seizing the Portuguese vessels on the slightest pretences, and committing many other acts of injustice. The ministry of Portugal have repeatedly transmitted memorials to Madrid, but very little attention has been paid to them, and 'tis feared that it will end in disagreeable consequences."

May 29. The French ambassador, Count Guignes, an insinuating, enterprising, festidious little gentleman, not contented with deceiving and eluding our administration on occasion of the armament of his court against Russia, has found means to invade the honour and repose of one of our noble families, into which he had been received with the accustomed English confidence and hospitality. The discovery of his intrigues was effected at the late masquerade in London, Lady C—n, was ordered into a mortifying solitude in Warwickshire, and the injured peer waits impatiently the expiration of the cornutor's embassy, for that satisfaction which may be derived from the customs of ancient chivalry, or from the events of modern duelling: sorry, cold, consolations these for the most monstrous indignity that can be imposed upon human feelings.

There is advice from the continent, that the English and French are negotiating a peace at this time between the Russians and Turks with all their powers, notwithstanding the appearance of conferences for that purpose being broke up. However the Empress of Russia may maintain her armies, in her enemies dominions, matters very little, if she cannot recruit and keep them up. It is very well known, that though her dominions are about four thousand miles from east to west, and eighteen hundred miles from north to south in extent, they do not contain above seven millions of inhabitants, and out of those they never could muster two hundred and fifty thousand men in profound peace fit to bear arms; if so, we may easily guess, from the loss of men by the sword, sickness, and hardships, the must have sustained in the present war with the porte, that the empress is as desirous of a peace as the grand signior can possibly be, the conclusion of which is daily expected.

Lord Clive after making as resolute and animated a defence as ever was known in the house of commons, has won a complete victory. "He told the house that should they be disposed to take away his fortune, he still had a small paternal estate (500l. a year, which they could not touch;) that he could retire into the country, satisfied within himself, that he had done justice to all mankind; and finished with saying, "he had but one thing more to desire, which was that whenever that honourable house came to decide upon his honour, they would not forget their own."

Lord Clive's enemies have endeavoured to make the publick believe that Sir William Meredith's favourite Nabob, Seraja Dowla, (who put to death near 200 Englishmen in the Black Hole) was assassinated by his lordship. All that is known of the fate of that tyrant stands recorded upon the journals of the house of commons of last year, page 803, and is to the following effect:

"That Seraja Dowla, after his defeat at Plassey, fled and took shelter in the house of a fakier, whose nose and ears he had formerly cut off; that at Rajemahl, a small distance from the place where he took refuge, lived a brother of the new nabob, Meer Jaffier, to whom the fakier sent immediate notice that Seraja

Dowla was in his house, and that he would detain him till he could be seized; that he was accordingly seized, carried from thence to the city, and immediately put to death by Meerham, Meer Jaffier's son, without his father's knowledge; that lord Clive knew nothing of this circumstance till the next day, when Meer Jaffier made him acquainted with it, and apologized for the act, by saying that Seraja Dowla had raised a mutiny among the soldiers."

In the year 1769 the following number of ships entered the port of Dantzick, viz. Dantzickers 153, English 90, Swedish 300, Danish 62, French 2, Dutch 320, Lubeck and Pomerania 103, in all 1037. The seizure of such a town would be an excellent foundation for a maritime power; no wonder his Prussian majesty has taken so much pains to get it into his clutches, notwithstanding the rights and privileges of Dantzick are guaranteed by all the powers of Europe.

May 31. On Saturday evening, the duchess of Gloucester was safely delivered of a daughter at Gloucester-house. The event was immediately notified to the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and all the great officers of state; and a messenger was dispatched to Kew to acquaint their majesties therewith.

By the master of a vessel arrived from Lisbon, we are informed that a few days before he left that place, the Deliverance, a Portuguese man of war of 74 guns, took fire in the Tagus, and burnt down to the water edge; unhappily upwards of 100 seamen perished in the flames.

June 1. The last letters from Hanover brought advice, that Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz died the 20th of May, about fourteen months old. As he was the only son, his loss is extremely regretted by his illustrious parents.

Letters from Venice, dated May 8, advise, that a cabinet courier from France arrived there that day, having been only six days and a half on his journey, and after resting 24 hours he is to set out on board a felucca for Spalatro, on his way to Constantinople. It is generally thought he is going with advice to the grand signior that the French had changed their resolution of sending a squadron to the Levant.

Letters from Dublin declare, that Lord Harcourt has lately instituted a distinct board for superintending the business of the excise. This new board consists of five commissioners; and this addition makes the number of revenue commissioners in Ireland to be twelve. These places are of importance, and produce emolument enough to gratify the like number of members of parliament, and to hold more than that number in vassalage to prerogative, perhaps for all time to come.

By the last accounts from Constantinople we are informed, the porte is determined to open the ensuing campaign against the Russians with all imaginable vigour. Orders for large levies have been dispatched to the several governors both in Europe and Asia, and two formidable fleets are ready to put to sea, one of which is intended to cruise off the Dardanelles, and the other destined for the Black Sea.

None of the great preparations in the several ports of Spain have been as yet suspended.

Extra^d of a letter from Leghorn, May 1.

"We have received advice, that six Russian ships of the line, and two frigates, have passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea into the Aegean, or Archipelago, notwithstanding all the resistance that was made by the Turkish ships of war, and the galleys which could come up with them. The batteries at the Dardanelles opened and began to play upon the Russians; but the guns were managed so injudiciously, that hardly one shot took place, and the vessels failed clear through the strait."

We are well informed that the court of France has made an offer of Corsica to General Paoli, if Great-Britain will advance them one fourth of the expences they have been at in conquering that island.

June 2. Lord North has declared very positively his resolution of resigning the premiership, but will keep all his other appointments, if permitted. He says he is tired of the exalted character of first minister, he will play that part no longer. That the managers have used him ill often; but on a late occasion so palpably, that was he to continue longer in that mock station, he must be the ludibrium of fools, and the scorn of knaves. In this resolution his lordship has the voice of the whole nation, and the sooner he puts it in execution the better.

It is said, that nothing but the customary supplies will be demanded from the parliament for the service of the present year, and that 1,300,000l. of the national debt has been paid off in the course of the last year.

A detachment of the Russians, consisting of 50,000 men, have been defeated by the turks, and 2000 slain and made prisoners, on the banks of the Danube.

England now seems to be divided against itself, therefore the providence must be great that keeps it from sinking. The people are broke into parties and factions, worrying and reviling one another. What a fine harvest it yields to the common enemy! It may be asked, who are the common enemy? The answer is, that there is a banditti in time of peace, as well as time of war; there are free booters, who are not regu-

larly lifted on either side, and who, while both sides are engaged against each other, are plundering the nation as fast as they can.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, May 14.

"This day will be for ever a shocking one to all free and independent nations, and a most cursed and shameful one to ours; for liberty, which was bred and born in this country, and nourished with the blood of her true friends, and supported with bravery upon the throne for these eight or nine centuries past, and has so mildly governed her children, is slain this day by bribery and corruption, and the whole nation become everlasting slaves to tyranny, as the division of this vast empire amongst the three united plunderers has been agreed on by a majority of our diet, and signed this very day by our king and ministry. The foreign troops came into this city, all the streets were filled by Austrian and Prussian hussars, with drawn sword, and in this manner the question was put to the assembly. The diet or parliament, after a short debate, was divided, when there were found, fifty-two votes for the king, against the question, and fifty-two against the king, for the question; the majority was declared for the question, and the king, together with his party against it, were immediately obliged to sign it. The foreign troops still remain in the publick streets for fear of an insurrection amongst the people, but the ministers of the three united powers declare, that their troops shall withdraw to-morrow, and that but a small garrison is to remain here to prevent any disorders; but in the mean time nobody is permitted to enter or pass the city gates without being examined. Such is the consequence of a nation's not being satisfied with its fate; and such is the consequence of an aristocratic form of government! Its members are very easily bought by places, and pensions, and for the least private interest, will sell the whole nation, which has been the cause of all our misfortunes; for we are sure, that the most terrible menaces could not have prevailed, had not bribery been in the case.

NEW-YORK July 29.

Notwithstanding the accounts received last week of fresh orders being issued by the admiralty for firing out the fleet, augmenting the marines and issuing prizes-warrants, we have received the following paragraph from the London papers, which encourages us to hope the tranquillity of Europe will not be soon disturbed. "The publick may be assured, that the orders sent last week to stop those guard-ships that were intended to go back to their station at Plymouth, were solely owing to an intent on of his majesty to review all the 20 guard-ships at Spithead, together with some frigates, at the birth day, and that the reports of a jealousy of the French and Spaniards not having disarmed, is totally void of foundation, their late fleet at Toulon being disarmed and dismantled and laid up in ordinary, and the Spaniards at Cadix; and that after his majesty's review, the guard-ships will be separated and appointed to their proper stations at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham." In this opinion we are confirmed from the accounts brought by Capt. Stuart, from Gibraltar, who tells us, that the Pallas frigate, which had been dispatched by Sir Peter Dennis, to examine into the state of the fleets in the harbours of Toulon and Cartagena, returned to Gibraltar on the 25th of May, and declared that there were not then the least appearances of warlike preparations, the French and Spanish navies being laid up, and that all expectations of a war had subsided."

By letters from the Illinois, we learn, that the Spaniards have seized 4000l. worth of peltry, belonging to one Durcharin, a Frenchman, who had been trading up the Missouri, a large river that discharges itself into the Mississippi, contrary to the order of government, as a proclamation had been issued declaring it death to have any intercourse with the Indians of that country; and they had committed some outrages against the Spaniards, he defended his property with great bravery, but being wounded in the attack in 2 places, he made his escape with an Indian.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 3.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Cobb, of this city, aged sixty-six, who for several years had been totally blind with a cataract in each eye, was couched by Doctor Graham, oculist and aurist, and in less than five minutes, was restored to the blessing of sight in both eyes. The first person who applied to the doctor for deafness, on his arrival from Philadelphia, May 1, was Mr. Thomas Pleasants; that gentleman was cured, and still retains his hearing. The first patient with a gutta serena (a disorder hitherto deemed incurable) was Miss Peggy Hay, likewise of this city; she too was happily restored, and still enjoys her sight perfect in both eyes; and Mrs. Cobb, as above-mentioned, the first patient on whom the doctor has operated in a cataract. To these we may add a young gentleman, born deaf and dumb, the first likewise who applied for health under that great misfortune, and who, having received benefit in hearing, and in speaking, will, it is hoped, be equally fortunate. Thus the inhabitants of this colony have been presented with indisputable specimens of Doctor Graham's art, and of the success which attends his practice in the three important branches he professes. Many other instances of success might be adduced; but the limited intelligence of a news-paper forbids it, and the doctor's established reputation renders it unnecessary. We are, at the same time, informed that there are numbers of pitiable objects blind, deaf, and dumb, who crowd daily for relief, whose misfortunes (deplorable indeed!) the doctor pretends not to cure, nor even to palliate; but the above facts are laid before the publick in justice to Doctor Graham, and to excite those who wish for assistance in distempers of their eyes and ears to apply immediately, as we hear he intends positively to set out on his return to Philadelphia soon.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIME COST,
A NEAT eight day clock with a fine mahogany case, quite new; likewise six mahogany chairs, with an elbow one, fine hair bottoms, newest pattern, to be seen at Mr. Aikman's store at any time of the day.

Virginia, August 2, 1773.

At Leed's-town, on the first day of September next, (the day of the races) will be offered for sale, for ready money, or bills on London,

A N exceeding valuable and high blooded mare, imported for private use from London about five years ago, together with four of her descendants by Fearnought, Ranter and Nabob; also a negro coachman, about twenty-seven years of age; he has been used to the stable and carriage from his infancy, is compleat in size for box or postillion, and is remarkably healthy and sober.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Vienna, in Maryland, July 9, 1773.

ON Sunday night last, the house of the subscriber was broke open, and a pocket-book containing sundry papers was taken out of a desk. The book or papers were of little value, and could be of no use to any person but the owner; but in order to bring the person or persons to justice, the above reward will be paid upon conviction of any of the offenders, by

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SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

Frederick county, August 10, 1773.

WHEREAS the subscriber hereof purchased two tracts of land, lying on the waters of Little Pipe creek, in Frederick, of a certain John Bail, and paid part of the purchase money, and on the 17th day of April, 1773, past a bond for the balance due on the purchase; but since that time it appears said Bail has no right to one of the said tracts of land: this is therefore to forewarn any person from taking an assignment of said bond, as I will not pay any part of it, till compelled by law.

ALEXANDER M'GEE.

June 28, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, in Virginia, two servants, to wit. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, imported in the Scarfdale, Capt. Reid, in 1771; he is a gardener by trade, a slender made man, about five feet nine inches high, a thin face, blackish hair, blue eyes, very white teeth, has a cough, and a swing in his walk: had on and took with him, a kersey and cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig, white, and check shirts, and sailors cloaths; he has been severely whipped. Thomas Puterel, an indented servant, imported this year in the Liberty, Capt. Rayson, he is a short thick well made man, of a fair complexion, round faced, hazle eyes, good teeth, speaks quick: Had on, a brown cloth coat, a second mourning jacket, black breeches, gray worsted hose, and carried a butcher's steel and knife with him, and is by trade a butcher. I do imagine they will endeavour to get on board some vessel and pass for sailors; and I do hereby forewarn all masters of vessels from employing or carrying them out of this colony. I will give five pounds current money reward for each, if taken out of the colony, and brought to me at my house, or secured in a jail so that I get them again. The butcher can read, write, and keep accounts.

2w

RICHARD LEE.

July 24, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Benedict, a negro man, named Will, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 26 years of age, is a well set fellow, has a scar over his right eye: Had on, when he went away (which was about the first of February last) a blue fearnought jacket, remarkably long, a check shirt, and a pair of old plush breeches, and a dark cut wig; he also took with him, an old crimson cloth coat, and a drab coloured great coat. It is conjectured that he is gone to Frederick county, as his wife was sent there to a quarter of Thomas Davies's her master, which is within a few miles of Hungerford's tavern, and Seneca run; or that he is in St. Mary's county, near the mouth of Wicomico river, as he has a brother and other relations the property of Mr. Kenelm Chesebaine. Whoever will secure the said negro in any jail, so that the owner may get him again, shall have 30 shillings currency reward, besides what the law allows. If brought home, without committing to jail, five pounds current money.

w3

MARY ANDERSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Jacob Dicus, a small gray black horse, about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, branded H on the near shoulder, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3

Annapolis, July 22, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, whose accounts have been standing 12 months and upwards, are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby prevent suits being brought against them, which they may be assured will be done if this requisition is not complied with.

tf

THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a servant lad, 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 slovi'ly manner, pale fallow complexion, appears to have had the fever and ague, speaks quick, and calls himself 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 was seen, about five weeks ago, at Lyon's-creek, in Calvert county, and I do imagine he is now either in that or the county of St. Mary's. Whoever brings said servant to the subscriber, shall have a reward of forty shillings, paid by

4w

RICHARD LEE.

Baltimore, July 23, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody at different times, the following persons, viz. Henry Kenally or Connelly, who says he is a servant to John Owings. Nancy Jones, a servant to Richard Greaves. George M'Cafon, a deserter from his majesty's 16th regiment of foot. John Scarian or Skyrmy, who says he is a servant to Robert Henwood of Annapolis, and produces an indenture dated Nov. 1772, to serve one year. John Glown, who says he is a servant to Richard Lawrence. Patrick M'Glaskey, a servant to James Gordon. Daniel Earls, alias Poor, an Irishman, five feet seven or eight inches high, about thirty-five years of age, short fair hair: had on, a white Irish frize jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a labourer, and appears to be one of those advertised by Dr. Ephraim Howard, of Elk-Ridge. John Buttler, a Yorkshireman, about five feet eleven inches high, says he deserted from his majesty's 23d regiment or Welch fusileers, has short curled hair, Russia sheeting trousers, but appears to have changed his apparel, and says he came from Philadelphia, but it is believed he belongs to some person on Elk-Ridge. Letters have been wrote to those persons to whom it is said the servants belong, requesting them to take them, paying charges, but to no effect; have therefore taken this method, hoping due attention will be paid thereto; if not, the servants will be sold to pay fees as the law directs, by

3w

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY, Sheriff.

STOLEN or strayed from Mr. Basil Smith's, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a bright bay horse, about four years old, thirteen hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a lump between the knee and ancle on the inside of his near fore leg, which is called the splint, rises very high upon his weathers, and has a switch tail, which is apt to shake when rode hard, trots and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living in Calvert county, or secure him so that he may get him again, shall have, if taken within thirty miles of Benedict, thirty shillings; and if further, three Pounds reward.

tf

MICHAEL TANNEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Mufgrove, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a stray bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock, WATB all joined together. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773. ORDERED, THAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes or fees and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any taxes or fees on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the proclamation issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the ADVISERS of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

On TUESDAY the 28th of Sept. will be run for, **THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS**, free only for Horses &c. belonging to the Members of the Club.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th.
THE CITY PURSE OF FIFTY POUNDS, GIVE AND TAKE. Aged Horses 14 Hands high to carry 9 Stone, allowing 7lb. for every Year under Age; and 7lb. for every Inch under 14 Hands; but for every Inch above 14 Hands, to carry 7lb. extraordinary. Heats 3 Miles each.

On THURSDAY the 30th.
THE CITY PURSE OF FIFTY POUNDS, free for Four and Three Years old; Four Years to carry 8 Stone, Three Years to carry 7 Stone, allowing 3lb. for Fillies. Heats 2 Miles each.

On FRIDAY the 1st of October.
THE THEATRICAL PURSE OF FIFTY POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

There will be a Sweep-stakes on Monday the 27th of September, between William Fitzhugh, Esquire's gray Filly, by Fear-nought.

Benjamin Ogle, Esquire's gray Filly, by Othello. Daniel Heath, Esquire's gray Filly, by Traveller.

The winning Horse each day is excluded starting for any of the other Plates.

Subscribers of Three Pounds or upwards, may enter free for each, or all of the Three last Days Plates. Non-Subscribers to pay Two Guineas Entrance each Day.

The Horses intended to run for the Two last Days Sport, must be entered with the Clerk of the Course, on Saturday the 25th of Sept. any Time before Twelve at Noon; and the Horses for the give and take Plate, must be entered and measured between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon of the same day, or pay, should they start for any of those plates, double Entrance at the Post, if the Property of a Non-Subscriber, Three Pounds.

Subscribers to the Plates, and the Gentlemen who have Horses to start for the Jockey Club Purse, are desired to enter them the same Day, that Lists may be made out and published. Certificates of their Ages must be then produced.

The Horses are to start each Day precisely at Eleven o'Clock. The winning Horse each Day, to pay a Guinea to the Clerk of the Course for Weights, and Scales. Judges to be appointed by the Stewards.

No Horse &c. will be allowed to enter or run for any of the Plates, that stands at any House, the Owner of which is not a Subscriber of Three Pounds or upwards, or a Member of the Jockey Club.

Assemblies as usual, on Tuesday and Friday.

ILOYD DULANY, } Esqrs. Stewards.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

For the Encouragement of the Market, and the better Entertainment of the Company at Annapolis during the Races, the JOCKEY CLUB have directed their Secretary to publish the following Premiums, viz.

TEN POUNDS CURRENCY

For the largest and fattest Beef that shall be brought to Market, and sold at or under Six-pence per Pound. The Four Quarters not to weigh less than 700 Pounds.

ONE GUINEA.

For the largest and fattest Weather, above Four Years old.

THREE POUNDS CURRENCY

To the person who brings to Annapolis during the Race Week the greatest Quantity of the largest and best marketable Fish, and retails the same at the usual Prices. Proof of which must be made to the Satisfaction of the Club at the End of the Week.

Persons proposing to become Candidates for the Premiums, are to apply to the Secretary of the JOCKEY CLUB.

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

July 17, 1773.
A CONSIDERABLE quantity of port wine of the first quality, London old bottled porter, ale, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, single refined and lump sugars; imported in the Sim, Capt. Boucher, from London, and Lady Margaret, Capt. Noble, from Glasgow; to be sold for cash, or on short credit, by the subscribers in Alexandria, Virginia.

BENNETT BROWNE, & Co.

Baltimore, July 17, 1773.
JUST IMPORTED,
And to be sold by the subscriber, on reasonable terms,

DRUGS and medicines, apothecary shop furniture, surgeons instruments, urinals, nipple glasses, and every article in common use among the medical and chyrurgical gentlemen. Also painters colours, oils, and utensils, gold leaf, varnish, &c.

ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

Elk-Ridge, July 21, 1773.

To be sold, by publick vendue, on Monday the 23d day of August, at Curtis's creek iron works, in Anne-Arundel county,

TWO undivided third parts of about 7000 acres of land lying in the said county, on which are erected a good furnace, stone dwelling house, sundry out houses, and a grist and saw mill. The land is well timbered, and the water navigable within a few yards of the furnace and mills, which are about seven miles distant from the town of Baltimore. Six months credit will be given the purchaser, on his giving bond, with security, if required.

SAMUEL DORSEY, jun.
CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
Wm. GOODWIN,
Wm. BUCHANAN, jun.

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Prince-George's county, July 28, 1773.

To be sold, at publick auction, on the premises, on the first of September next, if fair, if otherwise, the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, being the plantation whereon I now live, containing nearly 1100 acres. A part of this land was advertised some time ago; the reserved part, now offered for sale, is esteemed the best. On this land is a very good dwelling-house, and every necessary and convenient out-house, with a good garden and yard well paled in; as well as sundry tobacco-houses, quarters and tenements, well disposed on the different parts of the land: a large stream runs through the middle of it, on which lie between two and three hundred acres of rich low grounds, most of which may be made into meadow, a good deal of it being already cleared for that purpose. The high land is of various qualities; but, in general, well adapted to farming or planting. It lies within four miles of the ware-houses, at Broad-creek; within eight of Piscataway; and within two or three of Alexandria, in Virginia. Long credit will be allowed for the greatest part of the purchase money, if required; the purchaser, giving bond, with approved security; or, a proper discount will be made for ready money.

JOHN ADDISON.

N. B. Such of my creditors as have not yet received securities for the payment of their debts, are requested to bring in their claims on the day of sale, when I hope to have it in my power to offer them such terms, as they will approve of.

Annapolis, July 19, 1773.

The subscriber has for sale at his house, the next door above Samuel Chase, Esq;

A SMALL parcel of saddlery, consisting of narrow diaper, and straining webs, fringes of all colours, broad and narrow orrize, steel head-stall and throat buckles, common stirrup irons, plain and silvered staples and plates, also plain and silvered tuft nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d. and clout tacks; leather bags, double and single girths lined and unlined, bridles, stirrup leathers, cruppers, &c. He likewise makes and repairs ladies and gentlemen's hunting and common saddles, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates,

By their humble servant,

WILLIAM JACOB.

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 Meclinburg county in Virginia; he is about five feet five inches high, a likely well made young fellow, his face much scarified, particularly his forehead, occasioned, as he says, by his being burnt when a child: Has on and with him, a good osnabrig 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 memorandum. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

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Wm. HANSON, depy. sheriff.

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, deceased, 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, about 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 county aforesaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house, some out houses, about forty acres of cleared land, and several a res 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 payment, 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 county, July 17, 1773.

TO be sold, on Monday the 16th of August next, on the premises, a lot of ground in the town of Benedict, in Charles county, whereon is a large and convenient new house, that will answer either for a store or dwelling house. At same time, and place will be sold a likely negro boy, and some household furniture.

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 - - - £. 2300 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, } Trustees for
THOMAS STONE, } Mess. Barnes
PHILIP R. FENDALL, } and Ridgate.

Charles county, July 16, 1773.

To be sold, by the subscribers, at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, at the house of Ignatius Ryon, at the head of Bird's creek, Nanjemoy, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THREE hundred and forty-nine acres of land, known by the name of Chrystal Milford, adjoining to the land of doctor Brown and Mr. William Winter, about 6 miles from two warehouses, convenient to the church and sundry grist mills, one of which is about half a mile distant, and the church two miles. The land lies level, and is of a light quick soil. There is on the premises one tenement which rents this year for four thousand pounds of crop tobacco, and ten shillings sterling. The purchaser will have liberty to put in a crop of small grain at the fall, as early as he pleases, and will have full possession the first day of January next. One half of the cash to be paid down at the time of purchase, and the other half when the land is made over, which may be at new years day next. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, may see it by applying to Mr. Hugh Perrie, or Francis Perrie his brother, near the land.

THOMAS WHARTON COOMES,
WALTER COOMES.

July 22, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 24th day of April last, a negro man, named Jack, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been used to the still, he formerly belonged to Mr. Zephaniah Bond, in St. Mary's county, in Maryland. He stole and took with him, about 10 pounds currency, and was seen some time in the month of May last, at the house of Mr. Philip Bristcoe, in Charles county, where his father and mother live: had on, when there, a blue broadcloth coat, lapelled, a red flannel jacket lined with white flannel, black plush, or cotton velvet breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and channel pumps; a fine fashionable hat, two or three white shirts. It is supposed he has a forged pass, as he travelled from Philadelphia to Charles county without being taken up. Whoever will deliver the said negro to Mr. William Faris, or to Mr. John Fry, in Annapolis, shall receive the sum of ten pounds Pennsylvania currency reward, or fifteen pounds like money, if brought to me at Philadelphia.

JOHN ZELLER.
N. B. He has a scar under one of his eyes.—All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Caroline, Capt. Lynch, 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 CHOICE and general assortment of European and East-India Goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S
GUIDE.

Is now in the Press, and will be speedily published.

IN gratitude to the publick in general, who have generously and extensively subscribed to, and countenanced this my undertaking, I solicited, and readily obtained the favour, from the several gentlemen of the law, in this place, to peruse the performance; they have been so obliging to do it, and as a mark of their approbation, have permitted my publishing the following letter, with their signature.

Mr. Vallette,

WE have perused your manuscript, entitled "The deputy Commissary's Guide," &c. and do much approve of it; we apprehend the performance will be of general utility, and that it well deserves the encouragement of the publick.

We are your's &c.

THOS. JENINGS,
J. HALL,
THOS. JOHNSON, jun.
SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
JA. TILGHMAN, 3d.
W. COOKE.

The fundamental principles on which testamentary proceedings depend, being derived from laws, in most cases uncontrollable by any local acts of assembly, the treatise can be little affected, by any future internal regulation. In some few instances, however, the testamentary laws now existing, may, and probably will, soon undergo the revision of the legislature. To amend and correct which eventual alteration or addition, a number of blank leaves will be added to each book, in which, every possessor of a copy may himself enter the proper alteration or addition, agreeable to the advertisements I shall from time to time insert in the Gazette, whenever any such alteration shall take place.

The subscription having increased far beyond what was conjectured, and provision made for, there will remain but a small number of copies to be disposed of: Those therefore, who still chuse to become subscribers, are requested to be speedy in their application, as none but such can have their names printed in the title page.

I am,

The publick's

Devoted servant,

ELIE VALLETTE.

The gentlemen who have been so obliging to take in subscriptions, are requested to send in the original papers by the last day of August, to

Their obliged servant,

E. V.

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 complete harness.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

Bladenburg June 14, 1773.

LAND to be sold by publick 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 the said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by a 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.

Cecil county, July 16, 1773.

STOLEN from along side of the brig Harriot, lying at Fell's point, Baltimore-town, a yawl, about 15 feet long, her stern lately broke, and some time since she was paid with turpentine, a piece of sheet lead on her bow. Whoever takes up the said boat, and delivers her to Capt. Thomas Elliot, on Fell's point, or at my house near Frederick-town, in Cecil county, shall have a reward of forty shillings, paid by

3w

ROBERT CRAIG.

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 deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purpose, true intent and meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

8w

ROBERT EDEN, Executor.

Elk Ridge Landing, June 5, 1773.

To be sold at publick auction the first Saturday in August, if fair, if not, the first fair Saturday after, for sterling cash, good London bills of exchange, or current money,

THE house and lot where Joshua Dorsey now lives. There are on the lot, a good dwelling-house, 48 feet by 28, 2 story high, with an addition to one end, 16 by 28, 5 rooms on a floor, with a passage through; the house quite new, a good cellar under it, 28 by 28, a good kitchen with a brick chimney, and a covered passage from the dwelling-house to the kitchen, 24 by 10, a good smoke-house and stable, oven and oven-house, a good garden well paved, and the posts all locust and cedar, a good well with a pump in it; the whole improvements new and in good order; an excellent place for a publick-house, and well calculated either for publick or private life. There is one acre and one quarter of ground to the lot, which is under a rent of three guineas per year for ninety-nine years, and renewable for ever, by

JOSHUA DORSEY.

N. B. Will be rented after the day proposed for sale, if not sold: also a billiard table to be sold.

July 5, 1773.

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 Scuticle, 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 indented 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.

tf

RICHARD LEE.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Scaggs, on Bennet's creek, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a fork, is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

July 7, 1773.
WILLIAM AIKMAN,
Bookseller and stationer in West street Annapolis,
ON Monday last opened his circulating library, consisting of above 12 hundred volumes on the most useful sciences, history, poetry, agriculture, voyages, travels, miscellanies, plays, with all the most approved of novels, magazines and other books of entertainment, to be lent out to read at one guinea per year, 20 shillings for six months, 12 shillings per quarter, 5 shillings per month, or 3 pence per night. Readers at any distance from Annapolis to be allowed two books at a time. As the library will be of real utility to the publick, and as the proprietor will take care to have it supplied with all the new publications of merit from Britain so soon as published, he hopes it will meet with encouragement from the friends of literature.

He has likewise imported a large assortment of most of the books in the library for sale. The best editions printed on a fine paper, handsome type and neatly bound. All different kinds of gilt and plain, cut and uncut writing paper, gilt, plain and engraved message cards, turkey pocket books and letter cases, folio and quarto paper books, ruled and unruled, memorandum books of all different sizes, wax, wafers, pens, penknives, pencils, ivory folders and all different kinds of stationery, with an assortment of jewellery, to be sold at the London prices for cash only.

Paper ruled and bound for accounts, all kinds of books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates, by

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

N. B. Catalogues both of the library and the books he has for sale to be had at his shop.

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; 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 in a hurry 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 five 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.

Queen-Anne's county. July 23, 1773.

WHEREAS one of my creditors, through ungenerous—misapprehension, or wrong judgment on my probity, did, in the course of the last year, attach on my estate, and cause all other of my creditors to do the same, while I was absent on a voyage to the West Indies and south provinces of this continent, by which I am a great sufferer, my wife's estate having been snatched away from us in a most cruel manner, and our negroes taken away from our plantation at an under value; these are to inform those persons who have any of them in their possession, that being arrived, even without having been informed of what happened to my disadvantage with regard to my estate in this province, I expect of their generousities to return me the said negroes, offering to pay them all claims they may justly have against me, on theirs, or other accounts; therefore as the said negroes have been taken away to different parts of the province, I hope none of them shall be disposed of but in my favour.

May the author of my griefs never experience the same, but have sensibility enough in his heart to feel the dagger he thrust into mine.

w 4

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

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.

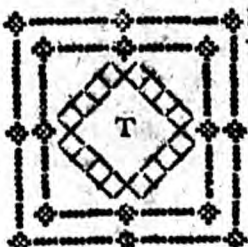
Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 19, 1773.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.



HIS city was lately set on fire in five different parts; two women slaves, who were accused and convicted of being the authors of it, have been strangled. Last Tuesday a Tartar arrived here with the news, that three days after the plenipotentiaries had separated, there had been a sharp skirmish near Couje, between the Ottomans and the Russians, to the disadvantage of the former; that the Russians had advanced as far as Ruffig, within twelve miles of the grand vizir's camp. Nevertheless, a report prevails, that there has been an action between the Turks and the Russian coffs, between Silestria and Ruffig, in which the latter were defeated; moreover, that the Maniotes, who have been joined by some hundreds of Albanians, are destroying part of the Morea.

PARIS, May 20. A man pretending to be a prophet, appeared here in February last; he went to all the houses, preaching to the servants repentance and amendment; he looked so composed and so spiritual, that most of them took him under their protection, and supplied him with the necessaries of life, for two or three months. The lieutenant of the police being informed of it, ordered a commissary to enquire about the man; in consequence, an officer of the police, brought him before the commissary. He told the magistrate that he was born in heaven, and sent by the Almighty in an human form, to the capital of France, as the place of rendezvous of all sorts of debauchery, bad examples, wickedness, &c. that his name was the Avant-Coureur of the destruction of the city, which would be at an end the 15th of May; that a comet would appear in the month of April; if it had one tail, an earthquake would be the instrument of its destruction; if it had two, there would be a fire-rain; but if twenty parts of the inhabitants of that city changed their way of living, God would forgive the rest, and keep it safe for thirty years more. When the commissary heard this story, he put some questions to him, but he told him that he would not compromise in answer with him, being sent to preach to the people; to confound vice, and to comfort the poor in spirit; that he should give no answer but to the king, as the envoy of the king of kings. The report having been made to the lieutenant of the police; he ordered the prophet to be brought before him. He repeated to that magistrate the same story, and refused to give any other satisfaction: he added only, that he was sure to be prosecuted for doing his duty. The lieutenant of the police employed all his rhetoric to draw him into a fair argument, but in vain. He sent him to Bicetre, where he is at present. A fine apartment has been granted him, and very good accommodations. No body is admitted to speak with him, but by permission of the magistrate. Several doctors of the Sorbonne have paid him friendly visits, though to no purpose. He continues in his confinement, till he will give more satisfactory answers. Abstracted from this strange tale, he appears very sensible, and a good scholar. He is extremely resigned to his confinement; his liberty has been offered, if he causes to give some more light upon his mission, but he has refused, declaring he is ordered not to go farther upon that matter, and that he will die a faithful servant to the master who sent him.

HAGUE, June 2. Authentic letters from Petersburg, dated May 11, confirm the news of the advantage lately gained by the Russians over the Turks, near Silistria, with these further particulars; that the latter having, in a neighbouring island, a body of about 2000 men, General Potemkin sent thither a colonel with some cavalry, who, from an ambuscade, attacked them so briskly, that they lost 500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

L O N D O N,

May 10. On Tuesday evening nine women, one dressed in the uniform of a captain of a man of war, another like a lieutenant, and the other seven in the dress of common sailors, with cockades, &c. went about this city as a press-gang, and frightened several young fellows, who ran from them; but at length the pretended lieutenant was taken into custody, and yesterday carried before alderman Trecothick, at Guildhall; when on her declaring that their appearing in that manner was only to see how many young fellows they could frighten, which were many, but not with any bad design, and promising not to be guilty of the like for the future, she was dismissed with a reprimand.

May 22. The people of this country may justly say, the house of commons have "done those things which they ought not to have done," and "have left undone those things which they ought to have done." They have resolved to seize on territories to which they have no legal claim, and are for demanding restitution from a noble lord to gratify revenge, and sadden the hearts of the envious and the malignant;

but they have not yet demanded of the grand defaulter of unaccounted millions what part of the publick money is remaining in his hands, for fear it should incapacitate him, in future, from honouring a son's draughts for 30,000l. at a time; to pay off what courtiers and gamblers call debts of honour.

May 17. A duel was fought yesterday in Stepney-fields, between two tradesmen in the city, the youngest of whom is about 37 years of age, concerning a young woman about 20, to whom they both made their addresses; the eldest is wounded in the breast, and, as it is thought, dangerously.

Extract of a letter from Venice, May 22.

"The warlike preparations of this republick are still continued, and with redoubled vigour. The suddenness of these measures has amazed the people; and the perseverance which is used confirms the opinion, that the republick have some fear of being attacked by a certain great power."

Translation of part of a letter from Berlin.

"Our warlike preparations are pursued with more than usual vigour; and though we have a well disciplined army of 250,000 men, ready to take the field, yet our king has lately taken into pay the Hessian and Brunswick troops; and the emperor, with whom our king is in a strict union and alliance, has likewise taken the Saxon and Palatine troops into pay. The secrets of our cabinet, you know, are impenetrable; yet the best politicians affirm, that this formidable armament cannot solely be meant to secure the possession of Poland, but; that certainly our king and the emperor, will put in force their favourite scheme, of annihilating our ancient system of government in Germany, and to establish out of its ruins, two formidable monarchies. The impotence of the different powers, and the tyranny and oppression of the German princes, bid fair for such an event soon to take place."

May 29. Yesterday the lord mayor held a court of common council, in pursuance of a summons, "to consider of an application to parliament, respecting a bill now depending, relating to the East-India company." Mr. Alderman Kirkman very ably went into the particulars of the bill, and proved incontrovertibly that the bill was no less injurious to the rights of every corporate body in the kingdom from its principle, than a direct and immediate attack on the privileges of the East-India company, and the rights of the proprietors, secured to them by charter and by parliament. He afterwards expatiated on the consequences of placing so enormous a power in the crown, to the total destruction of the constitution, and concluded with moving for a petition to the house of commons against the bill now depending, and for instructions to the members to oppose its progress in the house. Mr. Alderman Wilkes seconded Mr. Alderman Kirkman, and observed; that the bill was founded on the principles of iniquity and robbery, as well as a barefaced violation of the publick faith, and therefore ought to be opposed by every corporation in the kingdom, as well as by every elector in it: Mr. Kirkman's motions were then carried unanimously, and the petition was ordered to be immediately presented to the house of commons, which was done accordingly.

To the hon. the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled,

Sheweth,

"That this court, having taken into their most serious consideration a bill now depending in parliament, intituled, a bill for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India company, as well in India as in Europe, are of opinion, that the said bill is a direct and dangerous attack on the liberties of the people, and will, if passed into a law, prove of the most fatal consequences to the security of property in general, and particularly the franchises of every corporate body in this kingdom; first, by throwing such an accession of power into the hands of the crown; and secondly, by destroying without any legal proceeding, or any just cause, the most sacred rights of the subject, purchased for a valuable consideration, and sanctified by the most solemn charters and acts of parliament."

"That this court is the more alarmed by these proceedings, as the privileges the city of London enjoys stand on the same security as those of the East-India company, which are thus attempted to be violated, and as the bill has been brought into the house of commons with a degree of secrecy, incompatible with the principles of the constitution in matters of such publick concern."

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable house, that the said bill may not pass into a law."

June 3. Yesterday the American paper currency bill passed the house of commons.

June 4. A report prevails that the Dutch have actually refused the withdrawing any part of their naval force from the East-Indies, which the English memorial lately delivered them peremptorily insists on.

Orders are given for three men of war of the line to be got ready immediately: their station, we hear, is to be off Rhode Island in America.

June 5. All thoughts or expectations of a speedy peace between the porte and the court of Petersburg are for the present entirely vanished.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, May 25.

"Orders have been just issued by the department of war, to raise 20,000 men immediately in the northern provinces of Russia, and a body of 8000 horse in the provinces of Ingria, Livonia, and Novogorod. Cannon, small arms, powder, shot, and all kinds of military stores, are constantly arriving here from England, Holland, France, Sweden, Hamburg, &c. And the greatest assiduity is used in fitting out the ships of war, at Revel, Riga, and on the coasts of the Black Sea; to man which the greatest bounties and encouragements are offered."

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 28.

"A letter from Marseilles, from a very creditable hand, says, that the royal order for pressing every merchant-ship coming into that harbour, which was retailed the first of this month, has been issued again, in consequence of which they press every merchant-ship of our own nation; and we are informed from Corsica, that they press people in every corner there. We are also informed by letters from different parts of the kingdom, that seamen daily pass in their way to Brest and Toulon; and from different parts in Spain we learn; that all their armed ships are actually ordered to join ours in the Mediterranean. By all these, and still more corroborating circumstances; we may judge with certainty, that our court will very soon declare themselves against Russia."

Extract of a letter from Colebrook-dale, May 31.

"About four o'clock on Thursday morning last, a dreadful tremor of the earth, which lasted above ten minutes; was sensibly felt in this neighbourhood; at the Birches upwards of thirty acres of land moved from its former situation, and ten acres (mostly a bank) that lay by the Severn, slipped quite across the river and stopped up the channel; but the water soon made its way, and has already worn a channel; and at a considerable distance joins its usual course. Where the river ran is now a high bank, with twenty lofty oaks standing upon it; the other land followed the bank, with hedges and trees standing (except a few which are overturned); and to the extent of two miles of good arable and pasture rendered useless for the present, the ground being separated into chasms from six inches to as many yards, and some few at least twenty yards over. Mounts are reduced into hollows, and hollows into mounts. The turnpike-road is moved above thirty yards towards the Severn, and rendered to all appearance, for ever impassable. A barn was carried about the same distance and thrown into a hollow. The appearance is dreadful beyond description."

June 8. The negotiation of the treaty between the courts of Petersburg and Stockholm has astonished all the politicians in France; so great a blow to the French interest in Sweden being very little expected at this juncture.

Some letters from the continent say, that the king of Prussia had like to have been burned lately by reading in bed. He had fallen asleep, during which the curtains had taken fire.

Yesterday a messenger arrived at Lord Suffolk's, with some dispatches from Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majesty's ambassador at the court of Vienna.

Extract of a letter from Gloucester, June 7.

"On Thursday arrived here a barge belonging to the widow Rogers, of Shrewsbury, which brings an account that the Severn has already formed a channel for itself through the meadow into which it is turned by the slip of the bank mentioned in our last. The people on board this barge say they were the first that ventured through the new cut, and that they had sufficient depth of water, though they were loaded with 30 tons of goods. The spot where this remarkable event happened is thus described; the Birches was a considerable eminence that overlooked the Severn and the meadows on the opposite side; it lay 400 yards below Builders, or Buildwas Bridge, which is about ten miles from Shrewsbury. The slip is supposed to have been caused by the late rains, which, getting down to the rock on which this bank stood, loosened the foundation, and its weight carried it into the river. The depth of the earth that moved appears to be 20 yards, and the quantity of land 20 acres or rather more. The turnpike road is moved several yards, and turned up edgeways. The people above Buildwas say they were greatly terrified before they knew of the slip, for the Severn ran up towards Shrewsbury with a great current for a considerable time; a circumstance never before heard of."

WHITEHALL, June 5. The king has been pleased to appoint William Campbell, Esq; (commonly called lord William Campbell) to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's province of South-Carolina, in America, in the room of Lord Charles Greville Monague.

The king has been also pleased to appoint Francis Legge, Esq; to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, in America, in the room of Lord William Campbell.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Pensacola, dated July 12, 1773.

"By the vessel that carries this to you, goes the committee sent out by the company of military adventurers, for exploring the lands on the Mississippi. These gentlemen (who have been very indefatigable in the execution of their commission) return perfectly satisfied with the soil, climate, and great natural advantages of this country; and indeed it would be no easy task to find a rational objection to either. The settlement of that part of the country contiguous to the Natchez, goes on with incredible rapidity; exclusive of above four hundred families that within the last six weeks have come down the Ohio from Virginia and the Carolinas, no less than four vessels have arrived from North-Carolina only, filled with inhabitants. Parson Sweezy, with his little party from New-Jersey, are safely arrived, and began their settlement on the lands reserved for them."

ANNAPOLIS, August 19.

To the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Reverend Sir, July 3, 1773.

HAVING not, till now, had the satisfaction of seeing your address to the publick, published in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1446; I embrace the first opportunity of attempting to acquire your thanks: the thanks you have promised to any person, who shall convince you, that you are materially wrong, and that your errors may be pernicious.

I suppose, it will readily be allowed, that this your address was intended, as the performance of your engagement to the publick, viz. "to give a true and fair account of the clergy's real aims in petitioning for a bishop."—Though you are tolerably tedious in telling your tale, and I have given all the attention to it I could, I cannot find, in illustrating your main point, the real aims and views of the clergy, so much as one sentence, that can give the least satisfaction to an impartial reader. You do, indeed, pretend to inform the publick of the only plan on which the episcopate has ever been proposed, viz. "The bishop shall have no coercive authority, nor any expectation of acquiring any, over the laity; he shall be empowered to interfere with no privileges, either civil or religious, enjoyed by any society, professing christianity, but differing from the established church; shall have no powers in temporal matters, of any kind, but shall be confined," &c. "This, I aver, (you say) is the only episcopate that has ever been asked, or wished for." This, Sir, is speaking comprehensively and roundly. But is this, your simple assertion, sufficient, think you, to remove the unfavourable suspicions of the publick, concerning the aims and views of, at least, some of the clergy in petitioning for a bishop? Does it appear, that the rest of the clergy have authorized you to make this assertion? No; even in this address to the publick, you honestly confess; "What I shall say on the subject (viz. the true aims and views of the clergy) must be said solely on my own authority."

Some, indeed, may imagine, that, being in holy orders, the gift conferred on you when ordained, implied a power, equal, if not superior, to what the most illuminated saints pretend to; a power to discern the hearts, the most private thoughts and intentions of men; and, therefore, may conclude, you are properly qualified to declare, not only for yourself, but for all others, what is the only episcopate that has ever, by any man, or at any time, been asked, or even wished for. But, unluckily for you, you have dropt a hint, which discovers a consciousness of your being liable to err in this matter, where you say, "I hope for the pardon of my brethren, if, unknowingly, I shall wrong them, or express sentiments different from theirs." Can any one, then, think you are properly qualified for stating fairly to the publick the true aims and views of your brethren; when at the same time you confess your unacquaintance with their real sentiments? 'Tis strange, methinks, 'tis wondrous strange! that a gentleman, who pretends to be a teacher of truth too, should be guilty of so glaring an absurdity: and, more particularly, that he should be at so much pains, with his repartees and witticisms, to amuse, and to prepare the wide mouthed credulity of the multitude to receive more readily his gilded deception.

You certainly have a right, Sir, to declare to the publick, what were your own aims and views in petitioning for a bishop. But, give me leave to inform you, I am really apprehensive, your random assertion, as above recited, will incline some people to suspect your veracity. And as to the aims and views of the rest of the clergy, the publick will judge, or at least conjecture, not from the bare assertions of an unauthorised advocate, but, from the contents of their address to his excellency the governor, or from what, hereafter, may appear under the signature of their own sentiments.

However, on the supposition that you are sincere in your declaration; "Were it possible, that the liberties, either civil or religious, of but the most considerable individual in America could be endangered by what we ask, I declare in the sincerity of my heart, I would cease to ask it." And on the supposition, you are honest in your description of the only episcopate you wish for; and, that the obtaining a bishop is the only human means, you know of, to remove from the church the present proverbial scandal;

on these suppositions, be it known to you, Sir, I heartily join with you in your petitions for such a bishop, and sincerely wish, they may be attended with speedy success. Nor can I think, that any christian man, any who has effectually learned that most important lesson, doing as he would be done by, would wish the church deprived of, what may appear to her, such an inestimable blessing.

And now, Sir, claiming the privilege of adopting your own quotation; "in civitate libera, linguam mentemque liberas esse debere," you'll excuse my freedom in pointing out to you, what, to me appears a still farther human means, for promoting the real benefit of the church, or the advancement of true religion. You say, the ministers in Maryland are reproached with being, even proverbially, unworthy. I have never yet heard, that this is the case with the clergy, of the same denomination, in Pennsylvania. Let then the clergy here, be put on the same footing as they are there; let them be, entirely, dependent on their hearers, for the reward of their labours; this would naturally lead them to a behaviour suitable to their station in life, to a diligent application to their proper employ, and, consequently, remove the reproaches, which are cast on some of them, of being proud and contemptuous, neglectful of their duties, and shewing more anxiety to aggrandize themselves, than to benefit their hearers.

With all proper submission to the superior judgment of our legislators, would I speak it: Could you think it reasonable, Sir; would the law appear to you to be founded on equity; were you obliged to contribute to the support and encouragement of a jesuitical teacher; or to any clergyman whom you thought unworthy; to one, for instance, who, you had reason to suspect, had no more concern for your welfare, than he had for that of the devil? Let us rest a little. What is the protestant liberty so frequently talked of? Amongst other advantages received by the reformation, this is reckoned not the least, the free use of the sacred writings. But is this use real or pretended? What is the difference between papal usurpation and protestant liberty? the pope locks up the scriptures, the church confines the understanding; with both the church is to be implicitly believed, or else rack and tortures are brought forth, for the refractory and disobedient by the one; excommunications, &c. thundered out by the other. Is it not, to say the least of it, ungenerous and inhumane, to condemn or punish for speculative notions, such as are found to be obscure, doubtful and ambiguous in the sacred writings? How absurd and ridiculous to require men to believe and practise, what appears to be consonant and agreeable to scripture, when they are denied and debarred the privilege of judging of it by scripture? How inconsistent with that civil and religious liberty so frequently talked of, effectually to incapacitate a man for choosing the teacher (from whom alone there is a prospect of his receiving any material advantage), one whom he has a good opinion of, and a sincere regard for? And, what is still worse, to oppress his conscience with the constant unpleasant reflection, he is contributing, what should procure him an agreeable teacher, and perhaps the necessities of life to a numerous family, this he is obliged to contribute for the support and encouragement of one whose sole qualifications appear to be adapted, not to propagate the truths of the gospel, but, the kingdom of darkness?

If, after all, our legislators should judge it necessary or expedient, that every man should be under an obligation to contribute to the support of some publick teacher of religion; all that I would ask of them, is, let it be left at my option, whom I shall encourage as such. And, I can truly say, my choice would be determined, without any regard to sect or denomination, solely by appearances of the greatest capacity and the strongest inclinations to inculcate doctrines, unquestionably, beneficial to all men, viz. doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God.

If you think me, Sir, materially wrong, that my notions are inconsistent with the principles of civil or religious liberty, unsupported by equity and the genuine doctrines of the gospel, be pleased to expose my error to the publick; and in so doing you will oblige a sincere well-wisher to every honest man.

A CONSISTENT PROTESTANT.

Baltimore, August 14, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

PROCLAMATIONS professedly to settle the fees of office and prevent extortion we are commanded to think, by the resolves of the lower house, printed in the Gazette of July 8th, 1773, go directly to dispense with the constitution, and suspend the action of the laws. I shall not take upon me to discuss the legal grounds upon which the proclamation, issued in this colony for the above purposes, stands, either in respect of its immediate operation, or its tendency; nor shall I step so far out of my sphere, as to pronounce decisively on the modification of power, with which the crown is invested, to settle fees of office in the mother country. But I shall (under favour) urge the acquiescence of the legislature of New-York in the settlement of fees by royal proclamation, as an authority as respectable, in support of a contrary doctrine, namely that the settlement of fees by proclamation is not only of a beneficial tendency, but a branch of undoubted prerogative, as the resolves of the lower house of Maryland can be fairly deemed, when cited to prove this measure of government big with oppression and ruin. And herein I do not mean to give offence to those who hold forth the resolves of the lower house, as the certain star and compass, to guide us, not only in our determinations on this subject, but on others of the last moment, even though they be in a regular way of decision, before the most awful tribunals of the constitution. But should the resolves of the lower house of Maryland, when weighed against the acquiescence of

• See Gazette, August 3.

the legislature of New-York, incline the scale, it is not impossible, but that the settlement of fees by proclamation in the island of Jamaica, may reduce the opposite authorities to an equipoise at least. As I am yet to learn, to what degree, the legislatures of New-York and Jamaica are less tenacious of their rights upon which such immense property depends; less enlightened or more influenced by a faction than the commons of Maryland, it is to that unsophisticated common sense which God has indiscriminately dealt out to the whole human race, that I appeal. I would not be understood to provoke to the field the mystics, whose enlarged and peculiar course of studies naturally introduce them into the penetralia of the constitution; the lawyers I mean, whose profession I will no more believe desecrating those opprobrious epithets, epithets that MAKE ALL THE WHIG BLOOD IN MY BODY BOIL, which THE GREAT JUDGE AND ORATOR has belittled upon it, in a celebrated speech, than I will believe what his lordship has declared in the same speech; that the late opposition of America to the illegal impositions and unnatural pressures of the mother country, was WANTED REBELLION; though I confess that his authority and experience will go at least as far in the first as in the second instance.

MERCATOR.
The royal proclamation for the settlement of fees and preventing extortion in the island of Jamaica is as follows—"Jamaica fl. By the King. A proclamation. Forasmuch as we have received frequent complaints, that several public offices in our colonies and plantations in America, have taken and received, by colour of their several offices, sundry exorbitant fees for business transacted therein. And where, as from representations lately made unto us, there is reason to apprehend, that such unwarrantable demands and exactions still continue in some of our said colonies, particularly on the survey and passing of patents for lands; we have the justest indignation at such shameful and illegal practices, which do not only dishonour our service, but also operate to the prejudice of the publick interest; by obstructing the speedy settlement of our colonies: in order therefore to testify our utmost displeasure towards such unwarrantable and dishonourable practices, and as far as in us lies, to prevent the continuance thereof, and the evil consequences arising therefrom, we have thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, utterly prohibiting and forbidding all such practices for the future; and we do hereby order, command and strictly enjoin and require all publick officers whatsoever, in this our island of Jamaica, that they or any of them, do not presume to demand or receive, from any of our loving subjects or any other persons whatsoever, ANY OTHER FEES for publick business transacted in their respective offices, than what have been established by proper authority, on pain of our high displeasure; and it is our royal will and pleasure, that every officer who shall demand and receive any other than the fees hereby allowed, shall forthwith be removed from his said office, and shall be prosecuted by our attorney general of this our island for such his action with the utmost severity of the law. Witness his excellency William Henry Littleton esquire, captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over this our said island of Jamaica and other the territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice admiral of the same, at St. Jago de la Vega the 29th of September, anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four."

WILLIAM HENRY LITTLETON.

"By his excellency's command.

"THOMAS HAY, secretary.

"GOD save the KING."

TO THE PRINTER.

Prince-George's county.

UPON perusing your paper of the 5th of August, I met with a production under the signature of Poplicola, which put me in mind of the story I had read of a dull rogue of an author, who applied to the famous Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, for his opinion of an impertinent book he had written: "Turn it into rhyme," said Sir Thomas. The man went home and did so: and in a few days came the second time to shew him the merit of his labours. The chancellor took it in his hand, and said, "why, ay, now 'tis something—'tis rhyme—before it was neither rhyme nor reason." I beg, Mr. Printer, you will tell the author that this story is completely applicable to his Poplicola: in its present state, it is a mere blank—a nothing—let him turn it into rhyme, and then it will be something.

It would not be amiss, Mr. Printer, for you to advise the author of Poplicola, and such other despicable scribblers, who are incessantly insulting common sense, to observe Dr. Crispin's maxim, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

A CUSTOMER.

† It is necessary to observe to the reader that, the fees of office in Jamaica had been settled by an act of assembly, anno Dom. 1711. That act was become obsolete. His majesty expressed his unwillingness, by his governor, to concur with the legislature of the island, to go into a revival of the obsolete law, and establish such fees as were suitable to their circumstances: until which revival should take place, the proclamation, which was governed precisely by the rates prescribed by the obsolete law, was to continue in force. This gracious act of the crown is commemorated by a committee of the lower house with the warmest expressions of gratitude.

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.

ROBERT T. BUCHANAN.

Anne-Arundel county, ff. 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 inhabitants of the said county, for the building and erecting a court-house for the use of the said county.
Signed per order,
JOHN BRICE, clerk.

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at the house of William Reynolds, 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 1500 acres: this land is well adapted either for farming or planting, and several remarkable fine branches on it, which with a little trouble may be made fit for the scythe: there is on the said land, a new dwelling house, 18 by 22 feet, well done; also several new tobacco houses, barn, stable, meat house, quarters, and all other necessary houses newly built. This tract is exceedingly well timbered, and large quantities of oak boards and shingles of any kind may be got on it, there being at least nine hundred acres of wood, consisting chiefly of oak of all kinds, and many large hickories. Part of the soil is remarkably good for producing fine tobacco, and the other very proper for farming. Any person inclining to purchase will be allowed some time for the payment of part of the money, on giving bond on interest, with good security if required. Mr. Robert Denin who now lives on the land, has a lease of it for 21 years, eight of which are expired. The title is indisputable.

RICHARD & BENNETT DARNALL.
N. B. The sale will begin at twelve o'clock precisely.

August 13, 1773.
To be sold, by the subscriber, at his house in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, for sterling money, or bills of exchange,

THREE or four country born slaves, household furniture, hogs, horses, cattle, and sheep. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
ts **STOCKETT WILLIAMS.**

Prince-George's county, August 12, 1773.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the twenty-second of September next,

A PARCEL of land supposed to contain about 300 acres, about seven miles below Piscataway, and about two from Patowmack-river, for sterling or current money. The sale to be on the premises, at the house where John Holly now lives as a tenant, who will shew the land to any person who shall incline to view the same before the day of sale, when the exact quantity will be made out, by
w4 **ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN.**

Upper-Marlborough, August 11, 1773.
IN custody for his prison fees, which will not amount to above six pounds current money, a person who writes a good hand, and understands the weaving business well; he would engage as a school-master, or as a weaver, with any person for a time till he could earn the above sum. Apply to
RALPH FORSTER,
Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Annapolis, August 14, 1773.
JERVIS BURFORD AND DAVID JONES,
TAILORS AND HABIT-MAKERS, from LONDON,

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have opened shop at the house of Mrs. Maw, near the church, where they intend carrying on their business in all its branches, hoping that, by a strict adherence and constant endeavour to give satisfaction, they will merit the approbation of all ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to favour them with their custom; and as ability in tradesmen is generally deemed a sufficient recommendation, they flatter themselves their merit will find access to the good will of the publick, and all favours grounded on that principle they will most gratefully acknowledge.
w4

August 10, 1773.
STOLEN or strayed away from Capt Thomas Harwood's pasture, on West-river ridge, a large bay horse, known by the name of Fox, formerly belonged to Henry Dorsey Goff, Esq; in Baltimore, Mr. James —, Capt. Larkin Hammond, and at present the property of Capt. Raymond Payne, he has a white spot or star in his forehead, the hair on the upper part of his tail rubbed off, part of his mane also; is about 15 hands high, and had on but three shoes. Whoever brings him (or gives intelligence so as the horse may be had) to Capt. Thomas Harwood as above, to Mr. Kenney Johns, at Pig-Point, to Mr. Alexander Burrell, Queen-Anne, or Charles Graham's, Esq; Lower-Marlborough, shall receive thirty shillings reward, with their reasonable expences bore, to be paid by either of the above persons on delivery, or by the owner.
RAYMOND PAYNE.

Qui visum vitam dat. C1C.
THE infinitely wise author of nature has assigned to the eyes and ears the most useful and important offices of life: the structure of those delicate tender organs is so exquisitely minute, the mechanism and properties of their various parts so admirably curious, that they may be filed with propriety, the miracles of nature! The great variety of dangers and diseases, manifest and occult, to which these precious senses are exposed; the little attention that hath hitherto been paid to the improvement of this noble science; and so few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to study them in any degree suitable to their importance is full business for life.

The inestimable blessings and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the sight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf, is attended with such solitary discomfort, such gloomy ideas, and constant uneasiness of mind, as no one can be truly sensible of who has not in some measure experienced it himself. How noble therefore, how deserving of the nicest cultivation must that art be, that can restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and keep in order the springs of those master-pieces of creative wisdom! That art must needs be divine, because, thus assisted, the wonders of nature and of art, opening on the mind, expand it with the most exalted apprehensions of the great artist!

To the inhabitants of MARYLAND,
DR. GRAHAM
O'CULIST and AURIST,

MOST respectfully offers his best services, and acquaints them that he intends positively to be at New-Town-Chester, in Maryland, on Wednesday the 15th of September next, where he will continue two weeks; and on Friday the 1st of October, he purposes to be at Baltimore-Town; there to practise till the 1st of November; at these places such persons whose circumstances or situation have precluded them from receiving assistance at Philadelphia, may consult him in all disorders of the eye and its appendages; and in every species of deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the ears, &c. Those persons who have had the unspeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those who labour under any impediment in their speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. Those persons likewise whose eyes are utterly perished, or sunk in their beads, may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, so curiously fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthy state.

Medicine and Surgery have always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those tender, sympathetic, and nearly connected organs, to which nature has assigned the most important offices of life, have for many years particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardless of vague conjectural hypotheses, he hath, on rational principles, deduced methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the most accurate observations in a course of practice, the most extensive, and the most successful of any of his contemporaries in Europe, or on this vast continent.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of these parts of the British colonies can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. To conciliate therefore their favour, Dr. Graham begs leave to assure them, that, with tenderness and moderation, even to the poorest individual, his best abilities shall at all times be exerted to serve them; and as the success, which daily attends his practice, is a better testimony of his skill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it suffice only to mention, that after several years study, at the justly celebrated university of Edinburgh, he has travelled in pursuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hospitals, as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in Europe.

Since his arrival at Philadelphia, in October, 1771, many hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following disorders, many of which had been of long standing, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by gentlemen who otherwise do honour to the profession; the success attending their practice sufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entrusted. The chief disorders are as follow, viz. Periodical, partial, and total blindness; whether occasioned by a cataract, glaucoma, or gutta serena; weakness, and dimness of sight; squinting, pain, swelling, and inflammation of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or films, occasioned by the small-pox, blaws, or extraneous substances; weak, watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated eye-lids; spasmodic twitchings of the muscles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excrescences; fistulae lachrymales. Total and periodical deafness; thickens of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful sensations in consequence of loud sounds; cracking, itching, continual and remitting noises in the ears; offensive runnings, occasioned by cold, swelling, swimming, picking, and improper applications, or by long and severe sicknesses; insects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones; polypi, &c. and several persons born deaf and dumb; stammering, &c.

The poor, who apply properly recommended, will be assisted gratis, with advice, medicines and manual operations, as their respective cases may require; and for that purpose he will appropriate every morning, between

the hours of five and seven. The doctor intends positively to sail for England in a few months; those, therefore, who have occasion for assistance in sight, hearing, or speech, must apply immediately.
The doctor intends not to shew any partiality, but to attend to patients in regular order as they apply, or as they give in their names at the bar of the coffee-house, or head tavern in each place.

Aequè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequè,
Aequè neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit. HOR.

THE subscribers being now confined languishing prisoners in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby take this method to inform their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief.

CHARLES HOMEWOOD,
RICHARD GRACE,
EDWARD KNOWLES.

August 14, 1773.
A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly for laying out roads to and from Carrollsburg, and other purposes that will be set forth in the said petition.

George-town, August 2, 1773.
WAS left with me the subscriber a black mare, about 10 years old, and about 14 hands high, some saddle marks, and has but one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
JASPER YOTT.


August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk-Ridge church, the 8th inst. an English conv. 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 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.

if **THOMAS SAPPINGTON.**
SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 30, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in the fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, a servant man, named Edward Humphreys, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 40 years of age; he pretends to be a shoemaker, of a brown complexion, well built, and short brown hair, a very mild sober look: had on when he went away, osnabrig shirt and trousers, felt hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if taken in the county, six dollars; if out of the county, ten dollars; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by
w2 **JAMES BAKER.**

TAKEN up and committed to Somerset county jail, a certain John Danks, who says he belongs to John Roberts, in Baltimore county. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him out.
GEORGE DASHIELL, sh. riff.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Ounon, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a stray dark bay mare, about 12 hands and a half high, branded thus  has a scar on her off hip, several saddle spots on each side, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.
w3

THERE is in the possession of Francis M'Daniel, living at Mr. Caleb Dorsey's, Elk-Ridge, a stray bay horse, about 13 hands and a half high, a star in his forehead, two saddle spots, one on each side, has a small bell and bell collar on, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.
w3

THERE is at the plantation of Rheta Todd, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a stray black mare, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.
w3

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-coll 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.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Mafgrove, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a stray bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock, W A T B all joined together. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.
ORDERED, That the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes or fees and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any taxes or fees on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the proclamation issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writings, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the advisers of of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

THE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been empowered by an act of assembly of this province, to sell and dispose of the lots, buildings and improvements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, lately resided, hereby gives notice, that he will dispose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase them, at any time between the date hereof and the 29th day of September next ensuing, at which time (if not before disposed of) they will be exposed to public sale upon the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of credit will then be made known by

WILLIAM BERNARD.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Simon Piper, and says he belongs to John Hunter, about five miles beyond Frederick-town in Virginia. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his left hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old light coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with silver basket buttons, an old jacket of the same with the back parts of shaloon, a pair of black serge denim breeches and a pair of osnabrig trousers over them, an old fine white shirt and an osnabrig ditto over it, and an old calter hat. The owner of said negro is desired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM HANSON, Deputy Sheriff.
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.

To be sold cheap for cash, by the subscriber, wholesale and retail,

VERY good spirit and West-India rum, continent ditto, molasses, genuine Mallaga wine, loaf sugar of several sorts, a large quantity of best Muscovado ditto, bohea and fouchong tea, nutmegs, allspice, pepper and ginger, mustard, chocolate and coffee, soap, tallow and spermaceti candles, powder and shot, window glass of several sizes, and a few choice saltpetre'd Burlington gammons. Also sweet oil, Stoughton's bitters, Bateman's drops and British oil, sugar cakes for destroying worms in children, Anderson's pills, cream of tartar, Epsum salts, rhubarb and manna, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

THERE is at the plantation of Jacob Dicus, a small gray black horse, about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, branded H on the near shoulder, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

On **TUESDAY** the 28th of Sept. will be run for, **THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for Horses &c. belonging to the Members of the Club.

On **WEDNESDAY** the 29th.
THE CITY PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, GIVE AND TAKE. Aged Horses 14 Hands high to carry 9 Stone, allowing 7lb. for every Year under Age; and 7lb. for every Inch under 14 Hands; but for every Inch above 14 Hands, to carry 7lb. extraordinary. Heats 3 Miles each.

On **THURSDAY** the 30th.
THE CITY PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for Four and Three Years old; Four Years to carry 8 Stone, Three Years to carry 7 Stone, allowing 3lb. for Fillies. Heats 2 Miles each.

On **FRIDAY** the 1st of October.
THE THEATRICAL PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

There will be a Sweep-stakes on Monday the 27th of September, between William Fitzhugh, Esquire's gray Filly, by Fearnought.

Benjamin Ogle, Esquire's gray Filly, by Othello. Daniel Heath, Esquire's gray Filly, by Traveller.

The winning Horse each day is excluded starting for any of the other Plates.

Subscribers of Three Pounds or upwards, may enter free for each, or all of the Three last Days Plates. Non-Subscribers to pay Two Guineas Entrance each Day.

The Horses intended to run for the Two last Days Sport, must be entered with the Clerk of the Course, on Saturday the 25th of Sept. any Time before Twelve at Noon; and the Horses for the give and take Plate, must be entered and measured between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon of the same day, or pay, should they start for any of those plates, double Entrance at the Post, if the Property of a Non-Subscriber, Three Pounds.

Subscribers to the Plates, and the Gentlemen who have Horses to start for the Jockey Club Purse, are desired to enter them the same Day, that Lists may be made out and published. Certificates of their Ages must be then produced.

The Horses are to start each Day precisely at Eleven o'Clock. The winning Horse each Day, to pay a Guinea to the Clerk of the Course for Weights, and Scales. Judges to be appointed by the Stewards.

Assemblies as usual, on Tuesday and Friday.

LLOYD DULANY, Esqrs. Stewards.
RICHARD SPRIGG, Esqrs. Stewards.

For the Encouragement of the Market, and the better Entertainment of the Company at Annapolis during the Races, the JOCKEY CLUB have directed their Secretary to publish the following Premiums, viz.

TEN POUNDS CURRENCY
For the largest and fattest Beef that shall be brought to Market, and sold at or under Six-pence per Pound. The Four Quarters not to weigh less than 700 Pounds.

ONE GUINEA.
For the largest and fattest Weather, above Four Years old.

THREE POUNDS CURRENCY
To the person who brings to Annapolis during the Race Week the greatest Quantity of the largest and best marketable Fish, and retails the same at the usual Prices. Proof of which must be made to the Satisfaction of the Club at the End of the Week.

Persons proposing to become Candidates for the Premiums, are to apply to the Secretary of the JOCKEY CLUB.

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

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.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.
HIS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

South-river, July 14, 1773.
To be sold, by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ABOUT 150 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated on South-river, near London-town. The soil is good; on it is a dwelling-house and kitchen, with a brick chimney, corn-house, barn, stable, and several other convenient houses. For terms apply to

JOSEPH BREWER, Executors of Joseph Brewer, deceased.
SAMUEL GEIST, deceased.

Virginia, August 2, 1773.

At Leed's-town, on the first day of September next, (the day of the races) will be offered for sale, for ready money, or bills on London,

An exceeding valuable and high blooded mare, imported for private use from London about five years ago, together with four of her descendants by Fearnought, Ranter and Nabob; also a negro coachman, about twenty-seven years of age; he has been used to the stable and carriage from his infancy, is compleat in size for box or postillion, and is remarkably healthy and sober.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Vienna, in Maryland, July 9, 1773.
ON Sunday night last, the house of the subscriber was broke open, and a pocket-book containing sundry papers was taken out of a desk. The book or papers were of little value, and could be of no use to any person but the owner; but in order to bring the person or persons to justice, the above reward will be paid upon conviction of any of the offenders, by

SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

June 28, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, in Virginia, two servants, to wit. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, imported in the Scarsdale, Capt. Reid, in 1771; he is a gardener by trade, a slender made man, about five feet nine inches high, a thin face, blackish hair, blue eyes, very white teeth, has a cough, and a swelling in his walk; had on and took with him, a kersey and cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig, white, and check shirts, and sailors cloaths; he has been severely whipped. Thomas Puttrel, an indentured servant, imported this year in the Liberty, Capt. Rayson; he is a short thick well made man, of a fair complexion, round faced, hazle eyes, good teeth, speaks quick: Had on, a brown cloth coat, a second mourning jacket, black breeches, gray worsted hose, and carried a butcher's steel and knife with him, and is by trade a butcher. I do imagine they will endeavour to get on board some vessel and pass for sailors; and I do hereby forewarn all masters of vessels from employing or carrying them out of this colony. I will give five pounds current money reward for each, if taken out of the colony, and brought to me at my house, or secured in a jail so that I get them again. The butcher can read, write, and keep accounts.

RICHARD LEE.

July 24, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Benedict, a negro man, named Will, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 26 years of age, is a well set fellow, has a scar over his right eye: Had on, when he went away (which was about the first of February last) a blue fearnought jacket, remarkably long, a check shirt, and a pair of old plush breeches, and a dark cut wig; he also took with him, an old erimfon cloth coat, and a drab coloured great coat. It is conjectured that he is gone to Frederick county, as his wife was sent there to a quarter of Thomas Davies's her master, which is within a few miles of Hungerford's tavern, and Seneca run; or that he is in St. Mary's county, near the mouth of Wicomico river, as he has a brother and other relations the property of Mr. Kenelm Chesebeldine. Whoever will secure the said negro in any jail, so that the owner may get him again, shall have 30 shillings currency reward, besides what the law allows. If brought home, without committing to jail, five pounds current money.

MARY ANDERSON.

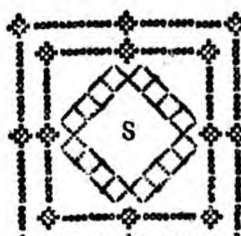
ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM.

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

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 26, 1773.

A N C O N A, May 12.



SEVERAL vessels arrived from the Levant bring an account that hostilities are recommenced between the Russians and Turks in the Archipelago, and that Count Orlov has given notice throughout his fleet, that the congress at Bucharest was broken up fruitlessly, and that the war was to be continued; in consequence of which his excellency has ordered his frigates, which are cruising between the islands and the entrance of the Dardanelles, to examine all ships which go to or come from Constantinople.

CRONSTADT, May 19. The Turks knowing there was only a garrison of 1000 men at Giurgevo, intended to make themselves masters of that place by surprise; and accordingly 5000 men marched out of Ruzick, in order to pass the Danube, to put their scheme in execution; but they were no sooner embarked than the Russians saluted them in such a manner from the fortresses, that several of the Ottoman vessels were sunk, and all the rest put into such disorder that most of the Turks were killed or drowned in the Danube, except 372, who were made prisoners.

VENICE, May 21. Two vessels are arrived here from the island of Chios, which bring advice that on the 17th of April the Russian fleet, which lay at the isle of Chios, and consisted of forty-two sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops, galleys, transports, &c. was divided into three squadrons, one of which was to sail for the coast of Syria, to support the operations of Osman Pacha, who is in possession of Jerusalem; another against the isle of Candia, which has been lately put into a state of defence; and the third under Count Orlov himself, was to make a descent upon the Morea. Accordingly the squadrons separated, and on the 2d instant Count Orlov arrived in the Sardonian gulph, and landed his troops with a design to attack the city of Corinth, which was immediately put into execution, and after an engagement of near two hours between the Russians and a large body of the Janissaries in the narrow pass of the ridge of hills which commands the ascent to Corinth, and is the only side on which that city can be attacked, victory declared for the former, who immediately possessed themselves of the city and castle, and made the Turkish basha, and many other persons of eminence, with 3500 Turkish soldiers, prisoners of war. Count Orlov gave orders that none of the Greeks, or Turkish inhabitants, who did not bear arms, should be molested, nor their effects or houses plundered; on the contrary, he published a manifesto of the empress's, wherein she declares, that she holds it as a religious duty to free the Greeks from the Ottoman slavery. The towns of Caglia, Maine, Calmar, Navarina, and Medon, have sent in their submission to the Russians. A large treasure, with a great quantity of small arms, ammunition, &c. were found by the Russians in the basha's palace and the public magazines, and several small Turkish vessels, laden with provisions and stores, were taken at anchor in the Sardonian gulph.

The squadron sent against the island of Candia lost a great number of men, with four of their ships, occasioned by running into the harbour of the town of Candia, which for many years past had been in a neglected situation, but of late the Turks had cleaned it out, and run an iron chain of great thickness across it under water, which not being known to the Russians, four of their ships struck upon it, and sunk immediately: several forts and batteries of great guns kept a brisk and well directed fire upon the Russian ships, and greatly annoyed them; however, they at last effected a landing, and in a few hours possessed themselves of the place, but the soldiers, and most of the inhabitants, with their most valuable effects, had thrown themselves into a fort above two miles from Candia, on the way to Canen, or Cydon. In taking this place the Russians, besides the loss of their ships, had 5200 men killed, and more than 200 wounded, as the Turks fought with the greatest bravery and resolution.

DRESDEN, June 2. We have received a very disagreeable account of great damage having been done by a storm of thunder and lightning, in the circle of Voigtland, in this electorate: the whole town of Reichenbach is entirely reduced to ashes. The effects of the lightning were so sudden and so very rapid, that the inhabitants had the greatest difficulty to escape from the flames, without time to remove any part of their goods.

The officers and soldiers of the elector's regiment of cavalry, which was in garrison in that town, had all their baggage burnt.

This storm, and another which happened within these few days, came from the south-east, over the neighbouring mountains in Bohemia, and continuing their courses, did considerable damage in different parts of Saxony, one extending from Reichenbach to Neustadt, the other from Rochlitz to the country near Leipzig.

L O N D O N,

May 26. One Mr. Harley, a gentleman of fortune, has obtained a patent for preventing the raging progress of fire. This scheme is to sheath every floor in the house between the ceiling and the floor, with iron, rolled out as thin as paper, and fixed in the brick work. This will not only prevent the flames communicating with the upper story, but stop the fire from making any progress, even in the room where it begins. It has been found by experiment that a thin plate of iron, though heated till it is quite hot, by a fire underneath, will not set the wood on fire which lies upon it. The lord chancellor has ordered the floors in his house in Piccadilly to be so sheathed, and the queen has given the same directions for the palace at Richmond. A public trial of the effects of this scheme is to be made before the king on a house prepared for the purpose, in the course of six weeks. An estimate has been made, and it is found that the floors of a whole house of a moderate size can be sheathed at the expence of fifteen pounds.

June 9. By advices from Vienna we hear, that the Emperor has given orders for making out the following camps in the course of the summer: the first at Pest, in Hungary, the 20th of July, consisting of twenty-two companies of grenadiers, forming eleven divisions, six battalions of fusiliers, and seven squadrons of cavalry, to continue encamped for fifteen days; the second at Lignitz, in Bohemia, the 21st of the same month, for fifteen days, of twelve companies of grenadiers, six battalions of fusiliers, and six squadrons; the third at Munkendroff, the 10th of August, for eighteen days of eighteen companies, six battalions, and eight squadrons; the fourth at Prague, the 27th of the same month, for fifteen days, of twenty-two companies, thirty battalions, and seven squadrons; and the fifth at Brinn, in Moravia, the 7th of September, consisting of twenty-two companies, eighteen battalions, and eight squadrons, to continue eighteen days; amounting in the whole to ninety-six companies, fifty-six battalions, and thirty-six squadrons.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.

"We have just received certain advice here, that the Moors have absolutely besieged Oran, with a body of 12,000 of the emperor's cavalry, &c. and 30,000 foot, with a most capital train of artillery, which is under the direction of French renegades, and seem entirely resolved to extirpate the Spaniards from all their settlements on the African coast; and the Spaniards seem as determined to maintain them; if so, nothing can be expected but an obstinate and bloody war."

June 14. Lord Chatham has written a long and very able letter to a noble law lord, on the subject of East-India affairs, declaring his unavoidable resolution (on account of the bad state of his health) to remain in his present retreat, "an inactive, though not unaffected spectator of the depredations of the minister on the constitution of his country;" but strongly recommending it to the noble lord to exert his own powers, and in his (Lord Chatham's) name to recommend it to all his friends in the upper-house, to oppose the ministers inch by inch.

There is too much reason to think that when the three combined powers have divided Poland, they will proceed farther. These powers are said, from the beginning, to have had three great points in view. Russia is determined, if possible, to secure the navigation of the Black sea and the Bosphorus; the object of Austria is the conquest of Belgrade, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, and Wallachia; and of Prussia, the possession of the coasts, ports, and towns of the Baltic, together with the city of Dantzic. This latter supposition seems further justified by the answer which, on credible authority, the court of Peterburgh made lately to the British court, concerning the guaranty of 1767, viz. "That she was ready to join in securing the rights of Dantzic, so far as they were consistent with the pretensions of a third power." It is further justified by a declaration said to be made to Austria, "That she was also ready to join in any plan to circumscribe the usurpation of Prussia, provided Russia would do the same."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Malone, an Irish Gentleman at the Havannah, dated April 24.

"The Guasco, Don Pedro Aurillas, a Spanish frigate of 30 guns, and just arrived here from the coast of Chili, in South-America, brings the melancholy intelligence to the Spaniards, of the native Chileans having absolutely repossessed themselves of the best part of that country, having partly extirpated, and partly drove all the Europeans from it. This insurrection began at the latter end of the year 1771, and continued to the middle of last year with amazing success on the side of the Chilese, who possessed themselves of the whole island of Chiloe, and several towns on the sea coasts of Chili, together with the cities of Concepcion, Coquimbo, Villarica, &c. They likewise attacked St. Jago, the capital, Baldivia, and the town

of Imperial, but were, after doing much damage, repulsed. The governor of Lima ordered a fleet of four sail of the line, three frigates, and some smaller vessels, with troops, ammunition, and stores, to sail for Chili, to assist the Spaniards, while the governor himself gathered an army of 40,000 men, mostly Indians and Mestizes, and marched himself at the head of them. After a tedious march the army arrived on the 10th of July, 1772, in the valley of Arave, where they found a body of 24,000 Chilese drawn up to oppose them. The Spanish troops charged them, and after a little stand the Chilese seemed to make a retreat towards Arave, and the Spaniards followed them; but being drawn into a narrow pass, where fresh numbers of the Chilese poured in upon them, they made such havoc, that the governor himself, with between 11 and 12,000 men only, made a good retreat, and got into the city of Baldivia, which they fortified and strengthened. On the 22d of July, the Chilese, to the amount of 100,000, invested the city, and having a number of field pieces with them, continued the siege with great fury. In the mean time, the ships from Lima arrived in the harbour of Baldivia, and threw their men and supplies into the city, which protracted the siege till the 2d of August, when the Indians entered at a breach, and setting fire to every part of the city, murdered without distinction Spaniard, negro, and Indian. The governor of Lima, and the governor of Baldivia, with most of the Spaniards of note, and about 4000 others, escaped on board the ships, where the treasures were lodged before; the rest of the Spaniards, and their Indians, either fell sacrifices to the fury of the Chilese, or made a retreat to the country. Baldivia was soon burnt down to the ground, and the Chilese razed every part of it, so that scarce a vestige remains. The ships sailed immediately back for the port of Callao, except the Guasco, which was dispatched with these advices to Old Spain, but put in here for provisions."

The arrangement of the naval preparations, for the entertainment of his majesty at Portsmouth, will be as follows: the king is expected to set off, at three in the morning, on the 21st or 22d instant. Parties of the light-horle are to be lodged at different parts of the road, to conduct him. When arrived at Portsmouth, he will go on board the *Balsleur*, admiral *Pye*. The admiral goes first in his barge, the lords of the admiralty next, and the king in the next. The admiral, as soon as he gets on board, before the king's barge arrives, salutes with 21 guns; and when the king arrives on board, the rest of the fleet salute him with 21 guns. The king dines in the great cabin, in which one plate and cover is only laid. He then asks the admiral to invite the company, who are to dine there, which will consist of Lord Sandwich, the admiral, two of the senior captains, two of the lords of the admiralty, and such of the great officers of state, foreign ministers, nobility, &c. as are present each day. In the evening he will return as he came, and be saluted as before. He will then proceed to the commissioner of the dock-yard, where a royal bed is prepared for him, and the next morning rides out round the fortifications of Portsmouth, and has a levee upon his return to the commissioner's. After which he goes in his barge to survey the fleet, and afterwards dines on board the *Balsleur* as before, and returns early in the evening, time enough to reconnoitre and examine the dock-yard. The next day he embarks on board the yacht prepared for his reception, and when he is in the midst of the fleet, they discharge all their guns, in order to make a great smoke and confusion, that his majesty may lose a sight for a short time of the whole fleet, during which confusion the admiral orders the ships to be drest with entire new colours, that the king may at once be surprised and entertained at so noble an appearance. After which, on a signal made by admiral *Pye*, lord *Edgecumbe*'s fleet gets under way, that the king may have an opportunity of seeing his fleet go to sea. The king again dines on board the *Balsleur*, returns to the commissioner's at night, and next morning sets off for London.

June 16. Monday the commons agreed that all coffee and cocoa in the hulk, the produce of his majesty's plantations in America, be allowed to be imported into Great Britain. That no subsidy or duty to be paid upon the seventh part of the weight of all coffee in the hulk, the produce of Jamaica, Dominica, or any of his majesty's plantations in America, imported into Great Britain. Ordered in a bill.

It is reported, that an ambassador extraordinary from the Hague is in a few days expected at St. James's, charged with discretionary power to negotiate some important matters depending between our court and the states general.

The accounts from Moldavia and the neighbourhood of the Danube are so opposite and irreconcilable, that there is no speaking of them with the least certainty or precision; no less than five different engagements having happened near Silistria, Babadach, Jaloniza, Ruzhich, &c. in which the victory has been claimed on both sides.

We hear that the bill now drawing up by a noble law lord (lord Mansfield) with respect to the disposa-

of criminals, will contain, among other things, that no person shall hereafter be transported to the colonies, but be either sent to serve in the East Indies, or be shut up for a certain term, or for life, in strong houses, four of which are to be erected in every county, where those who are not bred to trades are to be kept to hard labour. This regulation is said to be in consequence of a remonstrance from the provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut, complaining of the inundation of vagabonds from Great Britain and Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Peterburgh, June 10.

"We have just received the melancholy intelligence here, of the entire loss of four Russian ships of war in a storm off the coast of Temrock, near the straits of Caffa in the Black sea. They were drove ashore on some rocks, and soon went to pieces; but 34 men escaped out of all the crews, which amounted to 1500 men. These men were by a Tartarian vessel landed on the Crimea, and from thence the intelligence was sent to Peterburgh."

June 19. Lord North moved an address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to confer some mark of royal favour upon general Robert Monckton, for his signal services, by granting to him a large quantity of land in the ceded islands, or to shew his royal favour in any other manner his majesty should think fit. It passed demine contrainte.

By accounts from Maguretz, by way of Gibraltair, we learn, that the emperor's son, who had eloped with a great sum of money, is taken and carried back a close prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 26.

"I take the first opportunity of acquainting you, that the East India company have obtained leave, by act of parliament, to export their teas from England duty free, and in a short time, perhaps a month, a cargo will be sent by them to Boston (subject to the duty payable in America) to be sold in that place on their account; and they mean to keep America so well supplied, that the trade to Holland for that article must be greatly affected."

ANNAPOLIS, August 26.

TO MERCATOR.

THE Jamaica proclamation refers to fees, which had been established by an act of assembly, and prohibits the officers from taking any other or greater fees, than which were established by such proper authority. In a note, you observe, that this act of assembly was obsolete.

Q. What is your idea of an obsolete law?

A. You mean, that the Jamaica act of assembly was an expired or repealed act? If you do, you have adopted a very improper word to express your ideas. If you mean, a word obsolete legally imports, that the Jamaica act of assembly was discontinued, that is, neglected to be put in execution, by the executive powers, then the act has not expired nor been repealed, but still retains all the validity and binding force of a law; and therefore, the Jamaica proclamation being founded upon it, and not assuming any legislative authority to establish fees, is legal and constitutional.

You speak of the Jamaica proclamation as a PROCLAMATION for the SETTLEMENT OF FEES. You are mistaken: upon your own state of the case an act of assembly subsisted for the settlement of them; and the proclamation was calculated not to establish fees, which is the object of our Maryland proclamation, but solely to prevent the officers from taking any other or greater fees, than what were established by such subsisting act of assembly.

The Jamaica proclamation recites, that many shameful and dishonourable practices had been introduced by the officers of Jamaica in the exaction of fees, to prevent which the officers are forbid to demand any other or greater fees, than what had been established by proper authority. There the act of assembly is alluded to, and spoke of by the king himself as the proper authority, by which fees are to be established.

This act of assembly had been discontinued and neglected to be put in execution, by the executive powers, and plainly discontinued and neglected, by the executive powers, to give scope to the shameful and dishonourable practices complained of.

What says my lord Coke of a proclamation to enforce a law, which has been neglected to be put in execution and discontinued by the executive powers. Mark, Sir, what he says.

"Anno 23 Henry 8.—A proclamation was made for observance of the statutes of employments."

"An usual thing when necessary statutes have been (most commonly for private ends) for a time discontinued, to give all men notice thereof by proclamation, that such statutes for time to come shall be put in execution." 2 Coke's inst. 743.

The Jamaica proclamation, therefore, is founded upon the very principles, that every legal proclamation must be founded. Is the Maryland proclamation founded upon such principles? Does it enforce the observance of any subsisting law for the establishment of fees? Does it not in fact make a law and enforce only its own mandates?

No wonder, this gracious act of the crown should be commemorated by a committee of the lower house of Jamaica with the warmest expressions of gratitude. The people were contending against the shameful and dishonourable practices, which the officers had introduced, totally unwarranted by the act of assembly, which ascertained and established the fees: to prevent such publick injustice and to relieve the people from such distress; his majesty issued his proclamation and confined his officers to such fees, as were established by the act of assembly: for which, he was justly entitled to the thanks of the peoples representatives.

When a man gets out of his element and meddles

with things above his capacity, he generally makes himself ridiculous. You find, Mercator, in the very moment you sneered at our lawyers, you betrayed the most palpable ignorance.

I wish the publick were equally acquainted with all the circumstances of the New-York proclamation.

COMMON SENSE.

August 26, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, on the premises, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 13th of September next, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A TRACT or parcel of valuable land, containing about 300 acres, with several houses upon the same. A part of the land is now at present in corn. It lies within three miles of London-Town, on the road leading to Queen-Anne. If any person desires to see the land before the day of sale, by applying to John Beard, he will have an opportunity of viewing it, as he lives near the premises.

RICHARD BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 10th day of September, at the house of John Ridgley, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day after,

TWO hundred and twenty acres of land, known by the name of Ridgley's Rest, and adjoining the land of William Ridgley. The land lies level, is a light quick soil, and in very good repair; there are several convenient houses, and a young apple and peach orchard. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, may view the premises at any time, by applying to William Woodward, jun. or John Ridgley on the premises.

2W

WESTFELL RIDGLEY.

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.

A PETITION will be presented to the assembly at their next meeting, for the removal of Piles and Chaptico warehouses, (in case an inspection law should again take place) to the landing of Major Bond, Mr. Thomas, or Mr. Barbar, whichever may be found most convenient.

2W

THE subscriber has a compleat boat, suitable for carrying of horses and foot passengers across the bay to Cook's point, in Dorchester County, or to Oxford, Cambridge, or Wye-river; man and horse to Dorchester county, 15/- to Cambridge, 2:2:6. to Oxford, 20/- to Wye-river, 2:5:0. The said boat is to be at Cook's point the second Monday in every month till twelve o'clock, to wait for those that may want to cross to Calvert county, and ofener, if notice is given to the skipper of said boat. She is always ready to receive passengers at any time at the subscriber's landing, to carry to any of the aforesaid places.

W3

HILLARY WILSON.

August 21, 1773.

STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture a week ago, about five miles from Queen-Anne, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock IM not very perceivable, about five years old, paces, bushy mane, one white hind foot. Twenty shillings reward will be given for bringing home the mare, and five pounds for the thief upon conviction, paid by

W3

JAMES MULLIKIN.

August 23, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber the 8th inst. living near Mr. Stephen Steward's, in the Swamp, a sorrel horse, seven years old last May, betwixt 13 and 14 hands high, branded RG on one of his buttocks, has a blaze on his face which runs into one of his nostrils, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him home shall have four dollars reward, paid by

W2

JOHN PARSONS.

August 16, 1773.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living on Seneca, Frederick county, near the Widow Dowden's tavern, a convict servant man, named John Gardner, about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, is very talkative, and has a very bad scald head: Had on and took with him, old felt hat, osnabrig shirt much patched, old striped linsley jacket, white drab breeches, cotton stockings, and good shoes: he pretends to act the slight of hand, so I imagine he will pass for a show-man, and probably may forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

W3

GREENBURY GRIFFITH.

August 13, 1773.

To be sold, by the subscriber, at his house in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, for sterling money, or bills of exchange,

THREE or four country born slaves, household furniture, hogs, horses, cattle, and sheep. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ts

STOCKETT WILLIAMS.

August 24, 1773.

STOLEN or strayed from Annapolis, on Sunday night the 8th instant, a small black mare and filly about three months old; the mare about 13 hands high, low in flesh, trots and gallops, branded on her near buttock with some kind of brand not in the form of any letter; had lately a very sore back near her withers, the skin much chafed upon each hip from carrying panniers, the hair on the upper part of her tail rubbed off, which was beginning to grow again; the foal had a large star on her forehead, was beginning to shed her first coat, and the latter growth of hair appeared much darker than the former, it was remarkably tame, and familiar with every body when it came about the house, it would eat bread, cakes, and every thing it could come at in the house, particularly gingerbread it was extremely fond of. Whoever brings them for gives intelligence so as they may be hady shall receive seven shillings and six pence, if got within ten miles of Annapolis, if twenty miles fifteen shillings, and if out of the county thirty shillings, with reasonable expences bore, to be paid by the owner,

4W

WILLIAM HARDY.

Baltimore, August 15, 1773.

THE following persons were lately committed to my custody as runaways. John Gambol, a German, appears to be insane, when in his senses which he is at times, his jargon is not to be understood. Thomas Morris, a seafaring man, who says he belonged to the Sims, Capt. Boucher, lying in the eastern branch of Patowmack, he had money concealed about him, and much spare apparel, and is supposed to have robbed some vessel. Richard Slade, says he is a servant to Mr. Levin Lawrence, of Elk-Ridge. Their masters (if any they have) are desired to fetch them away and pay charges, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY,

Sheriff of Baltimore county.

THE subscriber will lump off the goods he has at his store in the city of Annapolis, upon very reasonable terms, for regdy tobacco, received at any warehouse in the province.

tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Anne-Arundel county, fl. 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 inhabitants of the said county, for the building and erecting a court-house for the use of the said county, Signed per order,

JOHN BRICE, clerk.

Prince-George's county, August 12, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the twenty-second of September next,

A PARCEL of land supposed to contain about 300 acres, about seven miles below Piscataway, and about two from Patowmack-river, for sterling or current money. The sale to be on the premises, at the house where John Holly now lives as a tenant, who will shew the land to any person who shall incline to view the same before the day of sale, when the exact quantity will be made out, by

W4

ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, August 14, 1773.

JERVIS BURFORD AND DAVID JONES,

TAILORS and HABIT-MAKERS, from LONDON,

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have opened shop at the house of Mrs. Maw, near the church, where they intend carrying on their business in all its branches, hoping that, by a strict adherence and constant endeavour to give satisfaction, they will merit the approbation of all ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to favour them with their custom; and as ability in tradesmen is generally deemed a sufficient recommendation, they flatter themselves their merit will find access to the good will of the publick, and all favours grounded on that principle they will most gratefully acknowledge.

W4

CHARLES HOMEWOOD,

RICHARD GRACE,

EDWARD KNOWLES.

W3

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 30, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, a servant man, named Edward Humphreys, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 40 years of age; he pretends to be a shoemaker, of a brown complexion, well built, and short brown hair, a very mild sober look: had on when he went away, osnabrig shirt and trousers, felt hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if taken in the county, six dollars; if out of the county, ten dollars; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

W2

JAMES BAKER.

at 24, 1773.
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July 15, 1773.
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August 14, 1773.
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PRICE, clerk.
August 12, 1773.
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August 14, 1773.
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WARD.
July 30, 1773.
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AMES BAKER.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.
ORDERED, THAT the following be entered as the
resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives
of the freemen of this province, have the sole right,
with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to
impose and establish taxes or fees and that the imposing,
establishing or collecting any taxes or fees on or from
the inhabitants of this province, under colour or
pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name
of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbi-
trary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases,
where no fees are established by law for services done
by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of
the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a
jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the proclamation
issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the
Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of
state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was illegal,
arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writing,
under the great seal of this province, issued in the name
of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of No-
vember, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and per-
quisites to be received by the registers of the land-
office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppres-
sive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the ADVISERS of
of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace,
welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws
and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, That the said resolves be printed in the
next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six
weeks successively.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Ho.

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 cre-
ditors 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 re-
ceiving 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 bene-
fits 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 ex-
cluded from all manner of benefit and advantage
under the said deed, and the powers therein
contained, according to the purport true intent and
meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,

THOMAS STON,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

July 22, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Phila-
delphia, on the 24th day of April last, a ne-
gro man, named Jack, about 22 years of age, about
5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been used to the
mill, he formerly belonged to Mr. Zephaniah Bond,
in St. Mary's county, in Maryland. He stole and
took with him, about 10 pounds currency, and was
seen some time in the month of May last, at the house
of Mr. Philip Briscoe, in Charles county, where
his father and mother live: had on, when there, a
blue broadcloth coat, lapelled, a red flannel jacket
lined with white flannel, black plush, or cotton
velvet breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and
channel pumps; a fine fashionable hat, two or three
white shirts. It is supposed he has a forged pass, as
he travelled from Philadelphia to Charles county
without being taken up. Whoever will deliver the
said negro to Mr. William Faris, or to Mr. John
Fry, in Annapolis, shall receive the sum of ten
pounds Pennsylvania currency reward, or fifteen
pounds like money, if brought to me at Philadel-
phia.

JOHN ZELLER.

N. B. He has a scar under one of his eyes. All
masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at
their peril.

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 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
complete harness.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

Qui visum vitam dat.

Cic.

THE infinitely wise author of nature has assigned to the
eye and ears the most useful and important offices of
life: the structure of those delicate tender organs is so ex-
quisitely minute; the mechanism and properties of their
various parts so admirably curious, that they may be
stiled with propriety, the miracles of nature! The great
variety of dangers and diseases, manifest and occult, to
which these precious senses are exposed; the little atten-
tion that hath hitherto been paid to the improvement of
this noble science; and so few, properly qualified, have
engaged in its practice, that to study them in any degree
suitable to their importance is fell business for life.

The inestimable blessings and great advantages, which
attend a perfect enjoyment of the sight and hearing are
obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable
condition of the blind and deaf, is attended with such
solitary discomfort, such gloomy ideas, and constant uneasiness
of mind, as no one can be truly sensible of who
has not in some measure experienced it himself. How
noble therefore, how deserving of the nicest cultivation
must that art be, that can restore sight to the blind,
hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and keep in
order the springs of those master-pieces of creative wis-
dom! That art must needs be divine, because, thus
assisted, the wonders of nature and of art, opening on
the mind, expand it with the most exalted apprehensions
of the great artist!

To the inhabitants of MARYLAND,
DR. G R A H A M
OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST respectfully offers his best services, and ac-
quaints them that he intends positively to be at
New-Town-Chester, in Maryland, on Wednesday the
15th of September next, where he will continue two
weeks; and on Friday the 1st of October, he purports to
be at Baltimore-Town; there to practise till the 1st of
November; at these places such persons whose circum-
stances or situation have precluded them from receiving
assistance at Philadelphia, may consult him in all disor-
ders of the eye and its appendages; and in every species of
deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the
ears, &c. Those persons who have had the unspeakable
misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those who
labour under any impediment in their speech, by applying
personally, will probably be assisted. Those persons like-
wise whose eyes are utterly perished, or sunk in their
heads, may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes,
so curiously fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have,
in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural
eye in its healthy state.

Medicine and Surgery have always been his favourite
study; but the structure and diseases of those tender, sym-
pathetic, and nearly connected organs, to which nature
has assigned the most important offices of life, have for
many years particularly engaged his attention and prac-
tice; whence, regardless of vague conjectural hypotheses,
he hath, on rational principles, deduced methods of cure,
improved and confirmed by the most accurate observations
in a course of practice, the most extensive, and the most
successful of any of his contemporaries in Europe, or on this
vast continent.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of these parts of
the British colonies can readily distinguish true merit from
pretended knowledge. To conciliate therefore their fa-
vour, Dr. Graham begs leave to assure them, that,
with tenderness and moderation, even to the poorest indi-
vidual, his best abilities shall at all times be exerted to
serve them; and as the success, which daily attends his
practice, is a better testimony of his skill than any thing
he might advance in his own behalf, let it suffice only
to mention, that after several years study, at the justly
celebrated university of Edinburgh, he has travelled in
pursuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attend-
ing the infirmaries and hospitals, as well as the lectures
of the most eminent professors in Europe.

Since his arrival at Philadelphia, in October, 1771,
many hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the
following disorders, many of which had been of long
standing, and deemed incurable by other practitioners,
even by gentlemen who otherwise do honour to the pro-
fession; the success attending their practice sufficiently
evinces that they are worthy and capable of the great,
the important charge with which they are entrusted.
The chief disorders are as follow, viz. Periodical, par-
tial, and total blindness, whether occasioned by a cata-
ract, glaucoma, or gutta serena; weakness, and dimness
of sight; squinting, pain, swelling, and inflammation
of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or films, occasioned by
the small-pox, blaws, or extraneous substances; weak,
watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated eye-lids; spasmodic
twitchings of the muscles; involuntary weeping of the
tears; tumours and excrescences; fistulae lachrymales.
Total and periodical deafness; thickness of hearing;
pain and inflammations; painful sensations in consequence
of loud sounds; cracking, itching, continual and remitting
noises in the ears; offensive runnings, occasioned by colds,
swelling, swimming, picking, and improper applications,
or by long and severe sicknesses; insects and extraneous
bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of
the bones; polypi, &c. and several persons born deaf and
dumb; stammering, &c.

The poor, who apply properly recommended, will
be assisted gratis, with advice, medicines and manual
operations, at their respective cases may require; and for
that purpose he will appropriate every morning, between

the hours of five and seven. The doctor intends positively
to sail for England in a few months; those, therefore,
who have occasion for assistance in sight, hearing, or
speech, must apply immediately.

The doctor intends not to shew any partiality, but to
attend to patients in regular order as they apply, or as
they give in their names at the bar of the coffee-house,
or head tavern in each place.

Æquè pauperibus prodèst, locupletibus æquè,
Æquè neglectum pueris senibusque nocet.

HOR.

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1773.

To be sold, at publick auction, on the premises,
on the first of September next, if fair, if other-
wise, the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, being the
plantation whereon I now live, containing
nearly 1100 acres. A part of this land was adver-
tised some time ago; the reserved part, now offered
for sale, is esteemed the best. On this land is a
very good dwelling-house, and every necessary and
convenient out-house, with a good garden and yard
well paved in; as well as sundry tobacco-houses,
quarters and tenements, well disposed on the differ-
ent parts of the land: a large stream runs through
the middle of it, on which lie between two and
three hundred acres of rich low grounds, most of
which may be made into meadow, a good deal of it
being already cleared for that purpose. The high
land is of various qualities; but, in general, well
adapted to farming or planting. It lies within four
miles of the ware-houses, at Broad creek; within
eight of Piscataway; and within two or three of
Alexandria, in Virginia. Long credit will be
allowed for the greater part of the purchase money,
if required; the purchaser, giving bond, with ap-
proved security; or, a proper discount will be
made for ready money.

JOHN ADDISON.

N. B. Such of my creditors as have not yet re-
ceived securities for the payment of their debts, are
requested to bring in their claims on the day of
sale, when I hope to have it in my power to offer
them such terms, as they will approve of.

Annapolis, July 19, 1773.

The subscriber has for sale at his house, the next
door above Samuel Chase, Esq;

A SMALL parcel of saddlery, consisting of nar-
row diaper, and straining webs, fringes of
all colours, broad and narrow orrice, steel head-
stall and throat buckles, common stirrup irons,
plain and silvered flaps and plates, also plain
and silvered tuft nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d.
and clout tacks; leather bags, double and single
girths lined and unlined, bridles, stirrup leathers,
cruppers, &c. He likewise makes and repairs
ladies and gentlemen's hunting and common sad-
dles, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen that please
to favour him with their custom, may depend on
having their work done in the best and neatest man-
ner, and at the most reasonable rates.

By their humble servant,

WILLIAM JACOB.

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 Meclinburg 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


Wm. HANSON, depy. sheriff.

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, deceased,
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.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Onion,
living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, a stray dark bay mare, about 12 hands and a
half high, branded thus  has a scar on her off hip,
several saddle spots on each side, trots and gallops.

The owner may have her again, proving property
and paying charges.

TO THE PUBLICK.
THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S
GUIDE.

Is now in the Press, and will be speedily published.

IN gratitude to the publick in general, who so generously and extensively subscribed to, and countenanced this my undertaking, I solicited, and readily obtained the favour, from the several gentlemen of the law, in this place, to peruse the performance; they have been so obliging to do it, and as a mark of their approbation, have permitted my publishing the following letter, with their signature.

Mr. Vallette,

WE have perused your manuscript, entitled "The deputy Commissary's Guide," &c. and do much approve of it; we apprehend that performance will be of general utility, and that it well deserves the encouragement of the publick.

We are your's &c.

THOS. JENINGS,
J. HALL,
THOS. JOHNSON, junr.
SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
Jas. TIGHMAN, 3d.
W. COOKE.

The fundamental principles on which testamentary proceedings depend, being derived from laws, in most cases uncontrollable by any local acts of assembly, the treatise can be little affected, by any future internal regulation. In some few instances, however, the testamentary laws now existing, may, and probably will, soon undergo the revival of the legislature. To amend and correct which eventual alteration or addition, a number of blank leaves will be added to each book, in which, every possessor of a copy may himself enter the proper alteration or addition, agreeable to the advertisements I shall from time to time insert in the Gazette, whenever any such alteration shall take place.

The subscription having increased far beyond what was conjectured, and provision made for, there will remain but a small number of copies to be disposed of: Those therefore, who still chuse to become subscribers, are requested to be speedy in their application, as none but such can have their names printed in the title page.

I am,

The publick's

Devoted servant,

ELIE VALLETTE.

The gentlemen who have been so obliging to take in subscriptions, are requested to send in the original papers by the last day of August, to

Their obliged servant,

E. V.

Bladenburg June 14, 1773.

LAND to be sold by publick 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 the said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by a 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.

ALL persons indebted to Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, whose accounts have been standing 12 months and upwards, are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby prevent suits being brought against them, which they may be assured will be done if this requisition is not complied with.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.

Baltimore, July 17, 1773.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold by the subscriber, on reasonable terms,

DRUGS and medicines, apothecary shop furniture, surgeons instruments, urinals, nipple glasses, and every article in common use among the medical and chyrurgical gentlemen. Also painters colours, oils, and utensils, gold leaf, varnish, &c.

ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Caroline, Capt. Lynch, 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 CHOICE and general assortment of European and East-India Goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

RAID away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a servant lad, 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 slovi gly manner, pale fallow complexion, appears to have had the fever and ague, speaks quick, and calls himself 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 was seen, about five weeks ago, at Lyon's-creek, in Calvert county, and I do imagine he is now either in that or the county of St. Mary's. Whoever brings said servant to the subscriber, shall have a reward of forty shillings, paid by

RICHARD LEE.

Baltimore, July 23, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody at different times, the following persons, viz. Henry Kenally or Connelly, who says he is a servant to John Owings Nancy Jones, a servant to Richard Greaves. George M'Cason, a deserter from his majesty's 16th regiment of foot. John Scarran or Skyrme, who says he is a servant to Robert Henwood of Annapolis, and produces an indenture dated Nov. 1772, to serve one year. John Glown, who says he is a servant to Richard Lawrence. Patrick M'Glasky, a servant to James Gordon. Daniel Earls, alias Poor, an Irishman, five feet seven or eight inches high, about thirty-five years of age, short fair hair: had on, a white Irish frize jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a labourer, and appears to be one of those advertised by Dr. Ephraim Howard, of Elk-Ridge. John Butler, a Yorkshirer, about five feet eleven inches high, says he deserted from his majesty's 23d regiment or Welch fusileers, has short curled hair, Russia sheeting trousers, but appears to have changed his apparel, and says he came from Philadelphia, but it is believed he belongs to some person on Elk-Ridge. Letters have been wrote to those persons to whom it is said the servants belong, requesting them to take them, paying charges, but to no effect; have therefore taken this method, hoping due attention will be paid thereto; if not, the servants will be sold to pay fees as the law directs, by

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY, Sheriff.

STOLEN or strayed from Mr. Basil Smith's, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a bright bay horse, about four years old, thirteen hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a lump between the knee and ancle on the inside of his near fore leg, which is called the spint, rises very high upon his weathers, and has a switch tail, which is apt to shake when rode hard, trots and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living in Calvert county, or secure him so that he may get him again, shall have, if taken within thirty miles of Benedict, thirty shillings; and if further, three Pounds reward.

MICHAEL TANEY.

July 7, 1773.

WILLIAM AIKMAN,

Bookseller and stationer in West-street Annapolis, ON Monday last opened his circulating library consisting of above 12 hundred volumes on the most useful sciences, history, poetry, agriculture, voyages, travels, miscellanies, plays, with all the most approved of novels, magazines and other books of entertainment, to be lent out to read at one guinea per year, 20 shillings for six months, 12 shillings per quarter, 5 shillings per month, or 3 pence per night. Readers at any distance from Annapolis to be allowed two books at a time. As the library will be of real utility to the publick, and as the proprietor will take care to have it supplied with all the new publications of merit from Britain so soon as published, he hopes it will meet with encouragement from the friends of literature.

He has likewise imported a large assortment of most of the books in the library for sale. The best editions printed on a fine paper, handsome type and neatly bound. All different kinds of gilt and plain, cut and uncut writing paper, gilt, plain and engraved message cards, turkey pocket books and letter cases, folio and quarto paper books, ruled and unruled, memorandum books of all different sizes, wax, wafers, pens, penknives, pencils, ivory folders and all different kinds of stationery, with an assortment of jewellery, to be sold at the London prices for cash only.

Paper ruled and bound for accounts, all kinds of books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates, by

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

N. B. Catalogues both of the library and the books he has for sale to be had at his shop.

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 two 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, junr. 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.

Queen-Anne's county, July 23, 1773.

WHEREAS one of my creditors, through ungenerous—misapprehension, or wrong judgment on my probity, did, in the course of the last year, attach on my estate, and cause all other of my creditors to do the same, while I was absent on a voyage to the West Indies and south provinces of this continent, by which I am a great sufferer, my wife's estate having been snatched away from us in a most cruel manner, and our negroes taken away from our plantation at an under value; these are to inform those persons who have any of them in their possession, that being arrived, even without having been informed of what happened to my disadvantage with regard to my estate in this province, I expect of their generousities to return me the said negroes, offering to pay them all claims they may justly have against me, on theirs, or other accounts; therefore as the said negroes have been taken away to different parts of the province, I hope none of them shall be disposed of but in my favour.

May the author of my griefs never experience the same, but have sensibility enough in his heart to feel the dagger he thrust into mine.

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C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

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.

July 5, 1773.

RAID away from the subscriber, living in Wicmoreland county, Virginia, two white men servants, viz. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, who came in, in 1771, in the Scarfdale, 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, wigs, checks, 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 Puttrell, 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, underlands 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 hats 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.

tf

RICHARD LEE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq. who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

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ROBERT EDEN, Executor,